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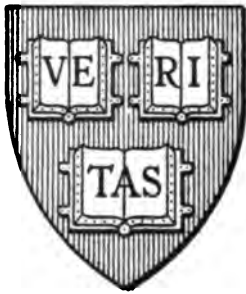
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (6.) —

EAST INDIA.

MUTINIES IN THE EAST INDIES.

Session

30 April — 28 August 1857.

VOL. XXX.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1857—Sess. 2.

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

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MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LONDON:
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No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, February 7, 1857. (No. 46.)

1. WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honorable Court, copy of a correspondence* relative to an uneasiness which first manifested itself amongst the men attached to the dépôt of musketry at Dum Dum, in consequence of a report having reached them that the grease used in the arsenal for preparing the cartridges for the Enfield rifles was composed of the fat of "pigs" and of "cows."

2. The men were appeased on being assured that the matter would be duly represented, and, at the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, we have, as a present measure, authorised the issue of cartridges without grease, the men being permitted to apply, with their own hands, whatever mixture they may prefer.

3. As it appears, however, that service-ammunition requires to be bundled, and to be greased previously with a composition that should last for a considerable time without renewal, we have requested his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to cause some experiments to be made at Meerut, where the presence of a Rifle Corps (Her Majesty's 60th) offers means which do not exist at any other station, for the purpose of ascertaining the best ingredients to be used in greasing the cartridges, with reference both to the feelings of the native soldiery and to the requirements of the service. We have desired that we may be favoured with his Excellency's advice on this subject as early as may be conveniently practicable. We would suggest to your Honorable Court the expediency of obtaining some information on this subject in England, where, doubtless, many experiments have been made.

4. Your Honorable Court will observe that the matter has been fully explained to the men at Barrackpore and at Dum Dum, and that they appear perfectly satisfied that there existed no intention of interfering with their caste; and also that proper measures will be taken to remove the cause of their objection to the composition of the material used for greasing the cartridges.

5. At the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, we beg to recommend to your Honorable Court that no more ready-made ammunition for the Enfield rifles be sent to this Presidency.

* Cons., January 30, 1857. Nos.

. Ditto, February 6, 1857, No. .

No. 2.

*The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.**April 8, 1857. (No. 63, in the Military Department.)*

1. WE entirely approve of your having promptly directed* that, "in order to remove the objection the sepoys may raise to the grease used for the cartridges of the rifled muskets, all cartridges are to be issued free from grease, and the sepoys are to be allowed to apply with their own hands whatever mixture suited for the purpose they may prefer."†

2. We are gratified to learn, from your letter, "that the matter has been fully explained to the men at Barrackpore and at Dum Dum, and that they appear perfectly satisfied that there existed no intention of interfering with their caste; and also that proper measures will be taken to remove the cause of their objection to the composition of the material used for greasing the cartridges."

3. We forward in the packet copy of a Memorandum by our Inspector-General of Stores, stating the result of his inquiries at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, as to the composition of the grease used, or to be used, in making up cartridges.

4. No more cartridges will be sent from this country. In making them up in India, there will not, we are persuaded, be any difficulty in your prescribing a composition which, whilst sufficient for the purpose, will be unobjectionable to any of the castes in our native army. It is apprehended, however, that the effect of any composition, whatever it may be, will not be durable in a hot climate for cartridges in store for any length of time.

Inclosure in No. 2.*Memorandum upon Military Letter from Fort William, dated February 7, 1857, No. 46.*

FROM communications I have had with Captain Boxer, the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, where all small-arm ammunition for Her Majesty's service is made up, I learn that the Laboratory grease, used in preparing the cartridges forwarded to India, is composed of—

5 parts Tallow.
5 parts Stearine.
1 part Wax.

But as these ingredients are purchased in large quantities, and delivered at Woolwich, Captain Boxer is quite unable to offer any decided opinion as to the particular description of animal from which the tallow is derived. The only thing certain is that hogs' lard does not, in any way, enter into the composition.

In firing from the Minié rifle it is certainly necessary that the ball end of the cartridge should have an external application of some greasy substance, for the purpose of lubricating the bore of the barrel; but it is not indispensable that this should be composed of tallow, and Captain Boxer has for some time been engaged in trying experiments with bees-wax as a substitute; and if in the continuation of these experiments (which cannot, however, be advantageously proceeded with until the summer weather sets in), the result should answer his present expectation, bees-wax alone will in future be used.

Independent, however, of any experiments carrying on in this country, it would be most desirable that the Governments in India should likewise

* Correspondence relative to an uneasiness which first manifested itself amongst the men attached to the Depôt of Musketry at Dum Dum, in consequence of a report having reached them that the grease used in the Arsenal for preparing the cartridges for the Enfield rifles was composed of the fat of "pigs" and of "cows." Measures taken in consequence.

† Telegraphic message, January 27, 1857.

make trials on the spot, with a view to decide upon a composition suitable to the purpose required, and which shall, in every respect, be free from whatever may be likely to offend the prejudices of the native troops. It appears by Captain Boxer's note to me of this day's date, forwarded herewith, that it is of little use greasing the cartridges (in the process of making up), if they are to be kept for any time in a hot climate, as the whole of the grease is very soon absorbed by the paper of the cartridge.

With reference to the last paragraph of the letter from Fort William now under notice, it may be mentioned that there is no intention upon the part of the Court to send any further quantity of made-up ammunition from this country for the Enfield rifle. Loose balls and cartridge paper only will be continued to be furnished until the ball-compressing machinery has been erected and is in working order.

J. G. BONNER,
Inspector-General.

Inspector-General of Stores' Office,
March 23, 1857.

No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 8, 1857. (No. 114.)

WITH reference to our separate letter No. 46 of the 7th February, 1857, we have now the honour to transmit the documents recorded in the margin,* comprising the proceedings of a special Court of Inquiry which was held at Barrackpore to ascertain the cause of the objections of the sepoys to the paper of which the new Enfield-rifle cartridges are made, and of the remedial measures that have been adopted in consequence.

No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 8, 1857. (No. 115.)

1. YOUR Honorable Court will have been informed, in a separate letter† by this mail, of the ill-feeling which has existed in some portion of the native troops respecting the cartridges for the new rifle-muskets, and the steps which we have been compelled to take in consequence.

2. The chief objection on the part of the sepoys was to biting cartridges which, it was currently reported among them, were greased with the fat of pigs and cows. On this point our letter‡ to the Adjutant-General of the army, No. 116, dated the 5th March, 1857, has conveyed full information.

3. It appears doubtful whether any composition free from grease of some sort, as wax and oil, would answer the required purpose; and taking into consideration the desirableness of avoiding the practice of applying to the mouth anything which might be repugnant to the religious prejudices of the natives, we have adopted the suggestion of Major Bontein, commanding the School of Musketry at Dum Dum, to abolish in the platoon exercise the practice of biting off the end of the cartridge, and with this object to alter the instructions so as to cause the end of the cartridges to be torn off by the left hand.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has recommended that

* Cons., February 13, 1857, Nos. 363 to 387. Ditto, March 6, 1857, Nos. 434 to 439.

† Cons., April 3, 1857, Nos. . Ditto, April 8, 1857. No. 114.

‡ Cons., March 6, 1857, No. 436.

the altered mode of loading should be applicable to the ordinary percussion-musket as well as to the rifle-musket, and we have authorized this change to be carried into effect.

5. We consider that the new mode of loading should be introduced in every regiment, European or native, in India, and we have instructed the Governments of Madras and Bombay accordingly; but we are unable to extend the alteration to Her Majesty's Infantry regiments serving in India.

6. We forward with this letter six copies of the revised platoon exercise, and we have to solicit that your Honourable Court will place yourselves in communication with the authorities at the Horse Guards, in order that a trial may be made of the altered mode of loading, and that should the mode of tearing off the end of the cartridge, as adopted by us for the whole of the Company's troops, European and native, be found to be as effective as the old practice of biting it off, the change may be introduced in Her Majesty's regiments in India.

7. We have informed his Excellency the Commander-in-chief that we cannot authorize any change in the drill of Her Majesty's regiments, but that we will submit the question to you for the consideration of the home authorities.

No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 8, 1857. (No. 116.)

1. THE accompanying papers* will inform your Honourable Court of the circumstances which have led to the dismissal of the whole of the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, who were present with the regiment at Berhampore on the 26th of February last, when that regiment committed an act of mutiny in refusing to obey their officers, and in forcibly possessing themselves of their arms.

2. The ill-feeling which we have already reported as existing at Barrackpore, with respect to the cartridges of the new rifle-musket, showed itself at Berhampore towards the end of February. The men of the 19th Regiment had become aware of the objections which had been urged against the new cartridges; and on the occasion of the regiment being ordered to parade for exercise with blank ammunition, they refused, on the evening of the 26th of February, to receive it, on the alleged ground that the paper of which the cartridges were made was of two descriptions, and that they entertained doubts about it, in consequence of the reports in circulation that it was greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

3. The Minute by the Governor-General, dated the 27th of March, 1857, gives a concise narration of the occurrences on the occasion, and details the grounds which have led us to disband the regiment, which was brought down for the purpose from Berhampore to the head-quarters of the Division at Barrackpore.

Our resolution was carried into effect by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., at Barrackpore, on the 31st ultimo. The men were disarmed, paid up, and marched out of cantonments as far as Palta Ghat, and were at once conveyed across the river in steamers ready for the purpose.

4. A copy of the General Order issued on the occasion, and read to the 19th Regiment and the other troops on parade, is inclosed.

5. The Minute by the Governor-General, dated the 1st of April, 1857, and the letter addressed to the Adjutant-General of the army, No. 158 of the 4th of April, 1857, convey our sentiments on the admirable manner in which Major-General Hearsey has carried into effect the most difficult and trying task entrusted to him.

6. We trust that the severe measures which we have been forced to

* As per accompanying list.

adopt will have the effect of convincing the native troops that they will only bring ruin on themselves by failing in their duty to the State and in obedience to their officers.

7. We have considered it necessary to order a special Court of Inquiry to be assembled at Barrackpore, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officer late in command of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, on the occasion of the occurrences on the 26th of February last, and subsequently.

8. A copy of the proceeding, and of our decision thereon, will be forwarded hereafter.

No. 6.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 8, 1857. (No. 119.)

IN transmitting, for your Honorable Court's information, transcript of the accompanying report from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 6th instant, of the execution of Sepoy Mungal Pandey, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who was tried by a general Court-martial, and sentenced to be hung, we beg to state that the man, while in a state of excitement from the use of intoxicating drugs, armed himself with a sword and loaded musket, and, without any reason that has yet been discovered, fired at Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant of the corps, and shot his horse. Lieutenant Baugh, in self-defence, fired his pistol, and missed the man, who thereupon attacked Lieutenant Baugh with his sword, and wounded him in the hand. The Sergeant-Major of the corps, who went to Lieutenant Baugh's assistance, was also wounded by Mungal Pandey.

2. Major-General Hearsey on being informed of the occurrence, proceeded to the parade-ground, and on observing the man walking to and fro with his loaded musket, and drawn sword covered with blood, proceeded with some officers and men to secure the Sepoy, but on their approaching him he discharged his musket, and wounded himself. These particulars we state from demi-official information only, communicated by Major-General Hearsey; we are not in possession at present of any official report on the subject.

3. Lieutenant Baugh and the Sergeant-Major are recovering from their wounds.

4. Major-General Hearsey has recommended that the Orderly Sepoy Shiek Paltoo, of the 34th Native Infantry, who accompanied Lieutenant Baugh on the occasion in question, be promoted to Havildar, and admitted to the Order of Merit, for his loyal and gallant conduct in saving the life of that officer. It is our intention to sanction the promotion of this man, and to admit him to the Order of Merit, on receiving the usual application for that distinction through his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

No. 7.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 22, 1857. (No. 120.)

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-chief having, with our sanction, notified in General Orders of the 6th March, 1857,* the grant to the native army of the annual indulgence of furlough, from the 1st April, 1857, in the

* Cons., April 3, 1857, No. . Ditto, April 9, 1857, No. .

usual proportions, and for the same periods as last year, some of the men (about fourteen in number) of the 63rd Native Infantry, stationed at Soorie, and under orders to proceed to Berhampore, and occupy that station, in place of the 19th Native Infantry, evinced a disinclination to avail themselves of the indulgence on the ground that none of the Regiments at Barrackpore intended to take theirs.

2. We have, for the reasons stated in the Governor-General's Minute of the 6th instant, overlooked their conduct on the present occasion, and have directed the men to be cautioned that such offence will not be pardoned a second time.

No. 8.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 22, 1857. (No. 121.)

WE have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, transcript of the proceedings of a Native General Court-martial held on the 18th March, 1857, for the trial of two Sepoys of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers), who, having been convicted of mutiny when on garrison duty in Fort William, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, for fourteen years.

2. The charge, finding, and sentence, with the Commander-in-chief's remarks on the proceedings, have been duly published to the army in his Excellency's General Order of the 1st April, 1857, page 244.

No. 9.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, April 22, 1857. (No. 122.)

1. WITH reference to our separate letter No. 119, dated 8th April, 1857, we have the honour to submit copy of papers* marginally recorded regarding the promotion of Sepoy Shaik Phultoo, of the 34th Native Infantry, to be a supernumerary Havildar, for defending his European officer, who suffered so severely in the conflict with the Sepoy Mungal Pandey of that corps.

2. The papers are accompanied by copy of a Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, expressing his sentiments on the subject, and stating reasons for not acceding to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that the conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson of the 34th Native Infantry, on the occasion in question, should form the subject of a General Order, but that our thanks be offered to them in terms of the warmest praise, which have been accordingly conveyed through his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

3. Transcript of the proceedings of the Native General Court-martial held for the trial of Sepoy Mungal Pandey, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is herewith transmitted for your Honorable Court's information.*

* Cons., April, 1857, No.

No. 10.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, May 15, 1857. (No. 158.)

WE have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, the proceedings of the Native General Court-martial which was held at Barrackpore for the trial of Jemadar Issurie Pandey, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.* This native officer was convicted of mutiny, and the sentence of death passed on him has been duly carried into effect.

No. 11.

The Governor General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, May 15, 1857. (No. 159.)

WITH reference to our separate letter No. 122 of the 22nd April, 1857, we have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, the documents recorded in the annexed list,† comprising a General Order disbanding, and dismissing from the service, the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry quartered at Barrackpore, with certain specified exceptions, for the reasons stated in our Minutes on the occasion, as well as in the General Order published to the army.

No. 12.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, May 15, 1857. (No. 160.)

WITH reference to our separate letter reporting the disbandment of seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, we have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, the Minutes‡ which we have recorded on the conduct of Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding that regiment, in the course of the events disclosed by the investigations held at Barrackpore, and it will be seen that we have requested the Commander-in-chief to submit that officer's conduct to investigation by Court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper.

* Cons., April 17, 1857, Nos. 547 to 550. Ditto, April 24, 1857, No. , as per accompanying list. Ditto, May 8, 1857, No. , as per accompanying list.

† Cons., May 8, 1857, Nos. .

‡ Cons., April 3, 1857, No. . Ditto, May 1857, Nos. .

Presidency Division, No. 75, dated April 3, 1857. Ditto, April 17, 1857, Nos. 543 to 546. Ditto, May 1857, Nos. ; letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding Presidency Division, No. 171, dated April 16, 1857, with one inclosure; Minute by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, dated April 9, 1857; Minute by the Hon. J. A. Dorin, dated May 9, 1857; Minute by Major-General the Hon. J. Low, C.B., concurred in by the Hon. J. P. Grant, dated May 11, 1857; Minute by the Hon. B. Peacock, dated May 11, 1857; Letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 443, dated May 12, 1857.

No. 13.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, May 18, 1857. (No. 166.)*

WE take advantage of the outgoing mail to put your Honorable Court in possession of the accompanying narrative of the disastrous events which have taken place in the Upper Provinces, Meerut and Delhi, and of the measures adopted by the local authorities and by ourselves on this emergency. The narrative commences with the mutinous proceedings of the native troops at Meerut and Delhi about the 8th or 9th instant, and has been continued to the moment of dispatching the mail-steamer "Alma."

No. 14.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, May 18, 1857. (No. 167.)*

WE have the honor to transmit, for your Honorable Court's information, the documents noted in the margin,* relative to the mutinous conduct of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Oude Irregular Force, near Lucknow, and the measures adopted for suppressing it. We have recorded our sentiments, in the Minutes herewith transmitted, respecting the punishment of the offenders; and it will be seen that we have called for further information from the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which will be transmitted to your Honorable Court on receipt.

No. 15.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**Fort William, May 19, 1857. (No. 168.)*

IN our dispatch noted in the margin,† we reported to your Honorable Court the disbanding of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, with the circumstances that had rendered that measure necessary. In our dispatch No. 166 dated 18th instant, we reported, so far as they are now certainly known, the lamentable events which have occurred within the last ten days at Meerut and Delhi; amongst which are the open mutiny of the native officers and soldiers of the 11th, 20th, 38th, 54th, and 74th Regiments of Native Infantry, aided by the bulk of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, and the capture and occupation of Delhi by the mutineers.

* Cons., May 15, 1857, No. ; letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude to the Governor of India, Foreign Department, No. 128, dated May 4, 1857, transferred to the Military Department; electric telegraph message from Chief Commissioner in Oude, No. 56, dated May 12, 1857; Minute by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated May 9, 1857; Minute by the Hon. J. Dorin, dated May 10, 1857; Minute by Major-General the Hon. J. Low, C.B., dated May 10, 1857; Minute by the Hon. J. P. Grant, dated May 11, 1857; Minute by the Hon. B. Peacock, dated May 11, 1857; Minute by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, concurred in by the Members of the Council, dated May 12, 1857; letter to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, No. 482, dated May 13, 1857; electric telegraph message from the Chief Commissioner in Oude, No. 100, dated May 17, 1857.

† No. 116, dated April 8, 1857.

Thus, at the present moment, the native strength of the Bengal establishment is reduced by six regiments.

2. We have elsewhere* reported to your Honorable Court the measures which have been taken immediately to meet this emergency. In this dispatch we address ourselves to a measure which is, indeed, prospective, but which, if we shall be soon authorized to announce your Honorable Court's sanction to it, we believe will strengthen the hands of Government.

3. The necessity for an increase of the substantial strength of the army on the Bengal establishment, that is to say, of the European troops upon this establishment, has been long apparent to us; but the necessity of refraining from any material increase to the charges of the Military Department, in the present state of our finances, has prevented us hitherto from moving your Honorable Court in this matter. The late untoward occurrences at Berhampore, Fort William, Barrackpore, and Lucknow, crowned by the shocking and alarming events of the past week at Meerut and Delhi, and taken in connection with the knowledge we have lately acquired of the dangerous state of feeling in the Bengal native army generally, strange and, at present, unaccountable as it is, have convinced us of the urgent necessity of not merely a positive increase of our European strength, but of a material increase in the proportion which our European troops bear to the native Regular troops on the establishment. We are of opinion that the latter is now the more pressing necessity of the two.

4. We believe that all these objects, political, military, and financial, will be immediately attained in a very material degree by taking advantage of the present opportunity in the manner we have now the honor respectfully to propose; and we see no other way in which all the same objects can be attained in any degree, now or prospectively. We recommend that the six native regiments which are in effect no longer in existence should not be replaced, whereby the establishment of Regular Native Infantry would be reduced to sixty-eight regiments; and that the European officers of these late regiments should be used to officer three regiments of Europeans to be added to your establishment at this Presidency.

5. We confidently affirm that the Government will be much stronger in respect of all important internal and external purposes, with three additional European regiments of the established strength, than it would be by embodying six native regiments of the established strength; and we anticipate no inconvenience in respect of minor objects, in time of peace and tranquillity, from the consequent numerical reduction of regular troops. Indeed, the financial result of the measure, if carried out as we propose, will leave a considerable surplus available, if it should be thought fit so to employ it, for an augmentation of Irregulars, who, for all such minor objects, are much better, as well as much cheaper, than Regulars of any description.

6. Your Honorable Court will observe that at present the relative strength of European to Native Infantry in the Company's Bengal army is disproportionately small. In the Bombay army it is as 1 to $9\frac{2}{3}$, and in the Madras army as 1 to $16\frac{2}{3}$, while in the Bengal army it is as 1 to $24\frac{2}{3}$. If the proposed measure is adopted, the proportion in the Bengal army will be between those in the Bombay and Madras armies, viz., 1 to $11\frac{2}{3}$.

7. The accompanying Memoranda, procured from the Military Auditor-General's Office, will show approximately the financial result of the proposed conversion, supposing the European regimental officers and staff to remain exactly on their present footing.† But we recommend

* See narrative with letter No. 166, dated May 18, 1857.

	Rupees.
† Cost of two Native Infantry regiments, each of 1,160 native officers and men, two Colonels	5,44,336 8
Cost of an European regiment of 927 rank and file, one Colonel .	5,30,985 6
Cost of European, less by the above, supposing every officer and man to be with his regiment	13,351 2
	C 2

that, eventually, each new regiment should be allowed only one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, and one Quartermaster, whereby a large additional saving will accrue.*

8. The cost of recruiting, of passage-money, and of maintenance of barracks on the one hand, and the charges for hutting-money, and occasional compensation for enhanced prices of rations, on the other, as well as the cost of pensions on both sides, are not calculated.

9. We most earnestly recommend this measure to the immediate consideration of your Honorable Court; and if it be approved, we trust that your Honorable Court will take the necessary measures for raising recruits without any delay. We have ascertained that this augmentation of your European troops will not pass beyond the limits prescribed by the last Act of Parliament upon this subject. Pending your Honorable Court's orders, we shall take no measures to raise regiments to replace the six now off the list, and we shall employ the surviving officers of those regiments upon such temporary duties as may be most suitable.

No. 16.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

July 8, 1857. (No. 24, in the Political Department.)

1. HAVING just received your official report of the measures taken by you on the occurrence of the extensive and calamitous outbreak in the Bengal native army, we shall give it our best attention at the earliest possible period; but we cannot allow a mail to depart without carrying with it the expression of our warmest approval and admiration of the courage, decision, and judgment with which the emergency has been met by your Lordship in Council, and by the high functionaries who, under your Government, administer the provinces which have been the scene of actual or threatened disturbance.

2. It is peculiarly our duty to take the first opportunity of adopting as our own both the purport and the tone of your proclamation of May 16, repelling, in a manner calculated to impress even the most prejudiced, the imputation, so completely at variance with the whole tenour of our past administration of British India, that the British Government entertains hostile designs against the religious feelings or practices of the people. We cannot but anticipate the most salutary effect from this proclamation, and from the terms in which it was made.

3. We confidently expect that the next despatches we shall receive will apprise us of the complete success of the measures taken for the suppression of armed resistance to our Government; and we feel assured that the same energy and skill which have been displayed in making head against the most formidable danger to which the British Government in India could be exposed, will be employed in taking precautions against the return of that danger, and in immediately ascertaining and removing, so far as is practicable, the causes which may have led to it.

					Monthly Pay and Allowances, including Off-reckonings.	Annual Pay and Allowances, including Off-reckonings.
					Rupees.	Rupees.
* 3 Lieutenant-Colonels		
3 Surgeons		
Staff allowance of 3 Adjutants		
Ditto of 3 Quartermasters		
Total		

4. You will communicate to Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (whose proclamation* we entirely approve), to Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and to Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in Oude, our deep sense of the great qualities which they have evinced on this momentous occasion.

R. D. MANGLES.

F. CURRIE, &c., &c.

No. 17.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, June 3, 1857. (No. 171.)

WE have the honour to transmit for your Honorable Court's information a transcript of the proceedings of a native General Court-martial, held on the 21st March, 1857, for the trial of Salikrom Sing, a jemadar of the 70th Native Infantry, who, having been convicted of mutiny, has been dismissed the service.

The charge, finding, and sentence, with the Commander-in-chief's remarks on the proceedings, have been duly published to the army in his Excellency's General Orders of the 2nd May, 1857, page 332.

No. 18.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, June 3, 1857. (No. 174.)

WITH reference to our separate letters, No. 116, dated 8th April, and No. 168, 19th May, 1857, we have the honor to transmit for your Honorable Court's information, the proceedings of an European Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel William St. Leger Mitchell, commanding the 19th Native Infantry and the Station of Berhampore, in connection with the occurrence at Berhampore on the 26th February, 1857, which led to the disbandment of that corps.

2. The sentiments of the Governor-General, after a careful perusal of the papers on the subject, will be found recorded in his Lordship's Minute of the 13th May, 1857, in which the members of the Government fully concur.

No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, June 5, 1857. (No. 176.)

WE transmit herewith, for the information of your Honorable Court, a continuation down to the present date, of the narrative forwarded by the last mail, taken from messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disaffection prevalent in the native army. A report received from the Honorable Lieutenant-Governor, North-western Provinces, is transmitted herewith, but it brings events down only to the 22nd of last month.

We regret that we are unable to forward reports from Agra of a later

* The first proclamation by Mr. Colvin is the paper to which reference is made.

† Cons., Feb. 13, 1857, Nos. 381, 382. Ditto, March 13, 1857, Nos. 317 to 327. Ditto, March 20, 1857, Nos. 370 to 383. Ditto, March 27, 1857, Nos. 432 to 433. Ditto, April 8, 1857, No. . Ditto, June 5, 1857, No. .

date, and detailed reports from other stations, but we have received none. We have called on the civil and military authorities to furnish us with reports of all that has happened at the several stations, but the pressure upon all persons in authority has been so great that it is not to be wondered at that they have not found time to compile connected statements of occurrences.

Your Honorable Court will observe with satisfaction that the tidings now sent to you are not without an admixture of hopeful intelligence. The 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore, has come forward to declare its loyalty, and its desire to emulate the European troops in punishing the rebellious regiments at Delhi. The Governor-General proceeded to Barrackpore, and personally thanked the regiment at a general parade; and we have reason to believe that this act, while it has had a very beneficial effect in strengthening the loyalty of the 70th Regiment and others at Barrackpore, will have the happiest influence on the minds of all well-disposed men in the native army.

The three companies of the 34th Regiment at Barrackpore lost no time in following the good example of the 70th.

Meanwhile, we had already received a spontaneous declaration of loyalty from the Irregular Cavalry of the Ramghur Force, in which the Infantry of that force participated. And it was further reported that the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry had signally marked their sincerity by having, on first hearing of the outrage committed by the mutinous regiments at Meerut and Delhi, written to their comrades who were on leave in the district, to offer their services to the general officer commanding the Meerut Division.

The 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad has also come forward with an assurance of its devotion to Government, and an offer of its services against the mutineers.

We have publicly acknowledged these several declarations of loyal and soldierlike feeling.

On the 30th of May last, a part of the Meerut force was attacked near Ghazeeoodden Nuggur, by a large body of the insurgents from Delhi, with five guns. The insurgents were thoroughly beaten by our troops, and dispersed with much loss; and the five guns, with ammunition and a great quantity of intrenching tools, were taken from them. Our loss was 44 men, killed and wounded, chiefly of the 60th Royal Rifles, but the greater number of these were injured by the explosion of a tumbril left by the fugitive insurgents at the bridge on the Hindun Nuddee, near the place where the action was fought. This victory will, no doubt, be of great value in proving to the mutineers, and to the whole army, the prowess of our European troops, even in comparatively small bodies; and its occurrence just now is still more important, when, owing to difficulty in procuring sufficient carriage, and in moving the siege train which his Excellency the Commander-in-chief was organizing for the attack on Delhi, a delay of some days must take place before the attacking force can reach that fortress.

But we deeply regret to say that the attack will not be made by General Anson in person. An allusion to his having died was received by us on the 1st instant, and on the 3rd this was confirmed by tidings of his Excellency's decease at Umballah, on the morning of the 27th of May, by cholera. General Anson must have proceeded to Kurnaul some few days previously, for a message from his Excellency has reached us dated Kurnaul, 25th of May. It is probable that he had been obliged by illness to return to Umballah, where he died.

We lost no time after the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, in transmitting to Umballah, by such means as may be available at Cawnpore and Agra, and north-west of those places, our instructions to Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, to assume the command of the force proceeding against Delhi; and we have urged upon that officer the necessity of his attacking the insurgents and mutineers at that place at the earliest possible date; the continuance of order and quiet, already much imperilled by excitement at the most important stations of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra, and in

the adjoining districts, being dependent on the early and signal discomfiture of the rebels in arms at Delhi and in its neighbourhood.

Major-General Reed, C.B., Her Majesty's service, commanding the Peshawur Division, succeeds by right of seniority, and according to custom, to the command of the Bengal army as Provincial Commander-in-chief; but considering the emergency of existing circumstances, and the absolute necessity of committing the command of the army of this Presidency to some officer of pre-eminent qualifications, in point of knowledge of the native troops and Indian experience, we have thought it right to request Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., the Commander-in-chief at Fort St. George, to come to Calcutta with all convenient expedition, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief of the Bengal Army. We trust that this important measure will be approved of by your Honorable Court. It is temporary only, and it will rest with the Home Government to appoint some officer to succeed to the high office of Commander-in-chief in India and of the Bengal Presidency, in succession to the late General the Honorable G. Anson deceased.

Every effort is being made to dispatch European troops to Cawnpore. The 84th Foot have been sent up almost entire; a detachment of that regiment is expected by the "Coromandel" immediately from Rangoon.

The 1st Madras European Fusiliers have been also sent up by transit carriages, by the bullock train, and by steamers.

Of the 64th Foot, who have just arrived from Bombay, 350 men will proceed on a steamer and flat immediately, and the remainder of the regiment will be sent up by dawk carriages and the bullock train.

The other regiments expected from Bombay and Ceylon will be pushed upward as expeditiously as possible.

We are now dispatching instructions to Rangoon to send round Her Majesty's 29th Foot, as soon as the corps can be brought down from Thyetmew.

It is our confident hope that by the next mail we shall have it in our power to report to your Honorable Court that signal retribution has been inflicted on the mutineers and rebels at Delhi, and that the immediate result has been a perceptible tendency in all the districts to return, at no distant period, to quiet and good order.

INDIA.

MUTINIES in the East Indies.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1857.*

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

(Supplement to the Papers presented
July 1857.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Extract.) *Home Department, June 1, 1857. (No. 47.)*

WE have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a Proclamation, dated the 16th May, 1857, which we thought proper to publish, in consequence of the untoward events which have occurred in the North-Western Provinces, and which have been reported in our military letter No. 166, dated the 19th ultimo.

We also forward the addresses which have been presented on the occasion by different classes of the community of Calcutta.

Inclosure 1.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council in the Home Department, May 16, 1857.

RESOLUTION.

CIRCUMSTANCES having come to the knowledge of the Governor-General in Council, which render it necessary that the Government of India should publicly disavow all intention of interfering with the caste or religion of its native subjects, and that it should contradict the belief in such intention—a belief which through the misrepresentations of evil-minded persons has been widely disseminated among the people, especially in the Presidency of Bengal and the adjacent territories—it is resolved that the subjoined Proclamation be forthwith published in the “Calcutta Gazette,” that it be read and carefully explained to all the native troops of the Bengal army, and that it be translated into the vernacular languages, and circulated as widely as possible throughout the Lower and North-Western Provinces, as well as in Oude and the Punjab.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Military and Foreign Departments for such further orders as may be necessary in those Departments, and that corresponding instructions be sent to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 2.

Proclamation.

THE Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal, that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion, or injury to their caste, is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion con-
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tinues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly, as well as openly, by the acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects. Therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct have shown their attachment to the Government, and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors, who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 3.

Resolution.

*Calcutta Trade's Rooms, 28, Tank Square,
May 20, 1857.*

AT a special general meeting of the members of the Calcutta Trade Association held this day, at 4 P.M., to take into consideration precautionary measures for the preservation of life and property in the event of an insurrection amongst the sepoy regiments stationed both at Barrackpore and Fort William; present, W. Roberts, Master, in the chair, S. Smith, Perpetual President, C. J. Pittar, W. Spink, T. W. Payne, W. H. Thacker, J. Hay, J. Laurie, G. Gliddon, T. Cumberland, W. Shearwood, G. P. Shearwood, W. R. Lackersteen, P. S. de Rozario, R. J. Carbery, Junior, W. E. Carbery, A. Preston, J. Bowerman, J. McGavin, W. H. Barker, John Wilson, A. W. Spence, F. W. Baker, J. Cameron, J. G. Davidson, and C. Huttman, Secretary;

It was resolved and carried unanimously, that this body do send up to Government a statement that they are prepared to afford the Government every assistance in their power towards the preservation of order and the protection of the Christian community of Calcutta, either by serving as special constables or otherwise, in such manner as may appear most desirable to Government, and at the same time suggesting to Government that their services should be availed of in some manner, as they deem the present crisis a most serious one, and one in which every available means should be brought into action for the suppression of possible riot and insurrection.

Inclosure 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the President and Members of the Calcutta Trade Association.

Gentlemen,

May 21, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, inclosing a copy of the Resolution passed at a special general meeting of the Calcutta Trade Association held on that day.

2. The Governor-General in Council returns his sincere thanks to the Association for the offer of their assistance in the preservation of order, and in the protection of the community of Calcutta.

3. In the event of a disturbance of order in Calcutta the mode in which the services of members of the Association could be most easily and effectually rendered would undoubtedly be, as suggested by the Association, by acting as special constables under the direction of the civil authority; and the Governor-General in Council therefore proposes to the Association that those who are willing so to act should register their names and places of abode at the office of the Commissioner of Police, who has been authorised to enrol them, and through whom, on necessity arising, early notice of the time and place at which their services may be required will be given.

4. But the Governor-General in Council desires to assure the Calcutta Trade Association that he has no apprehension whatever of riot, insurrection, or disturbance amongst any class of the population of Calcutta; and that if, unfortunately, any should occur, the means of crushing it utterly and at once are at hand.

5. The Governor-General in Council begs the members of the Association to believe that he is not on this account less thankful to them for the ready and spontaneous tender of their aid.

6. Nothing gives greater strength to a Government in a large community than the cordial support and co-operation of the influential classes represented by the Calcutta Trade Association.

7. The Governor-General in Council is sorry to see that in the letter of the Secretary of the Association it is assumed that disaffection has been evinced by the sepoy regiments throughout India. His Lordship in Council would greatly regret that such an impression should go abroad. Not only is it certain to lead to exaggerated fears amongst the civil population of the country at large, but, without speaking of the armies of Madras and Bombay, it is not just as regards the army of Bengal.

8. There are in the army of this Presidency many soldiers and many regiments who have stood firm against evil example and wicked counsels, and who at this moment are giving unquestionable proof of their attachment to the Government, and of their abhorrence of the atrocious crimes which have lately been perpetrated in the North-Western Provinces.

9. It is the earnest desire of the Governor-General in Council that honorable and true-hearted soldiers, whose good name he is bound to protect and of whose fidelity he is confident, should not be included in a condemnation of rebels and murderers.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 5.

Resolution.

Freemason's Hall, May 20, 1857.

RESOLVED, that at the present crisis it is expedient that the Masonic fraternity should come forward, and offer their services to Government, to be employed in such manner as the Governor-General may deem most expedient.

Inclosure 6.

The Armenians in Calcutta to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

May 21, 1857.

THE Armenians of Calcutta, sharing in the apprehensions now generally entertained for the safety of the lives and properties of the inhabitants thereof, owing to the existing crisis, have just convened a meeting of their own body, for the purpose of evincing their sincere loyalty to the British Government, whose mild and paternal rule they do gratefully appreciate.

In conformity with a resolution passed at that meeting, we beg most respectfully to convey to your Lordship in Council the expression of their willingness and readiness to tender their united services to their rulers, and to co-operate with their fellow-citizens for maintaining tranquillity and order in the city.

We fervently and sincerely hope that the speedy and energetic measures which your Lordship in Council has already adopted, will be crowned with complete success, by ensuring undisturbed tranquillity to the loyal citizens of the great metropolis of British India.

We have, &c.

A. APCAR.

M. S. OWEN.

J. AVDALL.

J. AGABEG.

*Committee appointed at the Meeting of the
Armenians of Calcutta.*

Inclosure 7.

The French Consul and other French Residents at Calcutta to the Governor-General of India.

Calcutta, le 23 Mai, 1857.

EN présence des graves circonstances dans lesquelles se trouve actuellement le pays par suite de la révolte à mains armées de certains régiments natifs de l'Inde, les Soussignés, tous résidents Français à Calcutta, en vue des dangers qui peuvent menacer d'un moment à l'autre les propriétés, les familles, et la vie, se sont réunis d'un commun accord et viennent se mettre à la disposition de votre Excellence, en cas de besoin, la priant de vouloir bien accepter leurs services pour le salut commun, et comme preuve de patriotisme et de dévouement envers Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre.

Les Soussignés, &c.

H. ANGELUCCI,

Le Gérant du Consulat.

And 43 others.

Inclosure 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the French Consul and other French Residents at Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

May 25, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council desires me to return his sincere acknowledgments for your address of the 23rd instant, in which you evince your attachment to Her Majesty the Queen, by placing your services at the disposal of the Government, for the common safety, in consequence of the partial revolt of some of the native regiments in the North-West Provinces.

2. His Lordship in Council regards this expression of the sentiments

of the French community with lively satisfaction, and feels assured that in case of necessity their sympathy with the British Government, and their active co-operation in the cause of order, may be entirely relied on. But he trusts there will be no occasion to call for their services. Everything is quiet within 600 miles of the capital. The mischief, caused by a passing and groundless panic, has already been arrested; and there is every reason to hope that in the course of a few days tranquillity and confidence will be restored throughout the Presidency.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

nclosure 9.

*Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the British Indian Association,
held on the 22nd of May, 1857.*

THE Committee of the British Indian Association have heard of the disastrous events which have lately occurred at Meerut and Delhi with deep concern and sorrow.

The Committee view with disgust and horror the disgraceful and mutinous conduct of the native soldiery at those stations, and the excesses committed by them, and confidently trust to find that they have met with no sympathy, countenance, or support, from the bulk of the civil population of that part of the country, or from any reputable or influential classes among them.

The Committee of the Association record without hesitation their conviction of the utter groundlessness of the reports which have led a hitherto faithful body of the soldiers of the State to the commission of the gravest crimes of which military men or civil subjects can be guilty, and the Committee deem it incumbent on them on the present occasion to express their deep abhorrence of the practices and purposes of those who have spread those false and mischievous reports.

The Committee earnestly hope for the restoration of peace and good order, which they doubt not will soon be re-established by the vigorous measures which the Government have adopted in this exigency.

The Committee trust and believe that the loyalty of their fellow-subjects in India to the Government under which they live, and their confidence in its power and good intentions, are unimpaired by the lamentable events which have occurred on the detestable efforts which have been made to alienate the minds of the sepoys and the people of the country from their duty and allegiance to the beneficent rule under which they are placed.

ISSUR CHUNDER SINGH,
Honorary Secretary.

Inclosure 10.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the President and the Members
of the British Indian Association.*

Gentlemen,

May 25, 1857.

YOUR address, and the resolutions passed by the Committee on the 23rd instant, which were communicated to me in your Honorary Secretary's letter of the 23rd, having been laid before the Governor-General in Council, I am directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council has received this expression of the sentiments of an influential and intelligent body of Hindoo gentlemen as to the recent conduct of some of the native regiments, and the motions of those who instigated it, with the highest gratification.

2. The Governor-General in Council is well assured that the rash and criminal acts of which these misguided men have been guilty, meet

with no sympathy or countenance from the people at large, and that they are viewed with special abhorrence by those who can appreciate the character of the British Government and who rightly understand the principles by which that Government is guided in the use of its vast power and resources. A signal proof of this has been afforded by the Maharajah Sindia and other Chiefs, who, unsolicited, have given prompt and powerful support to the Government, and by the Zemindars of the disturbed districts, who have protected British officers from violence, and exerted themselves loyally to check disorder.

3. For a hundred years under British rule, every one has been left at full liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, to do such things as his religion enjoins, and to abstain from those which it forbids. The experience of a century has been lost upon those who can now believe the gross and wicked falsehood, that the Government intends or desires to pursue a contrary course—a course by which it could gain no advantage, and which could not fail to excite the indignation and hatred of its subjects.

4. The Committee of the British Indian Association declare their attachment to the British Government and their confidence in its power and good intentions, and they propose that the resolutions they have passed shall be circulated among their fellow-countrymen in the interior. His Lordship in Council has no doubt that these proceedings are well calculated to restore confidence where it has been shaken and to lead to the best results.

5. The forces at command of the Government are enough to put down all opposition. They have now been brought to bear on the men of the mutinous regiments who are assembled at Delhi; and the Governor-General in Council confidently expects that in a few days the mutiny will be entirely suppressed, tranquillity again established, and condign punishment inflicted upon those who have disturbed the public peace and aggravated rebellion by crimes of the most horrible atrocity.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 11.

Radhakant Raja, Bahadoor, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, May 25, 1857.

AS Chairman of a public meeting of the native community convened this day, pursuant to a requisition published in the daily journals, I have the honor to forward to you a copy of the resolutions passed on the occasion for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

RADHAKANT RAJA, *Bahadoor,*
Chairman.

Inclosure 12.

Resolutions.

1. THAT this meeting has with deep concern and sorrow learnt of the disaffection manifested by a portion of the native army, and of the atrocities committed by them in some parts of the country, and that it views their mutinous conduct with extreme disgust and horror.

2. That this meeting contemplates with the highest and most sincere satisfaction that the sepoy disaffection has met with no sympathy or encouragement from the civil population of any part of this vast Empire, nor has it been shared in by the major portion of the native soldiery; but that the same feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British rule

which they have hitherto been inspired with still continue to animate them with unabated fidelity.

3. That this meeting contemplates with the deepest concern the lamentable delusion which some of the sepoy regiments appear to be labouring under, and that it desires to record its firm and sincere conviction that the malicious reports which have given rise to such a delusion are not founded upon truth.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that should occasion require, it would be the duty of the native portion of Her Majesty's subjects to render the Government every aid in their power for the preservation of civil order and tranquillity.

5. That with a view to give an extensive circulation to the proceedings of this meeting, be it resolved that translations of the same into the vernacular dialects of the country be printed and distributed amongst the native population.

Inclosure 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Raja Radhakant, Bahadoor.

Sir,

May 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Governor-General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, as Chairman of a public meeting of the native community, you yesterday addressed to me, forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting.

2. These resolutions his Lordship in Council has perused with unmixed satisfaction; and he highly appreciates the loyalty and good sense of the native community of Calcutta, which have led them at the present juncture, to assemble together for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of the mutinous conduct of some of the native regiments of the Bengal army; their confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the native army in general, and of the people of India, to the British Government; their utter disbelief in the falsely-alleged intention of the Government to tamper with the religion of its Hindoo and Mussulman subjects; and their sense of the obligation imposed on the native public to support the Government in the preservation of order and tranquillity.

3. For this manly declaration of their sentiments the Governor-General in Council returns his sincere thanks to the native community, and he reiterates the assurance so often given and so steadfastly fulfilled, that the policy of the British Government in India has been, and ever will be, to preserve a position of strict neutrality in matters of faith, to respect all scruples of caste, and to leave its subjects, of every creed and class, to the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of their religious opinions and observances.

4. The most decisive steps have been taken for the suppression of the revolt, and for the due punishment of the guilty men who have swerved from their allegiance and disgraced human nature by acts of the most brutal cruelty.

5. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the intention to print the resolutions in the vernacular dialects of the country, and circulate them among the native population.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 14.

Proceedings of a meeting held, on the 23rd instant, by some young men, at the premises of Baboo Gooroo Churn Dey, Bhowanipore, Chuckerbaria, in the suburbs of Calcutta, to consider the best means to keep the peace in the said suburban town at this crisis of panic caused by some mutinous regiments.

Committee, consisting of the following members :—

Baboos—Gooroo Churn Dey, Essan Chunder Mullick, Womesh Chunder Mitter, Raj Mohendro Mitter, Nobo Kissen Bose, Chunder Coomer Bose, Prosono Coomer Dey, Russick Chunder Dutto, Puttit Pabun Banurjee, Prosono Coomer Chaturjee, Huro Prosad Chaturjee, Umbica Churn Banurjee, Khettur Mohun Doss, and Gopal Chunder Goopta.

The following propositions were, after much discussion, unanimously carried out :—

1st. That the Committee, being apprehensive of the most deplorable state of things created by the disaffected sepoys in some parts of the country, consider it as a duty of every loyal subject of Her Majesty's Empire to be true to her Government.

2ndly. That, as false apprehensions and unfounded tales regarding the exaggerated affairs of mutiny have prevailed in and about the town through the maliciously-disposed persons, the Committee feel it as a necessity to remove them from the minds of peaceful subjects.

3rdly. That, having learnt with great pleasure that Government have enlisted volunteers for the better security and defence of the town, the Committee consider that some such measures should be adopted in Bhowanipore for the same object.

4thly. That the Committee, after mature deliberation, come to the conclusion that some of the members will alternately take round at every night, with the view of catching or detecting any wrong-doer that may be found in the work of abetting some such malicious tales or rumours, as the town will be looted and plundered by the sepoys on some certain day, and its inhabitants be cut down to pieces ; and will, by every means in their power, impress on the minds of timid and credulous people the idea of the mightiness of the power of the British Government to repel aggression of any foreign enemy, however powerful and indomitable, or put down any internal disturbance and disorder.

5thly. That the Committee think it desirable to add the numerical strength of their members by enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of all the respectable inhabitants of Bhowanipore, and hold meetings occasionally to consider further measures, if necessary.

6thly. That, in order to carry their object into full effect, the Committee have secured the services of some strong and brave men, and think it proper to ask the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs the co-operation, if necessary, of the police.

7thly. That the Committee think it advisable to send a deputation, with a copy of their proceedings and a letter of request, to the magistrate for his information and due orders to the heads of the police.

8thly. That the Committee determine that these noble feelings of loyalty and attachment to the beneficial British rule that had actuated them to meet here to-night, as well as a copy of their proceedings of this meeting, be most respectfully communicated to the Governor-General in Council.

9thly. That it is resolved to appoint Baboos Gooroo Churn Dey and Essan Chunder Mullick as Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Inclosure 15.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta.

May 27, 1857.

WHEREAS the news of the state of mutiny and disaffection of a portion of the native army have caused great anxiety and grief on account of the injury to the Company, and ruin of the people which may accrue therefrom, we have in this meeting passed the following resolutions:—

1st. It is with feelings of deep regret and disgust that the members of this meeting hear that a portion of the native forces have recklessly thrown off their allegiance and become the destroyers of public safety, have murdered some of God's creatures and excited rebellion and disturbances, causing pillage and plunder in the western districts of this kingdom.

2nd. Although from the suddenness of the mutiny of the above-mentioned seditious troops, whose former fidelity rendered them free from all suspicion of such evil actions, the safety and peace of several places has accidentally been compromised, the members of this assembly feel the utmost confidence in the Government, as they know that its members are acting most wisely in the matter, and they feel certain that the fire of this rebellion will soon be extinguished.

3rd. We subjects are well aware that the members of the British Government, from the commencement of their dominion in Hindostan, have repeatedly declared and made known their determination not to interfere with the religion or religious observances of any of their subjects, and we repose entire faith in this declaration and assert, that up to the present time, a space of nearly one hundred years, our religion has never been interfered with.

4th. A number of us having left our homes have formed a dwelling and asylum under this Government where we live in peace and safety, protected by the equity and fostering care of the British Government, and suffering no kind of injury or loss.

5th. As we have ever lived in safety and comfort under the British rule, and have never been molested or interfered with in religious matters, we therefore, with the utmost eagerness and sincerity, hereby determine, that in case of necessity we will serve the Government to the utmost of our abilities and means.

6th. The members of this meeting determine that these proceedings be published for the information of all the people, and that the original duly signed, with an English translation, be forwarded for the perusal of the Governor-General (may his prosperity increase).

Moulvi Fuzloor Rahman, *Kazy ul Kuzzat, Kazi Sudder, Calcutta.*

Moulvi Mahomed Wujeeh, *Head Moulvi, Calcutta Madrissa.*

Moulvi Abdool Baree, *Kazee, Calcutta.*

Moulvi Abdool Lateef, *Deputy Magistrate.*

Moonshee Ameer Allee, *Pleader of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.*

Mirza Mahomed Mehdee Meshkee.

Hadjee Aga Mirza Sheerazee.

Hadjee Baba Kazoranee.

Mirza Golaum Hossain Kazoranee.

Hadjee Mahomed Hashim Ishphahanee.

Aga Syed Hossain.

Aga Syed Sadeq.

Aga Koochuck Sheerazee.

Mahomed Hossein Chulnee.

Hadjee Mahomed Jafer Isfahanee.

Aga Syed Ahmed Behbaunce.

Aga Mahomed Ali Kooza Keenanee.

Aga Mahomed Hassun Kooza Kenanee.

Mirza Abdool Kareem Sheerazee.
 Nawab Feda Hosein Khan.
 Moonshee Nukee Allee Khan.
 Syed Enayth Hossein.
 Syed Tajummool Ali, *Zemindar*.
 Syed Abdool Majeed, *Deputy Magistrate*.
 Moulvi Moosa Ali, *2nd Master, Colingah Branch School*.
 Moulvie Deen Mahomed, *Resident Master, Calcutta Madrissa*.
 Syed Mouzzum Hossein, *Moonsiff*.
 Syed Waris Ali, *Head Master, Hooghly College*.
 Syed Abdullah.
 Nawab Syed Jaffir Cooli Khan.
 Aga Syed Hasheen Babahanee.
 Syed Abdoollah Isfahaunee.
 Aga Mahomed Ali Sheerazee.
 Hadjee Mirza Hussein Khorasaunee.
 Moulvi Aftaboodeen Mahomed, *Pleader of the Sudder Court, Calcutta*.
 Moulvi Mahomed Ismaeel, *Pleader of the Sudder Court, Calcutta*.
 Moonshee Mukbool Ali, *Zemindar*.
 Moonshee Hossain Buksh, *Mooktar of the Sudder Court, Calcutta*.
 Moonshee Mukdoom Buksh, *Zemindar and Mooktar, Sudder Court*.
 Syed Asghur Ali, *Zemindar*.
 Moonshee Azheer Hossein, *Zemindar and Mooktar of the Sudder Court*.
 Moulvi Ahmud, *Law Officer of the Court of Burdwan*.
 Moonshee Ruhmut Ali, *Zemindar*.
 Moulvi Abdool Hameed, *Zemindar*.
 Cazim Ali, *Zemindar*.
 Akber Alee, *Zemindar*.
 Aftaboodeen Ahmud.

Inclosure 16.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Moulvi Fazloor Rahman,
 Kazi ul Kuzzat.*

Sir,

May 29, 1857.

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before the Governor-General in Council the address adopted at a meeting of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta, held on the 27th instant, and am desired to convey to you, and to request that you will communicate to the other gentlemen who signed the address, the cordial acknowledgments of his Lordship in Council for this expression of their loyalty to the British Government, and of their confidence in its good faith and irresistible power.

The Governor-General in Council is not surprised to find that the false reports which have been industriously circulated by designing persons, and which have unfortunately found too ready credence among the ignorant and ill-informed, are utterly disbelieved and repudiated by the intelligent body of gentlemen who have joined in this address; and he has no doubt that the publication of their sentiments in the manner proposed will tend materially to remove the erroneous belief which prevails, and relieve the minds of the people from the groundless apprehension that their religion is in danger from any act or intention of the Government.

The steadfast policy of the British Government in this country has been to observe strict neutrality in matters of faith, and to leave every man absolutely free in the exercise of his religion. This principle is scrupulously adhered to by the Government throughout every possession of the British Crown, and it will not be departed from in India.

The unqualified and just condemnation which the Mahomedan community of Calcutta have pronounced upon the native soldiers who, under the influence of evil counsels, have broken their allegiance and committed acts of extreme violence and cruelty, is due in a far higher degree to those by whom they have been deceived and instigated to take this fatal course.

The Mahomedan community may continue to be assured that the Government has taken and will take effectual measures for the suppression of the mutiny, the punishment of those concerned in it, and the restoration of peace and order in the disturbed districts.

I have, &c.

C. BEADON.

Inclosure 17.

The Inhabitants of the Town and Zillah of Baraset to the Governor-General of India in Council.

May it please your Lordship,

May 25, 1857.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and Zillah of Baraset, having learnt with unfeigned regret and sorrow of the disaffected and mutinous conduct of a portion of the native army and of certain districts in the North-Western Provinces of India, and receiving with alarm and horror the intelligence of the outrages which have been committed at Meerut and Delhi, which will inevitably tend to diminish the hitherto existing confidence of the Government of India and its European officers in the native subjects, and which outrages, if persisted in, must ultimately lead to anarchy and confusion, equally disastrous to governors and governed, humbly and respectfully beg to approach your Lordship in Council with assurances of loyalty, obedience, and sympathy.

We have observed with the deepest regret that ignorant, designing, and artful individuals, under slight or no pretext, have raised a feeling of suspicion in the minds of the native soldiers and the uneducated population towards the Government. We therefore beg to offer your Lordship a sincere and grateful expression of our confidence, that in its endeavours for the moral and social improvement of the people of this country, the British Government has been actuated by the purest of motives. History does not record a conquering nation different in faith from the conquered, more tolerant towards the religious belief of its subjects. Up to this period of its history, we fully believe that there has been no intention on the part of Government to interfere with the religious belief of any sect or caste of the natives of this country, but that, on the other hand, there has always been a marked and decided endeavour to avoid in any way disturbing the religious feelings of either Hindoo or Mussulman.

With reference to the Proclamation issued by your Lordship in Council on the 16th of May, 1857, we beg to assure your Lordship that there is no feeling of discontent or want of confidence in the Government on the part of the inhabitants of this district; on the contrary, that in the case of any emergency arising, we, your memorialists, although essentially peaceful men by race and profession, will do all that in us lies for the maintenance of order and discipline.

We, the Undersigned, in presenting this address, would observe that we can confidently state that we are expressing the sincere feeling of the educated native inhabitants of Zillah Baraset, but that rather than cause a delay in the transmission of the address at such a crisis, we have taken on ourselves to forward the address at once in its present state, but that a

copy of it has been circulated for the signature of those members of the community whose distant residence prevents their attending the meeting at so short a notice, and will be forwarded hereafter.

We have, &c.

MOHUN LALL PANDY,
Moonsiff and Deputy Magistrate.
And 168 others.

INDIA.

PAPERS relative to the Mutinies in the East
Indies.

(*Supplement to the Papers presented July 1857.*)

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1857.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

APPENDIX TO PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

(INCLOSURES IN NOS. 1, 3, 5, AND 6.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

Appendix to Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

INCLOSURES IN No 1.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, January 26, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 24th ultimo, authorizing the sending of a complete company of Her Majesty's 53rd to Chinsurah, to take the duties there for a time, I am directed to acquaint you that, both for the purpose of supplying the place of the detached company in Fort William, and in order that as much advantage as possible may be derived from the instructions in escalating now being given in the Fort, the Governor-General in Council desires that a company of the 53rd Foot shall be brought into Fort William from Dum Dum.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Officiating Military Auditor-General, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, January 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General, a letter in original from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 23rd of January, 1857, giving cover to a correspondence relative to a feeling of uneasiness manifested by the men attached to the Depôt of Musketry at Dum Dum, relative to the ingredients of the grease employed in the arsenal in the preparation of ball-cartridges for the new Enfield rifle, together with Major-General Hearsey's suggestions for removing this impression.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

Sir,

Barrackpore, January 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for immediate submission to the Government of India, through its Military Secretary, the accompanying letter, in original, from the officer commanding at Dum Dum, dated the 23rd instant, together with two others reporting that an unpleasant feeling exists amongst the native portion of the men attached to the depôt for instruction in rifle practice, caused by the belief that the grease used in the preparation of the ball-cartridges received from the arsenal in Fort William, consists of a mixture of the fat of cows and pigs.

2. This foolish report must have been invented and circulated by some evil-disposed persons, possibly the Kulassies, or other workmen employed in that arsenal; and though, no doubt, totally groundless, still it will be now most difficult to eradicate this impression from the minds of the native soldiers, who are always suspiciously disposed when any change of this sort affecting themselves is introduced.

3. I would accordingly beg leave to recommend for the consideration and orders of Government, that the officer commanding the Rifle depôt may be authorized to adopt the necessary measures in view to obtaining from the bazar whatever ingredients may be required for the preparation of the bullet-patch, which the sepoy themselves may be allowed to make up.

4. This appears to me to be the only remedy, though it will doubtless be attended with much additional trouble and inconvenience.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reid to Major Ross, Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Dum Dum, January 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division a letter, in original, with annexure from Major Bontein, commanding the depôt of musketry at this station, and to request the favor of his orders on the subject therein contained as early as convenient.

I have, &c.

C. S. REID, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Dum Dum.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Wright to Ensign Smith, Adjutant, Rifle Depôt, Dum Dum.

Sir,

Dum Dum, January 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of Major Bontein, commanding the depôt, that there appears to be a very unpleasant feeling existing among the native soldiers who are here for instruction, regarding the grease used in preparing the cartridges; some evil-disposed person having spread a report that it consists of a mixture of the fat of pigs and cows.

2. The belief in this report has been strengthened by the behaviour of a classie attached to the magazine, who, I am told, asked a sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers to supply him with water from his lota. The sepoy

refused, observing, he was not aware of what caste the man was; the classie immediately rejoined, "You will soon lose your caste, as ere long you will have to bite cartridges covered with the fat of pigs and cows," or words to that effect.

3. Some of the depôt-men in conversing with me on the subject last night, said that the report had spread throughout India, and when they go to their homes their friends will refuse to eat with them. I assured them (believing it to be the case) that the grease used is composed of mutton-fat and wax, to which they replied, "It may be so, but our friends will not believe it: let us obtain the ingredients from the bazar, and make it up ourselves; we shall then know what is used, and be able to assure our fellow-soldiers and others that there is nothing in it prohibited by our caste."

In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to represent that by adopting the measure suggested by the men, the possibility of any misunderstanding regarding the religious prejudices of the natives in general will be prevented.

I have, &c.

J. A. WRIGHT, *Lieutenant and Brevet Captain,*
70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Major Bontein to Lieutenant Pixley, Station Staff, Dum Dum.

Sir,

Dum Dum, January 23, 1857.

I HAVE received the accompanying report from Brevet Captain Wright, one of the officers attached to the depôt of musketry under my command.

A rumour of this nature had attracted my attention for some days previously, but I was willing to believe it a mere idle prejudice which would not assume any form of consequence. Captain Wright's statement, however, and my subsequent inquiry, has convinced me that the case is of sufficient importance to require a reference to higher authority.

I, last evening, paraded all the native portion of the depôt, and called for any complaints that the men might wish to prefer; at least two thirds of the detachment immediately stepped to the front, including all the native commissioned officers. In a manner perfectly respectful, they very distinctly stated their objection to the present method of preparing cartridges for the new rifle musket: the mixture employed for greasing cartridges was opposed to their religious feeling, and as a remedy they begged to suggest the employment of wax and oil in such proportion as in their opinion would answer the purpose required.

I have felt it my duty to bring this circumstance to the knowledge of the officer commanding the station, and I would further request that my report may be forwarded through the appointed channel for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

JOHN BONTEIN, *Brevet Major,*
Commanding Depôt of Musketry.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, January 27, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize Major-General Hearsey's suggestion to allow the officer commanding the depôt of musketry to obtain from the bazar the ingredients required for the

greasing of the bullet, which the men themselves are to be permitted to make up.

2. Should the men at the other depôt desire it, the same course may be adopted at both Umballah and Sealkote.

3. A bill for the amount is to be sent to the Commissary in charge of the nearest magazine.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military Auditor-General, Ordnance Department, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, January 27, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying original correspondence, and to request that you will, with the least possible delay, submit any suggestion for removing the objections raised by the sepoy attached to the depôt of musketry at Dum Dum, to the ingredients composing the grease used for the bullet-patches of the new rifled muskets.

2. It is desirable that the men should be satisfied that the tallow used is not either bullock's or pig's fat, and if sufficient goat's or sheep's fat is not procurable, some substitute must be found for it, and means be taken to satisfy the sepoy that nothing which may interfere with their caste is used.

3. Copy of my reply to the Deputy Adjutant-General was forwarded with my dispatch of this date.

4. The return of the inclosures is requested with your reply.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, January 27, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to say that the best mode of proceeding will be to allow the men to receive cartridges free from grease, and to apply with their own hands whatever mixture they may prefer.

5. It will be as well to telegraph this order to the Adjutant-General at Meerut, as cartridges are made in the Depôt of Instruction there, and can be supplied to the Practice Depôts without grease of any kind upon them.

3. A General Order to the same effect would remove any unpleasant feeling from the minds of the men.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel*.

P.S.—The original inclosures of your letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned.

Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, January 27, 1857.

IN order to remove the objection the sepoys may raise to the grease used for the cartridges of the rifle-muskets, all cartridges are to be issued free from grease, and the sepoys are to be allowed to apply, with their own hands, whatever mixture suited for the purpose they may prefer.

You are requested to communicate to the parties concerned, and to inform the officer in charge of the Depôt of Instruction at Meerut, where the cartridges are prepared.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, January 28, 1857.

WITH reference to my electric telegraph message of this date,* I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that it having been brought to the notice of Government that an objection exists among the sepoys to the grease used with the cartridges of the rifled muskets, the Ordnance Department has been instructed to issue all cartridges free from grease; and I am to request that his Excellency may be moved to communicate to the parties concerned, and to inform the officer in charge of the Depôt of Instruction at Meerut, that the sepoys are to be allowed to apply, with their own hands, whatever suitable mixture they may prefer.

Electric telegraph messages on the subject have been sent to the officers commanding at Umballah and Sealkote, and the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army at the Presidency has also been informed.

This arrangement, however, is to be considered applicable only to the depôts of rifle-practice, the question of the state in which cartridges are to be issued under other circumstances, and especially for service in the field, being under the consideration of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, January 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am directed to request that you will report, as soon as practicable, for the information of Government, what the composition used in the arsenal for greasing the cartridges of the rifled muskets consisted of; whether mutton-fat was or is used, and there are any means adopted for ensuring the fat of sheep and goats only being used; also whether it is possible that the fat of bullocks and pigs may have been employed in preparing the ammunition for the new rifled muskets which has been recently made up in the arsenal.

2. I am also desired to request that you will state what the grease supplied from magazines under Article XXI, Section 2, of the Military Code, is composed of, and what grease is issued with the Minié rifle ammunition.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

* Sic in orig.

Inclosure 13 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William Ordnance Office, January 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your demi-official note of yesterday, in which you mention that I did not fully reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honor to request that my letter of that date may be cancelled, and that this may be received instead of it.

2. The only mode of proceeding in the first instance seems to be that recommended by General Hearsey, viz. to issue cartridges for practice without any grease, and to allow the men to use any composition that may be fit for the purpose, and to which they may have no objection.

3. This, however, will not answer for service ammunition, which must be bundled, and as my opinion on the subject is fully detailed in a letter addressed by me, yesterday, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, I annex a copy of that letter.

4. With regard to your remark as to the nature of tallow to be used, the strictest orders shall be given to ensure the use of sheep or goats' fat only, in case of its being decided that tallow of any kind shall be used.

5. No difficulty whatever can be found in obtaining the very small quantity required for dipping the ends of the rifle cartridges.

6. It will, however, as General Hearsey observes, be difficult to convince the sepoys that the grease is of an unobjectionable nature, and altogether, it will, in my opinion, be best to refer the case to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who, at Meerut, has means such as do not exist at any other station in India of making experiments with a view to the decision of this question.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 14 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Meerut.

Sir,

Fort William Ordnance Office, January 28, 1857.

THE objection made by the native soldiers of the practice dépôt at Dum Dum, to use the cartridges issued with the Enfield rifles, on account of their being slightly greased at the ends, has no doubt been made known to your office, and you will also know, ere you receive this letter, that Government have authorized the issue of cartridges without any grease upon them, so that the men may see the mixture (whatever it may be) applied, and be satisfied that it contains nothing objectionable.

2. This will answer well enough for practice, but would be impracticable on service. The cartridges must be greased before they are bundled, and unless the composition used for the purpose will last three years without renewal, the ammunition may not be found serviceable when required for use in action.

3. The composition used to grease the patches of rifle balls is said not to last well. With the ammunition at present in use this is of no consequence, because fresh grease can at any time be applied.

4. Another disadvantage attendant on the new cartridges is, that paper fit to make them cannot be manufactured in India.

5. The most expert classie in the arsenal cannot make more than 150 cartridges of the new pattern daily, whereas of the old musket cartridges he can make 500. None but well-trained men can make the new cartridges, so that extra hands cannot assist in urgent cases.

6. Under all these circumstances, it appears to be worthy of consideration whether balls covered with greased patches, and cartridges

separate from the balls, would not be better adapted for general use in our army.

7. The presence of a rifle corps at Meerut, where every requisite for experiments can also be provided by the Delhi magazine and the Depot of Instruction, are circumstances favorable to the decision of this rather important question.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 15 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, January 29, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honor to say that as soon as I heard of objections having been made to the use of grease by the native soldiers of the Practice Depot at Dum Dum, I inquired at the arsenal as to the nature of the composition that had been used, and found that it was precisely that which the instructions received from the Court of Directors directed to be used, viz., a mixture of tallow and bes' wax.

2. No extraordinary precaution appears to have been taken to insure the absence of any objectionable fat.

3. The tallow is that which the contractor supplies, and it is cleaner than that used to grease gun-wheels, which our Native Artillerymen, whose castes are the same as those of the Native Infantry, have never objected to apply.

3. The grease used for rifle-patches is composed of wax and cocoa-nut oil.

4. It is said by the most experienced warrant officers of the arsenal, that the patch mixture would not answer for bundled cartridges, though it answers very well for the patches of detached balls, to which it is applied only when the balls are about to be used.

5. The first ammunition made in the arsenal was intended for Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who, it was believed, would come to the Presidency to embark for foreign service. It is probable that some of this was issued to the depot at Dum Dum.

6. It is certainly to be regretted that ammunition was not prepared expressly for the Practice Depot without any grease at all, but the subject did not occur to me, and I merely gave orders for the requisite number of rounds.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 16 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, January 29, 1857.

IT having been represented to Government that "the officer commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment in Fort William, wrote to the officer in command of the wing of that regiment at Dum Dum, to warn a company to be ready to turn out at any moment, and had distributed to the men of the company ten rounds of ball'd ammunition, informing that officer that a mutiny had broken out at Barrackpore amongst the sepoys ;" I am directed to request that the officer commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment may be immediately called upon to furnish either a copy, or a statement of the exact and full purport, of any note he may have written to the officer commanding the wing at Dum Dum on the subject.

2. The information now called for is required for submission to the

B *

Governor-General in Council to-morrow, at the meeting of Council, at 11 o'clock A.M.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, January 29, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 26th January, 1857, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of one of yesterday's date, from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, regarding a spirit of discontent said to prevail among the native troops at Barrackpore.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 18 in No. 1.

Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, January 28, 1857.

I BEG leave to report for the information of Government that an ill feeling is said to subsist in the minds of the sepoys of the regiments at Barrackpore. A report has been spread by some designing persons, most likely Brahmins or agents of the religious Hindoo party in Calcutta (I believe it is called the "Dhurma Sobha"), that they (the sepoys) are to be forced to embrace the Christian faith. On this report was grafted, as an overt act to cause them to lose caste, the distributing amongst them ball cartridges for the new Enfield rifle that had the paper forming them greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

2. I should not have allowed these idle and groundless rumours to have had any weight on my mind, knowing that the latter circumstance (regarding the cartridges) would be remedied as soon as reported to higher authority, and trusting to the well-known repugnance of all officers with native regiments to act or do anything that could be construed into a wish or desire to interfere with the religious prejudices of the men under their command.

3. But the circumstance of a serjeant's bungalow being burnt down at Raneegunge, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary (a wing of the 2nd Grenadiers from this station being now there), and also three incendiary fires having occurred at this station within the last four days—one, the electric telegraph bungalow, and since then, two bungalows that were unoccupied (the second occurred only last night), as also Ensign Chamier, of the 34th Regiment, having taken a lighted arrow from the thatch of his own bungalow, has confirmed in my mind that this incendiarism is caused by ill-affected men, who wish thus to make known or spread a spirit of discontent, and induce the sepoys to believe they are all laboring under some grievance which they have not the manliness to make known to their officers.

4. Perhaps those Hindoos who are opposed to the marriage of widows in Calcutta are using under-hand means to thwart Government in abolishing the restraints lately removed by law for the marriage of widows, and conceive if they can make a party of the ignorant classes in the ranks of the army believe their religion or religious prejudices are eventually to be abolished by force, and by force they are all to be made Christians, and thus, by shaking their faith in Government, lose the confidence of their

officers by inducing sepoys to commit offences (such as incendiarism) so difficult to put a stop to or prove, they will gain their object.

5. Brigadier Grant directed commanding officers of regiments at this station the day before yesterday to parade their corps and ask them if they had any grievance to complain of. Three of the officers have reported their men to be perfectly satisfied; and Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Native Infantry, assured them the rumour so industriously circulated was false, and the native officers and men said they were satisfied it was so. But one native officer respectfully asked if any orders had been received regarding the Enfield rifle cartridges. This he could not answer, as the letter permitting the ghee, or other material, to be used for that purpose by the men, only arrived this morning. I have, however, directed its contents to be made known to every regiment in the cantonment, and a copy to be sent to Colonel Reid, commanding at Dum Dum, for Major Bontein's information.

6. It is my purpose, should this uneasy feeling not abate, to parade the brigade and myself explain the absurdity of the notion that any, the most distant, intention to interfere with their prejudices was contemplated by Government.

7. I am sorry to add that I this morning heard that the officer commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment in Fort William wrote to the officer in command of the wing of that regiment at Dum Dum, to warn a company to be ready to turn out at any moment, and had distributed to the men of the company ten rounds of balled ammunition, informing that officer that a mutiny had broken out at Barrackpore amongst the sepoys. No copy of this letter or note was sent to Colonel Reid, commanding at Dum Dum, nor to Brigadier Grant, nor to myself. I need not enlarge on the great impropriety of such a proceeding, as, if it become known to the sepoys, it will immediately create an ill feeling amongst them.

Inclosure 19 in No. 1.

The Town Major to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Town Major's Office, Fort William, January 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, I have the honor to inclose a communication of this date, this moment received from the officer commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Foot.

I am not aware of the instructions to which Major Clarke alluded in his letter dated the 26th instant, to the officer commanding the left wing of the regiment at Dum Dum, though the fact of orders having been received for a company of the corps to be brought into garrison from Dum Dum, was certainly communicated to him by me in the presence of the officer commanding the troops in garrison, on the evening of the above date.

I have, &c.

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 20 in No. 1.

Major Clarke to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, January 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, with inclosure herewith returned, and in reply thereto beg to state that the letter forwarded by me to the officer commanding the left wing at Dum Dum, being of a private nature, I did not keep any copy of

it, but sent last night to Major Ross to have it returned, which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

In the meantime, I take the liberty of inclosing a copy, as near as I can recollect, of the letter referred to.

I have, &c.

W. CLARKE, Major, Commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Inclosure 21 in No. 1.

Major Clarke to the Officer commanding Left Wing Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, Dum Dum.

Sir,

Fort William, January 26, 1857.

AGREEABLY to instructions received, I have to request you will have a complete company ready to be under arms all night, each man provided with ten rounds of ammunition (balled), and to act as further instructions may be given, disturbance having broken out amongst the troops at Barrackpore.

The main-guard to be also increased by one serjeant and ten men.

I have, &c.

W. CLARKE, Major, Commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, January 30, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of this date, forwarding a communication from Major Clarke, commanding Her Majesty's 53rd regiment, inclosing a copy of a letter sent by him, on the 26th instant, to the officer commanding the left wing of the regiment at Dum Dum; I am desired by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will call upon Major Clarke to explain what the instructions were, to which he alludes in that letter, and from whom they were received.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 23 in No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William Ordnance Office, February 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to recommend that the Home Government may be requested not to send out any made ammunition for Enfield rifles to this Presidency.

2. The sepoys would not use it on account of the grease upon the ends of the cartridges; it would only be fit for issue to European regiments.

3. I have requested the principal Commissary of Ordnance at Bombay to detain any made ammunition that may arrive at his arsenal in progress towards Ferozepore.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, Colonel.

Inclosure 24 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, January 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying letter, in original, of the 19th instant, from the Inspector-General of Ordnance regarding the Enfield Rifle cartridges, and as the presence of the Rifle Corps at Meerut offers means which do not exist elsewhere, to request that you will move his Excellency to cause some experiments to be made at that station for the purpose of ascertaining the best ingredients to be used in greasing the cartridges, with reference both to the feelings of the native soldiery, and to the requirements of the service when troops take the field. The Governor-General in Council begs to be favored with his Excellency's advice on this subject as early as may be conveniently practicable.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 25 in No. 1.

The Town Major to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, February 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a communication of this date, received from Major Clarke, commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, in reply to my letter inclosing, for his perusal, your despatch dated 30th ultimo, and requesting to be furnished with the explanation therein called for.

I have, &c.

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

Major Clarke to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, February 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with inclosure, and in reply beg to state for your information, that the instructions alluded to in my private correspondence to Major Ross, commanding left wing 53rd Regiment, would, I fully supposed, have been considered by him strictly in that light.

With reference to the increase of guards directed by me at Dum Dum, I would beg to explain that I meant the regimental main-guard of the wing, having no authority to interfere with those of the station.

I beg to return your inclosure

W. CLARKE, *Major, commanding Her Majesty's
53rd Regiment.*

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, February 2, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this date, with an original one from Major Clarke, commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, also of this date, I am directed to observe that the latter does not contain a statement of what the instructions were, which he states himself to have

received when he wrote to the officer commanding the wing of that corps at Dum Dum, nor from whom they were received ; and to request that you will have the goodness to call upon Major Clarke to furnish without delay, for the information of Government, a direct and explicit answer to the reference made to him.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

The Town Major to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, February 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a letter of the 4th instant, received from the officer commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, with reference to your despatch dated 2nd idem.

2. Major Clarke is perfectly correct in asserting that he was furnished by me with instructions to strengthen the main and arsenal-guards in Fort William, and also to hold a company in readiness to turn out in the event of any emergency arising for its services. The first order was communicated in writing in the usual form of a memorandum from my office. The second I issued verbally, as I was desirous of preventing its becoming known to the native troops, and therefore deemed it advisable to leave its execution entirely in the hands of the regimental authorities. Neither of these orders could of course be deemed in any way applicable to the wing of the corps at Dum Dum, that station not being under the command of the Governor of Fort William. At the same time, in justice to Major Clarke, I consider it right to state, that upon the receipt of my orders, after assuring me that my wishes should be duly attended to, he remarked, "I shall also give a hint to Major Ross to be on the alert;" a remark of which I certainly took no notice, naturally supposing that the hint would be confined to a confidential note, such as an officer might judiciously write to his second in command, in case of his having reason to believe that there might be occasion for a move on the part of any of the troops under his orders. Had I entertained the slightest idea as to the nature of the communication to be addressed to Major Ross, I should most assuredly have prohibited its being dispatched.

I have, &c.

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 1.

Major Clarke to the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, February 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with inclosure, and in reply beg to state that I received the instructions to increase the guards in Fort William, and have a complete Company ready to turn out at a moment's warning, from you ; and I consequently wrote to Major Ross, commanding left wing 53rd Regiment at Dum Dum, with similar instructions, marked "Private."

W. CLARKE, *Major, commanding Her Majesty's
53rd Regiment.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 1.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Meerut, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

RECEIVED your message of yesterday. Greased rifle ammunition has been used some years by native troops to whom Minié rifles were issued on Peshawur frontier; also by Rifle Companies (see paragraph 21, section 2, Military Regulations). Grease composed of mutton-fat and wax. Will not your present instructions make the sepoys suspicious about what hitherto they have not hesitated to handle? Fresh orders are solicited in reply.

 Inclosure 31 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Meerut.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, January 29, 1857.

IN reply to your message of 28th, the existing practice in greasing cartridges for rifles may be continued, if the materials are mutton-fat and wax. Further orders will be given, and explanation will follow by post.

 INCLOSURES IN NO. 3.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, February 9, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter in original, of the 7th instant, from the officer commanding the Presidency Division, submitting the proceedings of a special Court of Inquiry, held at Barrackpore, to ascertain the cause of the objections of the sepoys of the 2nd Grenadiers to the paper of which the new rifle cartridges are made.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

 Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 7, 1857.

WITH reference to my official letter to your address, dated the 24th ultimo, I have now the honor to forward, for submission to the Government, the proceedings of a special Court of Inquiry which has been assembled at Barrackpore, for the purpose of ascertaining from the evidence of a selected portion of the 2nd Native Grenadier Regiment the cause of their continued objection to the paper of which the new rifle cartridges are composed.

2. A perusal of the several statements and opinions recorded in these proceedings clearly establishes, in my judgment, that a most unreasonable and unfounded suspicion has unfortunately taken possession of the minds of all the native officers and sepoys at this station, that grease or fat is used in the composition of this cartridge paper; and this foolish idea is now so rooted in them, that it would, I am of opinion, be both idle and unwise even to attempt its removal.

3. I would accordingly beg leave to recommend for the consideration of Government, the expediency (if practicable) of ordering this rifle ammunition to be made up of the same description of paper which has been hitherto employed in the magazines for the preparation of the common musket cartridge, by which means this groundless suspicion and objection could be at once disposed of.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, commanding
Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Captain Richards to Colonel Wheeler, 34th Regiment N.I.

(A.)
Sir,

Barrackpore, February 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Brigadier Commanding to request you will have the goodness to instruct the Court of which you are nominated President in this day's Station Orders, thoroughly to investigate the subject of the objection to the paper forming a part of the new rifle cartridges, reported in the accompanying letter dated the 4th February, 1857, from Captain Boswell, commanding left wing 2nd Native Infantry Grenadiers, to the Officiating Major of Brigade.

I have, &c.

J. RICHARDS, *Captain, Officiating Major
of Brigade.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Captain Boswell to the Major of Brigade.

(B.)
Sir,

Barrackpore, February 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report that in obedience to instructions contained in a note of yesterday's date, from the Brigadier commanding the station to the address of officers commanding regiments at the station, I yesterday afternoon at a parade of the wing under my command, had fully explained to the men of the wing that the cartridges for the new rifles were to be made up exactly like the five produced on parade, and of the same paper as that sent with the cartridges, and that the sepoys would dip the cartridges themselves in wax and oil before using them.

I took the cartridges into the ranks, and showed them to the men (having one broken open); and upon my asking several of the men, here and there in the ranks, if they could see anything objectionable in them, their reply, made in the most civil but soldier-like manner, was, that the paper was not the same as that used for the old cartridges, and that they thought there was something in it.

I deem it my duty to report this circumstance for the information of the Brigadier Commanding, as I imagine there will be no difficulty in substituting the old cartridge-paper for that made use of in the construction of the new cartridges.

I have, &c.

N. C. BOSWELL, *Captain, commanding Left Wing
2nd Grenadiers.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Brigadier Grant to Colonel Wheler.

(C.)

My dear Wheler,

ON the Court of Inquiry to-day, besides the evidence of what occurred on parade from Captain Boswell, and the (sepoys) men who objected to the cartridge-paper, it is desirable to have the evidence of all the senior and highest caste native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, Hindoos, as also all the Soobadars, Jemadars, or Havildars, of the Mahomedan religion, and direct them to examine the paper of which the Enfield rifle cartridge is made, the powder, and the bullet; to explain to them that the cartridge is different from the musket, the paper being thinner, but more tough, so that the cartridge may contain the quantity required to throw the bullet to the utmost range, without being of too long a form, for if it was made of the old thick paper, without it was made very long, it could not contain the powder required, the bore of the Enfield rifle being so much smaller; that the material of the paper is the same, but it is more carefully made, the powder a little stronger perhaps, and the bullet made of lead, to the shape that will go most true to the mark aimed at from long distances.

The new Enfield musket is much lighter, and therefore less fatiguing for a sepoy to carry on a long march; in fact, a very superior weapon to the old musket, and that all European and the Turkish Mahomedan army are gradually being armed with it.

Let each native officer be asked separately if he can point out anything in the paper, powder, or bullet, that can in any way militate with the caste of the men.

Have the answers and opinions of each native officer carefully inserted in the proceedings of the inquiry.

Captain Hearsey, Aide-de-camp, has kindly come forward to attend the inquiry with his Enfield rifle, he having passed the Enfield School of Practice, and explain anything that may be required.

Yours, &c.

C. GRANT.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry assembled at Barrackpore, on Friday, the 6th of February 1857, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Mess of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, by order of Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., for the purpose of investigating such matter as may be laid before it by the Officiating Brigadier-Major.

PRESIDENT :

Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

MEMBERS :

Major Matthews, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Greene, 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Interpreter: Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Native Infantry.

THE Court met at the time appointed by Station Orders.

Letter dated 5th February, 1857, from the Officiating Brigade-Major addressed to the President of the Court, is read and appended to the proceedings, marked A.

Letter dated 4th February, 1857, from Captain Boswell, commanding left wing 2nd Grenadier Regiment, addressed to the Major of Brigade, is read and appended to the proceedings, marked B.

Demi-official note from the Brigadier commanding, of no date,

addressed to the President, is read and appended to the proceedings, and marked C.

Captain Boswell, commanding left wing 2nd Grenadier Regiment, is desired to call in his evidence.

First evidence.

Byjonath Pandie, Sepoy, 5th Company 2nd Grenadier Regiment, appears in Court, and having had explained to him the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations, voluntarily states as follows :—

Q. Were you on parade on the evening of the 4th instant, when the new cartridges were shown to the men of the regiment?—A. I was.

Q. Did you make any objection to the materials of which those cartridges were composed?—A. I felt some suspicion in regard to the paper if it might not affect my caste.

Q. What reason have you to suppose that there is anything in the paper which would injure your caste?—A. Because it is a new description of paper of which the cartridges are made up, and which I have not seen before.

Q. Have you ever seen, or heard from any one, that the paper is composed of anything which is objectionable to your caste?—A. I heard a report that there was some fat in the paper: it was a bazar report.

Q. Are these the cartridges and paper which you examined on the parade (the paper and cartridges being shown to the witness)?—A. Yes.

Q. The Court, from a careful examination of the paper of which the cartridges are made up, are unable to detect anything beyond the appearance of ordinary paper. Examine the paper again carefully in the light, and endeavour to explain to the Court what you see objectionable in it?—A. My suspicion of the paper proceeds from its being stiff and like cloth. In the mode of tearing it, it seems to us different from the old paper in use amongst us.

[The witness withdraws.]

Second witness.

Chaud Khan, Sepoy, 7th Company 2nd Grenadier Regiment, appears in Court, and having had explained to him the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations, voluntarily states as follows :—

Q. Do you object to the paper of which the new cartridges were made, now lying before the Court; and if so, on what grounds?—A. I have no objection to the bullet powder; it is only the paper which I have doubts about, which appears to be tough, and on burning it it smells as if there was grease in it.

Q. Were you present when a piece of the paper was burnt, and when?—A. On the evening of the 4th instant a piece of the cartridge paper was dipped in water and afterwards burnt. When burning it made a phizzing noise, and smelt as if there was grease in it.

Q. Who were present when this burning of the paper took place?—A. Two or three were present. I do not recollect what their names are.

[A piece of the cartridge paper is burnt in Court by the witness.]

Q. Are you still of opinion that there is any smell of grease in it?—A. No; there is not.

Q. Have you now any objection to use these cartridges with paper of that description?—A. I object to this paper being used, as every one is dissatisfied with it on account of it being glazed, shining like wax-cloth.

[The witness withdraws.]

Third witness.

Subadar Khadu Buksh, 9th Company 2nd Grenadier Regiment, is called into Court, and the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations are explained to him.

Q. Do you object to anything in the new cartridge which lies before the Court?—A. I have no objection to the cartridge myself; but I know there is a general report in the cantonment that the paper is made up with fat.

Q. Do you know where the report came from?—A. I do not know.

Q. Examine the paper now shown to you, and see if you can detect any grease in it, or anything objectionable in it?—A. There is nothing that I can see objectionable in it.

Q. If you carried a musket, would you then have any objection to load the musket with the cartridge?—A. I would use it if there was no grease in it.

[The witness withdraws.]

Fourth witness.

Jemadar Buddur Sing, 6th Company 2nd Grenadier Regiment, is called into Court, and the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations are explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the new cartridge which lies before the Court?—A. Nothing except the paper, which I have some suspicion about, as I have never seen anything of the kind before; and the general report is that there is grease in it.

[The witness withdraws.]

Fifth witness.

Jemadar Gunness Sing, No. 10 Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, being called into Court, the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations are explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the cartridge which lies on the table?—A. I have no objection to the cartridge myself, but there is a report amongst the men that there is grease in it.

Q. How did this report get abroad?—A. I do not know.

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the best plan to undeceive the minds of the men on this point?—A. I know no other way than to substitute other paper in its place.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sixth witness.

Jemadar Golaul Khan, 2nd Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, is called into Court, and the provisions of paragraph 9, section 22, of Military Regulations are explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the use of the cartridges now lying before you?—A. I have objection to the paper, as there is a report got about that there is grease in it.

Q. Can you prove yourself that there is grease in it, or have you taken any measures to do so?—A. There is grease in it, I feel assured, as it differs from the paper which has heretofore been always used for cartridges.

[The Witness withdraws.]

Seventh witness.

Jemadar Ram Sing, 9th Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, called into Court, and the provisions of paragraph 7, section 22, of the Military Regulations explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the use of the cartridges now lying before you?—A. A report got about, which, I think, came from the

Magazine Classies in Calcutta, that there was some grease in the paper on this account I have some suspicions about it.

Q. How can this suspicion be removed from your mind?—A. I cannot remove it.

[The witness withdraws.]

Eighth witness.

Jemadar Wuzeer Khan, 7th Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, called into Court, and the provisions of section 22, paragraph 7, of the Military Regulations explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the use of the cartridges lying upon the table?—A. I have no objection to it—it appears to be new.

Q. Would you have any objection to use it in the way the old cartridges are used?—A. I should have some objection, in consequence of the suspicion which exists generally in the cantonment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Havildar Major Ajoodiah Sing, 8th Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, called into Court, and the provisions of section 22, paragraph 7, of the Military Regulations explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the use of the cartridges lying on the table?—A. I have suspicions about the paper, on account of the bazar report that there is grease in it.

Q. Have you taken any measures to prove whether this report is true?—A. I have tried it in oil, and also in water, and where it was wet with the oil it would not dissolve. After this trial I thought there was no grease in it.

Q. By the experiment, in your opinion, there was no grease in the paper; would you object to bite off the end of the cartridge?—A. I could not do it, as the other men would object to it.

[The witness withdraws.]

Ninth witness.

Bheekun Khan, Havildar, 10th Company, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, called into Court, and the provisions of section 22, paragraph 7, of the Military Regulations explained to him.

Q. Have you any objection to the use of the cartridges lying on the table?—A. I suspect that there is cow's and pig's grease in them, from a bazar report.

Q. If you had any doubt, why did you not ascertain the point from your officer?—A. I could not report it to the officer, it being merely a bazar report.

Q. When the paper and cartridge was shown you upon parade, had you any reason to suppose that there was any grease mixed with the paper?—A. I have heard that it smells of grease when it is burnt.

[Witness withdraws.]

The Court closes its proceedings, and adjourns *sine die*.

S. G. WHEELER, Colonel, President.
H. W. MATTHEWS, Major, Member.
GEO. N. GREENE, Captain, Member.
C. GRANT, Brigadier, Commanding at
Barrackpore.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Sir,

Fort William, February 10, 1857.

IT having been reported to Government that a very strong suspicion prevails among the troops at Barrackpore that grease or fat is applied in the composition of the paper used in making up the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle, I am directed to request that you will report upon this point without delay for the information of Government, and that if you are unable to make a decided report on the subject, you will have the goodness to call upon the Chemical Examiner to the Government to examine the paper immediately, and to report the result of his analysis.

With reference to the objections now made by the sepoys, and to your letter dated 2nd October, 1856, representing that paper suitable for the manufacture of minie rifle ammunition is not procurable in this country, I am directed to request that you will state whether cartridges for the new Enfield rifle can be made up with paper such as has been heretofore used for making up ammunition for ordinary rifles.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, February 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of this date, and to say—

1. That I do not believe that the paper used in making cartridges for the Enfield rifles contains any grease.

2. Its peculiar appearance may be owing to the presence of an unusual amount of size, of which all English paper contains more or less.

3. I have sent a small quantity to be tested by the Chemical Examiner, and the result shall be communicated to you as soon as I may know it.

4. I have the pleasure to inclose a sheet of the paper to which the sepoys object.

5. I am not of opinion that common cartridge paper will answer for the manufacture of the new ammunition. The paper herewith sent is extremely thin and at the same time very strong.

The ball has but little windage, and would not enter the bore were thicker paper used.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, February 10, 1857.

WITH reference to my letters of the 26th and 29th January, and of the 9th February, I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a communication in original, from the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division dated the 8th February, 1857, received this afternoon, regarding the spirit of disaffection said to prevail among the native troops at Barrackpore.

2. A copy of the documents will be sent by to-day's post to his

Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and I beg that I may be favored with a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry forwarded yesterday, to complete the correspondence.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major*.

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government and of the Commander-in-chief, the following circumstances which have taken place at this station.

2. On receiving the orders of Government that an allowance would be authorized for the purchase and preparation of a grease, such as the sepoys would have no objection to, for applying to the cartridges of the Enfield rifle, and having been supplied by Colonel Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General of Magazines, with some cartridges made up at the arsenal, also the paper in sheets, I directed Brigadier Grant, C.B., to make known to commanding officers of regiments my desire that the order of the Government should be distinctly explained by them to their respective battalions on parade, and that the paper sent by Colonel Abbott with the cartridges, should be shown to all the native officers and men.

3. This was accordingly done, and I confess I was surprised to learn that the paper (which has a somewhat glazed appearance) excited their suspicion that it had been prepared with grease as one of the materials, and Captain Boswell, who commands the wing 2nd Grenadiers at this station, sent me a report that such was the impression on the minds of his men.

4. Colonel Wheler commanding the 34th Native Infantry, also waited on me, and stated that the same objection had been raised by the men of his corps.

5. I lost no time in ordering Brigadier Grant to assemble a special court of inquiry to investigate this matter, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the wing 2nd Grenadiers were to be directed to attend, and to state fairly and plainly any objection they had, or could possibly have, to the use of this new ammunition.

6. The Court accordingly met, and was attended by my son, Lieutenant John Hearsey, a college-passed officer, who is now residing with me, and had been instructed in the Musketry School at Hythe, when lately in England on sick furlough. Lieutenant Hearsey took with him to the Court one of those Enfield rifles, and materials for making up the cartridges, to show to the native officers. This was done. The rifle was much admired, but they still objected to the glazed paper, frankly stating their suspicion that it contained grease, and they would prefer to have the cartridge made up of the old paper, which had been so long served out to them. In short, their suspicions were fairly roused on the subject of cow and pig-fat, and it will be quite impossible to allay them, unfounded though they be.

7. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry were yesterday transmitted to you, for the purpose of being laid before Government and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

8. On Friday night the 6th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, Brigadier Grant, C.B., Colonel Wheler, and Lieutenant Allen of the 34th N. I., waited upon me at my quarters, and the two first named informed me that Lieutenant Allen had something matter to communicate. This will be found in the written statement of that officer hereto appended. A descriptive roll of the sepoy who gave the information in question is likewise attached to this letter.

9. I immediately directed the Brigadier to order Lieutenant Allen and

Ensign Harris, Adjutant 70th N.I. (an intelligent young officer), to mount their horses and ride in the direction of the spot indicated where these delegates were to meet, and to bring me intelligence if they saw them assembled, or were any men returning from that direction. I also instructed the Brigadier to lose not a moment in having the roll of every company called in its battalion lines, and all men absent to be reported to him. Brigadier Grant's official report on this subject is hereto annexed, from which it will be seen that all were present in their respective lines, save a few whose absence was satisfactorily accounted for. It is likewise shown by this report that the two officers returned from their mission without having seen any party assembled or proceeding to their lines from the spot indicated.

10. There can be little doubt but that a bad spirit prevails among the sepoys, particularly in the 2nd Grenadiers. The simultaneous fires at Barrackpore and Raneegunge (certainly by incendiarism) afford strong and reasonable ground for such a suspicion, though I am happy to add that none have occurred for several nights past, which may be perhaps attributed to there being strong piquets posted in the officers' lines, from which patrols are constantly sent to watch and apprehend any suspicious person who may be moving about.

14. I have also directed that a register shall be taken of all bazar people and camp followers, in order that the bad characters may be summarily ejected from cantonments, and I have further offered a reward of 1000 rupees to be paid to any person who may come forward and produce such evidence as will convict the incendiary or incendiaries of the telegraph and other bungalows.

12. Deeming it my duty to keep the Government fully informed of all that may be occurring at this station, I have thought it proper to enter into these details.

13. I moreover consider it necessary to add my conviction that the sepoys are tampered with by designing villains, when on duty in Fort William and Calcutta, it having been frequently noticed by old military residents at the station, that after frequent absences on such detached duty, many of them returned to their lines with strange ideas and unsettled minds. I therefore think that if it could be possibly managed to have all the duties in that garrison and in Calcutta exclusively taken by the European regiments and the Native Militia, especially in Calcutta, the arrangement would be highly desirable.

14. It is my intention to have the brigade paraded to-morrow, and myself explain the absurdity of the notion that Government entertains the most distant intention of interfering with their religion or caste.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, commanding
Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 11 in No. 3.

Brigadier Grant to Major Ross.

My dear Ross,

Barrackpore, February 11, 1857.

I SEND you a further statement of the sepoy who gave information to Lieutenant Allen, on the night of the 6th February, 1857.

Yours, &c

C. GRANT.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3.

Colonel Wheeler to Brigadier Grant.

My dear Brigadier,

Barrackpore, February 11, 1857.

I SEND you direct a further statement of the sepoy in Lieutenant Allen's company, forwarded by that officer: there is little information given in addition to what he stated before.

Yours, &c.

S. G. WHEELER.

Inclosure 13 in No. 3.

Lieutenant Allen to Colonel Wheeler.

My dear Colonel,

Wednesday, 1 P.M.

I HAVE the pleasure to send herewith the statement required. I think all the information in the man's power has now been communicated, and he says that it will not be in his power to discover anything more, as he is now known throughout the lines as having been my informant, and that in consequence he is shunned by all or nearly all his former friends and acquaintances. I questioned him regarding the late fires, but could not elicit anything satisfactory or tangible; whatever his suspicions may be, he cannot, or perhaps will not, bring forward proofs sufficient for the conviction of the person or persons engaged.

He seems very unhappy, and apprehensive of some conspiracy being raised to ruin him, by the other sepoys of the regiment, in revenge for his giving the information. I endeavoured to reassure him, however.

Yours, &c.

STEWART ALLEN

Inclosure 14 in No. 3.

Statement.

ON Tuesday, the 6th instant, about 7 P.M., as I was sitting in the verandah of my bungalow a sepoy belonging to the company of which I have charge, came up to where I was, and said he wished to speak to me privately on some family matters, at the same time requesting that I should tell my servant who was standing close by to go away, as he did not wish him to hear what he was about to say. I accordingly directed my servant to withdraw, and then inquired of the sepoy what it was that he had to communicate. He began by saying that he had become cognisant of a plot amongst the men of the different regiments, four in number, at this station, that they were apprehensive of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians, and that consequently they were determined to rise up against their officers, and commence by either plundering or burning down the bungalows at Barrackpore; they next proposed to proceed to Calcutta and attempt to seize Fort William, or, failing that, to take possession of the Treasury. Delegates from the different regiments were to assemble the same evening about 8 or 9 o'clock at a large tree close to the station magazine, and concert what their future proceedings should be; that an artilleryman had informed them of the approaching arrival of an European regiment from Dinapore, as also that artillery were being brought down to assist in carrying out the measures of Government, and consequently, unless immediate action was arranged on the part of the sepoys, it would shortly be too late for their doing any

thing, and therefore some decided line of conduct must at once be settled. The sepoy, my informant, on my expressing doubts as to the probability of his story, begged that I would go myself to the place of meeting indicated by him, when I could satisfy myself by personal observation of the correctness of his statement. But he entreated that I would not mention his name to any one, as if his comrades suspected his being a spy on their conduct he was apprehensive of their using violence towards him, or at all events that he would be unable to find out anything hereafter with regard to their intentions and proceedings. He further stated that the burning down of the electric telegraph office was part of a concerted plan to prevent the Government receiving speedy information of what was going on. Also that the men of other regiments were to be informed of what was being done here, and that they were to be called upon to co-operate with their comrades, the affair being one which concerned them all equally. He also said that it was proposed to seize the magazine here and obtain possession of the arms and ammunition kept there. On hearing all this, I directed the sepoy to return to his lines, and if he could hear anything additional on the subject that he was to come to me again and communicate what more he knew.

As the information appeared of sufficient importance to be laid before the authorities, I proceeded to the quarters of Colonel Wheler, commanding my regiment, and stated to him what I had heard; Colonel Wheler and myself then went to Brigadier Grant's house and I repeated the substance of what I knew to him. The Brigadier considered it necessary to lay the matter before the Major-General commanding the division, and we accordingly went to General Hearsey about 9 o'clock the same night, and I again told all the above facts. I was then directed to ride round by the place where the meeting of the sepoys was to have taken place, and to observe whether anybody was there. I accordingly did so, but saw no one in the neighbourhood of the magazine except the sentries, who challenged as usual. On my return from this mission, I met Brigadier Grant near the gate of my own compound, when I told him of the result of my observations, and that I had seen nothing suspicious; when I arrived at my own house, it was about 10 o'clock P.M.

A. STEWART ALLEN, *Lieutenant,*

Barrackpore, February 8, 1857.

34th Regiment, N.I.

Inclosure 15 in No. 3.

Brigadier Grant to Major Ross.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that agreeably to instructions on the night of the 6th instant, Lieutenant Allen, 34th Native Infantry, and Ensign Harris, Adjutant, 70th, proceeded to the tree near the magazine of this station, and did not find any person in the vicinity.

I have also to report that the roll was called in every regiment at the same time during the night of Friday, and all the men reported to be present in their lines.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Barrackpore.

Inclosure 16 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, February 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding a communication from the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, bringing to notice a spirit of disaffection prevailing among the native troops at Barrackpore, and in reply to acquaint you that Government are of opinion that Major-General Hearsey, C.B., should be requested to keep on the alert to detect meetings among the sepoys, and that he should instruct the officers of the several regiments to go into the lines of their corps and converse with the men, and make use of their best native officers for the purpose of convincing the sepoys that their apprehension is groundless.

2. The native officers of the several regiments should be reminded by their commanding officers of paragraphs 16 to 21 of the Governor-General's Order No. 132 of the 23rd January, 1856, which hold the native officers responsible to Government for the conduct of the men.

3. The delay which has occurred in submitting to Government a report of the proceedings at Barrackpore, the Governor-General in Council considers most reprehensible, and his Lordship in Council desires that it may be ascertained where it lies, in order that notice may be taken of it at once. Apparently this delay has not been in your office. It is only on the afternoon of the 10th that Government was informed of what occurred on the 6th instant, and General Hearsay's report is dated the 8th.

4. The Major-General was to have addressed the regiment at Barrackpore on parade on Monday morning the 9th, and up to this hour nothing is known to Government of the result.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, February 11, 1857.

I AM instructed to transmit to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, transcript of a communication addressed by order of Government to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army at the Presidency, of this date, in reply to a report which he submitted relative to the spirit of disaffection among the native troops at Barrackpore.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 18 in No. 3.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, February 11, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 10th current, I have the honour to forward a copy of the report on paper of Enfield rifle cartridges, by the Chemical Examiner to Government.

I have, &c,

A. ABBOTT, Colonel.

Inclosure 19 in No. 3.

Dr. Mc Namara, M.D., to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Medical College, February 11, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated February 10th, I have the honor to report that I have subjected the paper therewith sent to a most careful examination, microscopical and chemical.

The paper has not been greased, or treated with any greasy or oily matters, during or since its manufacture.

By operating on a large quantity of the paper, I was able to extract so much oil as could be discovered by the use of a higher power of the microscope, but the same result might be obtained from any paper. Paper might contract so much from the hands of the workpeople engaged in packing it.

I have, &c.

F. N. McNAMARA, M.D.,

Chemical Examiner to Government.

Inclosure 20 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 11, 1857.

WE have at Barrackpore been dwelling upon a mine ready for explosion. I have been watching the feeling of the sepoys here for some time. Their minds have been misled by some designing scoundrels, who have managed to make them believe that their religious prejudices, their caste, is to be interfered with by Government; "that they are to be forced to turn Christians."

Any reasonable person would doubt, after the experience we have had, that such an absurd notion could possess them; but nevertheless it is a fact, and it will take time to dispossess their minds of this stupid idea.

I was told that a circumstance occurred at Dum Dum, where the School of Practice for the Enfield rifle is assembled, which, I may say, gave evidence amongst them to this supposition.

A sepoy from one of the regiments here was walking to his chowka, to prepare his food, with his lotah full of water. He was met by a low-caste classie (it is said one of the magazine or arsenal men). This classie asked him to let him drink from the lotah. The sepoy (a Brahmin) refused, saying, "I have scoured my lotah; you will defile it by your touch." The classie rejoined, "You think much of your caste, but wait a little, the Sahib-logue will make you bite cartridges soaked in cow and pork-fat! and then where will your caste be?" The sepoy made this speech known amongst his comrades at Dum Dum. The report is not long in travelling to this station: the men brooded over it for some time at Dum Dum; and though it seems to have been known to the officer there, it was treated as a silly and foolish notion until Major Bontein perceived it had

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taken hold of their minds as a fact. When he reported it to me, I lost no time in writing to Calcutta, making known what had occurred, and suggesting a small allowance might be granted to the officer at Dum Dum to purchase wax and ghee, or cocoa-nut oil, by the hands of one of the high-caste men, and direct him to grease the bullet portion of the cartridge before the men when they were served out for practice.

This I had every reason to believe would practically convince the men of the falsity of the classie's speech, and that every care would be taken that their caste would not be interfered with. It seems to have had all the effect desired at the School of Practice at Dum Dum; and as no cartridges were to be served out or practice was to take place here, I could not dream that it would become a cause of trouble or disaffection at this place.

Colonel Abbott sent me a parcel of cartridges and paper; and as the burning of the telegraph bungalow and several thatched officers' houses had occurred at this station, certainly by incendiaries—for Santal arrows with lighted match attached to them had been taken out of the thatch—I ordered officers commanding corps to parade their men, explain to them that no grease would be used to the cartridges but what would be applied by one of themselves when they were required to use the new Enfield rifle. The paper sent by Colonel Abbott was not the same kind of which the common cartridge was made, and had a glazed or shining appearance. This excited suspicion in their minds, and such was reported to me by Captain Boswell, commanding a wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment; and Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, also waited upon me, and made known that this shining appearance was deemed by the native officers and men to be caused by the objectionable fat or grease mixed with the paper in the process of making it.

I had a Court of Inquiry assembled, before which the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the wing of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers were examined as to their opinion and feelings on this point. The proceedings have been sent to Government.

Amidst all this business the alarm in Fort William took place. The company of Europeans was hurried from Dum Dum without any report being made to me. I had succeeded in putting a stop to the incendiarism here by posting strong picquets, and sending patrols constantly through the lines of thatched bungalows, and by issuing an order that all houses burnt were not to be rebuilt with thatched roofs, and that all thatched verandahs or "lean-to" affixed to Puckka houses were to be removed, for the last attempt at incendiarism was the firing of one of these thatched verandahs.

The fires occurring at Raneegunge about the same period, fixed suspicion strongly on the men of the 2nd Grenadiers, as Santal arrows had been used in igniting the bungalows, and that regiment had been employed in the Santal district.

I reported the objection the native officers and men had raised to the glazed paper to Government, and as I deemed it folly to fight with such shadows, recommended it should be changed to the old cartridge-paper. To this I have received no answer.

On the instant a (Kaet)-sepoy, who can read and understand English, waited in the evening on Lieutenant Allen, of the 34th Native Infantry, and informed him that a meeting was to take place among the disaffected men of the different regiments, between 8 and 9 at night, to discuss what should be done to prevent their religious prejudices or trusts from being abused by the Government and Sahib-logue. This was immediately made known to me as I have reported, and I took measures to find out if it was true. I learnt nothing. The native officers of the different regiments must have known it, yet they reported it not to their European officers.

The day before yesterday a Jemadar of the 34th Native Infantry sent one of my orderlies (or a sepoy) to me, to ask my permission to wait upon me. I replied, by all means; but the rules of the service required that he should have the consent of his immediate commanding officer. The Jemadar asked for the permission he desired. The next day, when

questioned by Colonel Wheler and Lieutenant Bunbury, he stated he wished to communicate all he knew on the subject of evil disposition now prevailing amongst the sepoys. This was made known to Brigadier Grant, who instantly waited upon me to report the circumstance. I directed a Court to be formed, and that the Jemadar's statement should be taken on solemn affirmation, which was done; and I forwarded it yesterday to Government.

I must mention that I had the whole brigade paraded on Monday afternoon, the 9th, and myself energetically and explicitly explained, in a loud voice, to the whole of the men the folly of the idea that possessed them that the Government, or that their officers, wished to interfere with their caste or religious prejudices, and impressed on them the absurdity of their, for one moment, believing that they were to be forced to become Christians. I told them the English were Christians of the Book, *i.e.*, Protestants; that we admitted no proselytes but those who, being adults, could read and fully understand the precepts laid down therein; that if they came and threw themselves down at our feet imploring to be made "book" Christians it could not be done; they could not be baptised until they had been examined in the tracts of the Book, and proved themselves fully conversant in them, and then they must of their own goodwill and accord desire to become Christians of the Book ere they could be made so. I asked them if they perfectly understood what I said, especially the 2nd Grenadiers; they nodded assent: I then dismissed the brigade.

I have since heard from officers commanding regiments that their native officers and men appeared quite ("koosh") pleased, and seemed to be relieved from a heaviness of mind that had possessed them.

I cannot but with great caution put any man into confinement, unless I can get full proof of his being one of, or a leader at, a mutinous meeting, and this is yet wanting.

May I state my opinion in regard to the policy of having five or six regiments of Native Infantry assembled in brigade here without any European corps of Infantry, or Artillery, or Cavalry, as a *point d'appui* in case of a mutiny occurring. You will perceive in all this business the native officers were of no use; in fact, they are afraid of their men, and dare not act: all they do is to hold themselves aloof, and expect by so doing they will escape censure as not actively implicated. This has always occurred on such occasions, and will continue to the end of our sovereignty in India. Well might Sir C. Metcalfe say, "that he expected to awake some fine morning and find India had been lost to the English Crown."

I had written thus far intending to send this letter to Major-General Low, but having just received a note from Colonel Mayhew, Deputy Adjutant-General, that Government wished me to communicate direct, I have altered it to the address of Colonel Birch, C.B., Military Secretary to Government; I have kept no copy of it.

The only circumstance that led to a suspicion of an ill-feeling here was the incendiarism, and I reported it. I could not, nor can I yet, fix it on the sepoy; I can only, as others do, suspect.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 21 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 11. 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for the information of Government, a voluntary deposition made yesterday before Brigadier Grant, C.B., Colonel Wheler, and Captain Drury, of the 34th Native Infantry.

This mutinous spirit would seem to have taken deep root amongst the sepoys here. On the afternoon of the 9th instant I assembled the whole of the troops present at the station, and addressed them on the

parade, pointing out the manifest absurdity of feeling the least apprehension that their religious prejudices were to be interfered with, and other matters concerning the introduction of the new rifle greased cartridges and paper, with good effect, I think, from what I have since heard.

I do not consider it advisable to seize and confine the sepoys named by the Jemadar until I can obtain further evidence, because his sole deposition would not convict them.

I am of opinion that, as the force here consists of Native Infantry, without Europeans, or either of the other two arms, Artillery or Cavalry, to fall back upon in case of a serious outbreak, this is sound policy.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General.*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 22 in No. 3.

Deposition.

Deposition of a Jemadar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, taken at Barrackpore on the 10th day of February, 1857, in presence of Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., Commanding at Barrackpore; Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry; Captain C. C. Drury, 8th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant B. H. Baugh, Adjutant, 34th Regiment Native Infantry; Interpreter, Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Regiment, Native Infantry.

JEMADAR ———, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, having been solemnly affirmed, states as follows:—

On the night of the 5th instant, February 1857, soon after 8 o'clock roll-call, two or three men, sepoys, came to me, and made me accompany them to the parade-ground, where I found a great crowd assembled, composed, to the best of my belief, of the men of the different regiments at this station. They had their heads tied up with cloths, having only a small part of the face exposed. They asked me to join them; and I asked them what I was to join them in. They replied, that they were willing to die for their religion, and that, if they could make an arrangement that evening, the next night (February 6, 1857) they would plunder the station and kill all the Europeans, and then go where they liked. I told them they had better go to their lines, and explained to them that if they did anything of this kind they would not get such good masters in future. I went away after this, and the crowd dispersed.

Q. How many men do you suppose were assembled?—A. About 300.

Q. Did you recognise anybody in the crowd?—A. The two men who took me away were sepoys.

Q. Were there any non-commissioned officers, or commissioned native officers, in the crowd?—A. I cannot say; they all had their heads so tied up that I could not recognise any.

Q. How long were you with the crowd before they dispersed?—A. About a quarter to half-an-hour.

Q. What arrangements were made with regard to killing the Europeans and the plunder of the station?—A. Nothing further than that if they could settle anything that night, then the affair was to come off on the ensuing night, February 6, 1857.

Q. Did you recognise the voices of any of the speakers in the crowd?—A. I think I recognised that of Mookta Persaud Pandie, Drill Havildar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Q. What prevented the proposed assembly taking place on the night of the 6th February, 1857?—A. I don't know.

Q. Has any similar meeting taken place since the 5th instant, or do you know if any such is contemplated by the men?—A. There has been none since, nor do I know if any meeting is contemplated.

Q. You say you recognised the voice of the Drill Havildar, 34th Regiment; can you state anything that he said?—A. No, I cannot.

Q. Are you aware of any particular regiment that takes the lead in these disturbances?—A. No, I think they are all equally implicated.

Q. Do you know how the late fires in the station originated, and whether they were the work of sepoys, or others?—A. I do not know; I was only relieved from fort-duty on the 3rd February.

The above deposition was taken in presence of us, the 10th day of February, 1857.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, Commanding at Barrackpore.*

S. G. WHEELER, *Colonel, Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

CHAS. C. DRURY, *Captain, in charge of No. 8 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

B. H. BAUGH, *Lieutenant, Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

A. F. CORBETT, *Lieutenant, 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, Interpreter.*

Inclosure 23 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 11, 1857, 4 P.M.

I HAVE this moment received the inclosed statement of a sepoy of the 8th Company 34th Native Infantry, from Brigadier Grant.

It gives but little more information than his first statement, and which no doubt has been laid before Government.

I have every reason to believe all is now quiet, but I must try and get such evidence as will convict the leaders of this intended outbreak, if I possibly can.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.*

Examination of a sepoy of the 8th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Question. Are you aware that a meeting of the Sepoys of the different regiments at this station was held on Thursday, the 5th instant.—Answer and statement: Yes, there was; but I only heard of the assembly next day, and cannot state with certainty what took place then. I only know that a second meeting was arranged for the following night (Friday), at which I heard that the sepoys intended taking an oath, and arranging what their future proceedings were to be. I understood that delegates or representatives, from each of the four regiments at Barrackpore, were to attend on this occasion; this is all I know on the subject of the first meeting, but I considered it my duty to go to the officer in charge of my company, and whom I knew well, having been in the habit of writing for him for several years, and whom I believed to have confidence in me. I waited till evening on Friday before I gave the information, as I was anxious to be quite certain that the second meeting was to take place, and having ascertained that it actually was to be at the time appointed, I then proceeded to the quarters of Lieutenant Allen, the officer in question, and imparted the information to him, at the same time begging that if he doubted me he would go himself to the appointed place between 8 and 9 o'clock, when he would be sure to perceive some assembly or meeting going on. I returned to the lines of my regiment, and shortly afterwards at 8 o'clock, roll-call was held as usual, when all were present; but on their names having been answered, and between 8 and 9 o'clock, the men began to proceed to the place of assembly; this I saw with my own eyes,

and forthwith returned to Lieutenant Allen's quarters to tell of it, and suggest his proceeding to the place indicated at once; Lieutenant Allen was not in his house, but returned in a short time, when I mentioned these circumstances to him, and I then went back again to the lines; shortly afterwards the roll was called, when all were found present in their lines. I am convinced the reason of there being no assembly that night was owing to a suspicion having gone abroad among the men of the different regiments that their intentions had been discovered, and that, consequently, it would be both unadvisable and dangerous for them to meet together that night; but if Lieutenant Allen had been to go to the parade-ground,* near the magazine, about 9 o'clock, he must have seen some sepoy's about the place, either going or returning. I do not think that the calling of the roll about 10 P.M. had any effect in preventing their assembling, as their intention was abandoned for that night on their becoming aware that news of the affair had got abroad, and come to the knowledge of the authorities. The various orderlies or sepoy's of the different guards about cantonments could easily have sent information to the different lines that something was going on connected with their intended proceedings.

The foregoing statement has been written down by me from the sepoy's own mouth, and on being read over to him, he declared that it was what he meant to state, and that it was not in his power to give any more information on the subject of these meetings, nor could he mention the names of any of those concerned; at least, if he did, he would not reveal them, saying, and truly, that though he had his suspicions, it would be impossible for him to bring direct proof, as all concerned would combine together against him, and a single man's evidence would be worthless in such a case. I have no doubt of the correctness generally of this sepoy's revelations, as I have always found him a respectable, well-behaved man, and also whose word may be relied on as far as my knowledge of him goes.

A. STEWART ALLEN, *Lieutenant, 34th Regiment
Native Infantry.*

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding
34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Barrackpore, February 11, 1857.

Inclosure 24 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 12, 1857, 2 P.M.

I HAD this morning the honor to receive from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, a copy of your letter to that officer's address of yesterday's date, and, in reply to the first and second paragraphs, beg to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that the directions contained therein have been this forenoon, at my own quarters, by myself carefully communicated to the Brigadier and the several officers commanding regiments at this station for their particular guidance.

I may, however, observe that the measure adverted to had already been carefully adopted by them.

As regards the third paragraph of your letter, allow me to remark that if any undue delay has occurred in some receipt of my letter dated the 8th instant, such cannot be attributed to any want of attention of myself or the divisional staff officer, since the letter alluded to was written and dispatched to the post-office at that station on the day I obtained Lieutenant Allen's (34th Native Infantry) written statement. Unfortunately, that officer had got one day's leave of absence from his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, to visit Calcutta on duty connected with a deceased officer's estate, without my knowledge, so that one day was lost.

Not having any mounted orderly or express camels, I have no other public means of communicating with Calcutta but by the post-office, which leaves this station at 3 P.M., a most inconvenient hour.

* *Sic in orig.*

Government may rest assured of my being constantly on the alert to prevent any unauthorized or mutinous assemblages of the sepoys; and further, that I shall not hesitate to seize and confine every man against whom I can procure sufficient proof of being an adviser or leader in these most discreditable proceedings.

I have this moment heard from Major Matthews, commanding the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, that one of his native doctors has informed him of a conversation he accidentally overheard.

I inclose the statement in original. If the Kossid mentioned could be intercepted *en route* to Dinapore it might lead to a discovery of the originators of this foolish conspiracy.

I have taken no copy of this letter to save delay.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

*Statement sent by Major Matthews, Commanding 43rd Regiment Native Infantry,
February 12, 1857.*

A native doctor states as follows:—"I overheard a sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers mention at the hospital to some one that a Kossid had been sent to the Ungka Pultan at Berhampore, and to the regiments at Dinapore, informing them that ten or twelve of us have raised a disturbance, and we want you to support us."

He said he did not remember the date that he heard the above, but it was some days ago. I told him to try and find out the sepoy's name and company whose conversation he had overheard.

H. W. MATTHEWS.

Inclosure 25 in No. 3.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd,
Commanding the Dinapore Division.*

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, February 13, 1857.

IT is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the native regiments at Dinapore, with a letter from some men of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, requesting the men at Dinapore to support them in raising a disturbance. Measures should be taken without delay to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

Inclosure 26 in No. 3.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd,
Commanding the Dinapore Division.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 13, 1857.

MY message by telegraph of this date will have informed you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the native regiments at Dinapore, with a letter from some men of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment at Barrackpore, requesting the men at Dinapore to support them in raising a disturbance; and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures, without delay, to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 27 in No. 3.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at
Berhampore.*

Sir,

Fort William, February 13, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, with a letter from some men of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment at Barrackpore, requesting the men of the 19th to support them in raising a disturbance; and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures, without delay, to trace this letter and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 28 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 13, 1857, 7 A.M.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have now the honor to transmit, for the information of Government, reports, in original, from the four officers commanding native corps at this station, regarding the present feeling of their men, and other matters connected with this subject, which is, I think, satisfactory.

To prevent delay, I have considered it advisable to address you direct, and to send the packet by my son Captain Hearsey, as the post-office arrangements would seem to be defective.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 3.

Colonel Kennedy to the Officiating Major of Brigade, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 12, 1857.

WITH reference to an extract of a letter from Government, read this morning to commanding officers of regiments, by the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, in presence of the Brigadier commanding, I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., that, some time during the past month, I was in the lines of my regiment conversing quietly with the native officers upon the apparent disaffection that seemed to exist in this station amongst some of the men; and that again, on the 3rd instant, I proceeded to the lines, taking with me the five new cartridges and the sheets of paper I had that forenoon received from the Brigadier; that I explained to my native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, that there was nothing in the least objectionable to their religion or caste, in either the one or the other; distributing at the same time the cartridges and paper amongst them, that they might themselves closely examine them; this they did. when one and all told me they were perfectly satisfied with them, and also with my explanation, and assurance that no greased cartridges would be served out to them by Government.

I further beg to add, that the men of my regiment thoroughly understood, and were perfectly satisfied after hearing, the address made to the troops the other evening by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Division. The words of the report made to me were, that the men were quite "koos."

I have, &c.

J. D. KENNEDY, *Colonel, Commanding
70th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 3.

*Captain Boswell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division,
Barrackpore.*

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, in accordance with the instructions communicated to me this day by the Major-General commanding the Division, to report, for his information, that I am decidedly of opinion that the address made by him to the men of the wing under my command, at parade, on the evening of the 9th instant, had a most beneficial effect on the minds of the men.

Any apprehension which might have existed amongst them appeared to be done away with, and they expressed to the Major-General himself, when questioned by him, that they fully understood his address.

The men of the wing under my command continue to behave in the most orderly, quiet, and soldierlike manner.

I have, &c.

N. C. BOSWELL, *Captain, Commanding
Left Wing 2nd Grenadiers.*

Inclosure 31 in No. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 12, 1857.

IN accordance with the wishes of the Major-General commanding the division, expressed by him at the meeting of the commanding officers this day assembled at his quarters, I have the honor to state for his information, that on the 26th January last, I spoke to the native officers and men on parade, denying the false reports that were spreading about the station, to the effect that we intended to make them all Christians by force, and which I reported as having done to the Brigadier commanding the station the next day, in a demi-official note; since which I have spoken to the Subadar-Major and native officers separately, warning them of the responsibility which rests upon them, and the consequences they will draw upon themselves if they conceal from their officers any meetings or assemblies of men which they hear are likely to take place at or near, or at a distance from, their lines, or any matter whatever which they know is likely to prove injurious to their officers or the service at large.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 32 in No. 3.

*Major Matthews to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division,
Barrackpore.*

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 12, 1857.

HAVING this morning heard Major-General Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, read part of a letter he had received from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, I have the honor to report that I have already in person explained to the native commissioned officers and others under my command, that it is their duty to bring to my notice every occurrence affecting the discipline and credit of the corps; I beg further to state that I have been, and am endeavouring, to ascertain the cause of the excitement prevailing amongst the troops, and to find out the leaders of the disaffected. I have to add that I believe the speech

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lately made to the troops by the Major-General had a good effect, and it was reported to me that the men of my regiment returned to their lines well pleased and satisfied.

I have, &c.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major,*
Commanding 43rd Light Infantry.

Inclosure 33 in No. 3.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Meerut, February 21, 1857.

IN reply to your despatch dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to annex, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter received yesterday from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hogge, Director of the Artillery School of Instruction, reporting upon the substances that may be used for greasing cartridges for the Enfield rifle; and I am to state that his Excellency will communicate his opinion more fully on the subject as soon as a further and more complete report is received from the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has been authorized to obtain such assistance from Her Majesty's 60th Rifles as may be necessary in carrying on his experiments.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 34 in No. 3.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, Director of the Artillery School of Instruction, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letters, as per margin,* from the Inspector-General, and in obedience to the instructions contained in Docket No. 164 on the back, shall immediately endeavour to determine whether it is possible to obtain from any of the vegetable oils a substitute for the animal grease used in the composition for greasing the ends of the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle musket.

2. It will take some time to obtain any result that may be at all satisfactory, as several of the vegetable oils answer well in making a composition which is excellent when newly applied, but after some little time and exposure to the atmosphere becomes hard and dry.

3. For this reason, and from a little experience on the subject, I should say that animal grease must be used in any greasing composition that is required to keep good for any length of time, and as Colonel Abbott states as an objection to the use of mutton fat, that it might be difficult to persuade the native soldiers that no other animal fat was used, I can only suggest that either the cartridges should be issued from magazines ungreased, and that the Quartermaster or officers commanding companies in native regiments should purchase the material themselves, through the joint agency of a Brahmin or a Mussulman, which would convince the other men that the fat used was not from either cow or pig, and further, that instead of the end of the cartridge being bitten off as laid down in drill instructions, the men should be told to twist it off with the right hand, the cartridge being shifted to the left hand for this purpose, whilst the rifle is supported against the body by the left wrist: this latter plan would remove all objections from that class of Hindoos who never touch animal food.

P.S.—The only composition which is likely to answer the purpose well, and which I shall carefully experiment on, is one of pure ghee and bees' wax: to this no native could object.

* The Inspector-General of Ordnance to Colonel Birch; Colonel Birch to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 35 in No. 3.

Captain Becher to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Poorunpore Nugla, February 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 15th instant, with inclosures, relating to the disaffection amongst the Native Infantry corps at Barrackpore, from which it appears that Major-General J. B. Hearsey's address to the brigade has had the good effect of relieving the minds of the men from the apprehension that Christianity was to be forced upon them, and thus removed the cause of discontent.

2. The contents of these documents have been communicated to the Commander-in-chief, who is glad to learn that this favourable result has attended the measures adopted by Major-General Hearsey, but General Anson desires the Major-General may be informed that his Excellency confidently expects he will unceasingly persevere in his endeavours to discover the ringleaders and instigators in this affair, notwithstanding the professions which have been made by the regiments concerned, of their satisfaction and contentment with the explanation afforded them by him.

3. I am to beg that the Commander-in-chief may be kept informed of all orders and instructions which Government may issue on the spot for Major-General Hearsey's guidance.

I have, &c.

S. BECHER, *Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Forwarded for the information of the Governor-General in Council, and with reference to the following extract from a demi-official note from Captain Becher:—

"I write to you instead of direct to General Hearsey, as he is of course receiving the instructions of Government through you for his guidance, and it is better, therefore, that you should know what his Excellency wishes the General to do, in case any orders of the Commander-in-chief should militate against directions issued by Government, and in which case you, of course, would not communicate those of his Excellency."

Calcutta, February 28, 1857.

W. MAYHEW, *Major, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Inclosure 36 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, March 5, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-chief that Government have been informed that objections are likely to be raised to the practice of biting off the end of the cartridge in loading, and that an easy and more convenient method of taking off the end of the cartridge might be adopted, by simply raising the left hand in the position of loading to the upper brass of the musket, and bringing the right hand, with the cartridge from the pouch, to the left hand instead of to the mouth; the end of the cartridge being removed by the left hand it can be placed into the barrel, the left hand dropping to its proper position, and the loading continuing as laid down in the regulations.

2. This mode the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think will be an improvement, and should his Excellency concur, his Lordship in Council requests that early instructions may be given to the several depôts of instructions, not making any allusion whatever to the biting of

the cartridge, but drawn up in such a way that they may appear to be independent of anything laid down in previous regulations.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers that it would be best to make the alteration before any objection is raised, and therefore requests his Excellency's early attention to the subject.

4. Instructions have been issued confidentially to the depôt of instruction at Dum Dum, to defer the use of ammunition pending the reference to his Excellency.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

P.S.—Since the above was prepared for dispatch a letter dated 5th instant has been received from the General Officer commanding the Presidency Division, giving cover to the representation of Major Bontein, commanding the depôt at Dum Dum (copy of which it appears has already been sent to you), on the subject of loading the rifle, and the objection of the men to biting off the end of the cartridge; Major-General Hearsey has, in reply, been informed that the subject would be immediately brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, and that, meanwhile, the musketry practice drill at the Dum Dum depôt may stop short of actually loading the rifle.

R. J. H. B.

Inclosure 37 in No. 3.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 5, 1857.

IN forwarding for the orders of Government the inclosed letter dated the 2nd instant, received yesterday evening from the officer commanding the depôt of musketry at Dum Dum, I beg distinctly to state my opinion that the new mode of loading the Enfield rifle (as proposed by Major Bontein) should be adopted and taught not only at this but at the two other depôts.

The new mode of loading may be considered as a part of the intended drill for a new weapon about to be introduced into the service, and not as a concession extorted by discontented men.

I am the more convinced that this would be proper, since I have myself already carefully explained to the whole of the native troops at Barrackpore, at a general parade, that neither the Government nor its officers ever have, or ever will interfere with their caste prejudices, or permit others to meddle with such.

By introducing this new mode of drill, namely, breaking the cartridge with the hand instead of by biting it, all discontent or uneasy feeling in regard to their caste prejudices on that account will be, or ought to be, effectually removed; we shall thus be keeping our word with the sepoys, and, at the same time, introducing a better plan of loading with reference to their religious scruples.

I propose therefore, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to empower Major Bontein to adopt this alteration in the rifle exercise.

I beg to add that a copy of this, and of Major Bontein's letter, will be sent to army head-quarters, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 38 in No. 3.

*Major Bontein to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division,
Barrackpore.*

Sir,

Dum Dum, March 2, 1857.

I AM sorry that it should be my duty to report for the information of Major-General Hearsey, commanding the division, an unwillingness on the part of some of the sepoys (Hindoos) belonging to the Dum Dum School of Musketry, to bite the cartridge according to the established regulation for loading the rifle musket.

2. This unwillingness has not manifested itself in any decided form, for the course of instruction has not yet arrived at that period when the cartridge is brought into practice; however, as the feeling of objection has been expressed in my presence, I feel it my duty to bring the circumstance to your notice.

3. During the past week the European and native officers belonging to the depôt have been learning the process of cartridge-making, which forms a portion of the course of instruction at the Hythe School of Musketry. The native officers performed this duty with perfect readiness: accordingly I ordered No. 2 section, composed of sepoys belonging to the 2nd Grenadiers and 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to attend the lecture-room for similar instruction. A sepoy, of the name of Petum Singh, of the 2nd Grenadiers, stated his objections to the process. I immediately called upon him in the presence of the other men to explain his reason: he was quiet and respectful in his manner; he said that individually he had no objection, but that on rejoining the men of his regiment would consider that he had forfeited caste, if he put the cartridge to his mouth. I replied, that he had not then been required to bite the cartridge. I gave him the option to obey my orders and take his place amongst the other men at cartridge-making, or I should not allow him to join his section at instruction, or I should punish him for disobedience: my order was of course immediately attended to, and thus to the extent of cartridge-making no difficulty exists.

4. This sudden and very unexpected participation in a feeling which I had heard existed elsewhere, has induced me to make further inquiry, and in venturing to offer the following suggestion, I trust that I may not be suspected of inclining to favor a groundless caprice, or yielding in the smallest degree to an unwarrantable spirit of opposition on the part of the native soldiers. Amongst the men of this depôt there never has been the least tendency to insubordination; my orders have on every occasion been implicitly obeyed, and even in the instance now brought to the notice of the Major-General, there was not a symptom of disrespect nor unsoldier-like remonstrance.

5. The question with which I now venture to trouble Major-General Hearsey, and further to solicit a reference to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, is whether the existing regulation for loading the firelock or rifle musket may not, with increase of efficiency and advantage to the service, be slightly modified.

6. Permit me to quote the regulation as it now stands:—

“The firelock being at the word ‘prepare to load,’ placed on the ground six inches in front of the body, and held at the full extent of the left arm, the recruit receives the order ‘load;’ upon which the regulation says first bring the cartridge to the mouth, holding it ‘between the forefinger and thumb, with the ball in the hand, and bite off the top elbow close to the body.’”

7. The above regulation is at present in force, but I would submit that the practice of biting the cartridge is a mere remnant of the platoon exercise introduced in the days of the flint and steel firelock, when the musket being brought to the right side, with the left hand for the purpose of priming, it was almost impossible to use the cartridge without the aid of the teeth; however, as the system was of long standing and no objec-

tion could be pointed out to the materials employed, beyond an absurd dislike to the new quality of cartridge-paper, I very naturally inquired why they should not adhere to the old established practice. If I may trust the statement of the native officers belonging to this dépôt, it would appear, that notwithstanding the existence of the rule, it has been always more or less evaded throughout the service. The form of biting the cartridge has been duly observed, but the practice has been to tear it immediately afterwards with the left hand.

8. The truth of this statement will doubtless be disputed by most Commandants and Adjutants of regiments. I give the information as it has reached me, and, with every deference to my superiors in rank, I would respectfully observe that it is quite as probable as it is practicable.

9. Having thus entered upon the present state of feeling with regard to biting the cartridge, and having ventured to point out the peculiar character of the existing regulation, I beg permission to bring to the notice of Major-General Hearsey a plan whereby all difficulty may be accommodated, and the same end attained in a manner more military, and (under certain physical difficulties) more effectual.

10. I would suggest that, at the third motion of the order "Prepare to load," the left hand, instead of holding the musket at the full extent of the arm, should, after placing it on the ground in front of the body, slip up and seize the rifle at the brass band, or tip to the stock; it will then be in a position to meet the right hand, which conveys the cartridge from the pouch, to tear off the cartridge-paper in place of using the teeth, and (at the fourth motion of the word "load," when the right hand seizes the head of the ramrod) to return to the centre-part of the stock, ready to throw up the firelock into the "capping position" at the sixth command of the platoon exercise.

11. The above suggestion I offer, with every deference to the judgment of superior experience. I do not, in the least, intend to consult the caprice of the native soldier; my motive is an increase of efficiency, and I venture to believe that, if Major-General Hearsey will be pleased to forward my letter, with his recommendation, to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the plan proposed will be found to contain all that is desirable in the process of loading either the Enfield rifle or common firelock.

12. In conclusion, to return to the state of feeling upon this question at the Dum Dum School of Musketry, I beg that I may be favored with such instructions as the Major-General may deem best suited to the occasion.

13. I do not anticipate any positive refusal to bite the cartridge in the first instance, but I am prepared to find that the Hindoo sepoys will, as above described, go through the form only, adopting, at the same time, their old practice.

14. I can either tacitly overlook this, pending the decision of authority, or I am prepared to obey the orders of the Major-General and enforce the due observance of the regulation. In the latter case, I may possibly have prisoners for disobedience of orders.

I have, &c.

JOHN BONTEIN, *Brevet Major,*
Commanding Dépôt of Musketry.

Inclosure 39 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major General-Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that the subject will be immediately communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Meanwhile, the musketry-practice at Dum Dum is to stop short of loading, Major Bontein being confidentially informed of the orders of

Government, and desired to prolong the previous portion of the instruction until he shall receive orders on the subject of loading from the Commander-in-chief.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 5.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 14, 1857.

I AM directed to return herewith the inclosure of your letter of the 5th instant, and to request that you will transmit them to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, for explanation of his conduct as affected by the statements in the petition of the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

2. I am also desired to request that you will cause the men of the 19th Native Infantry to be informed that their petition has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, if considered desirable, the inclosed letters, in original, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Berhampore, dated the 12th and 13th instant.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 13, 1857.

IN reply to the letter from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, and your Memorandum of the 10th March, I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., that I shall be prepared to commence my march towards Barrackpore as soon as ever the carriage arrives from Calcutta.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 12, 1857.

ALL quiet and orderly. The Court re-assembles to-day at 11 A.M. I send two days' proceedings, the first copy of which went yesterday. On the evidence of the Subadar Major, I have two remarks to make. The first is with regard to the "Governor-General's orders should be read." I said, "General Hookum and Lushkurru Aeen," by which I meant the standing orders and articles of war. Again, the Subadar Major says that "an order was given" to send in a petition. The true story of the petition is this: four men of the Adjutant's company went to him, and said that they wished to tell their own story to the General; he told them that if it was respectful it would be sent, he had no doubt. The men then said that the other companies were preferring similar requests to their own officers. The Adjutant then told them that there was no use in sending in ten petitions, but that one for the whole regiment was enough, and that he had no doubt I would forward it if it was respectful and couched in proper language. He told them to go and prepare it, and that he would ask me; when he did so, I said, of course, if the petition was a proper one. I had told the same thing to a Havildar of the regiment who asked if I would forward a petition from the men before I heard from the Adjutant.

I remain &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 16, 1857.

YOUR letter of the 15th instant, having, together with its inclosures, been laid before Government, I am desired to request that you will have the goodness to convey, without delay, to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, the instructions of Government that he carefully avoid expressing to the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry any opinion as to what the result may be of the investigation now being made into the conduct of that corps; and that he say nothing that can, in the slightest degree, hamper the free action of Government in dealing with the regiment.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 14, 1857.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 11th March yesterday afternoon.

All is quiet here, and everything going on as usual.

It is very doubtful if we could get our elephants and carriage in time to start on the 20th; so, as I must name a day for the collector to have the supplies ready at the different encampments, I have mentioned the 21st March as the day of departure, and I do not intend to make a single halt if I can help it between this and Barrackpore.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Forwarded for the information of Colonel Birch, C.B., Military Secretary to the Government of India.

Barrackpore, March 17, 1857.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 7 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 15, 1857.

ALL is quiet and going on as usual.

I have closed the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry here, as I find I cannot get any further information.

The Collector tells me that there is great difficulty in getting carriage, and all I have asked for is what I am strictly allowed by the military regulations. The convalescents and heavy baggage I am going to send by water. I expect to get a sufficient number of boats of small tonnage.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Forwarded for the information of Colonel Birch, C.B., Military Secretary to the Government of India.

Barrackpore, March 18, 1857.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 8 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 9, 1857.

SINCE my letter of yesterday everything has been quiet and going on as usual.

The Court of Inquiry re-assembles to-day.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 9 in No. 5.

Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 11, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, and everything going on as usual.

The Court of Inquiry does not assemble to-day, as it is the last day of the "Holee," and the majority of the witnesses now to be examined are Hindoos.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 10 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 10, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, and everything going on as usual.

I received your letter of the 7th of March yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of all my letters up to the 4th instant, and the original proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

The Court of Inquiry meets daily at 11 o'clock.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 11 in No. 5.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, March 18, 1857.

UNDER instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in the grant of furlough to the native army this season, it is the intention of Government that the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry shall participate in the indulgence.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 12 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, March 18, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I am directed to acquaint you that Government do not intend the native officers and men of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry to participate in the indulgence of the furlough about to be granted to the native army for the present year. This, however, should not be announced in the General Order by the Commander-in-chief, giving furlough to the native army, but should be communicated by letter.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 18, 1857.

HAVING received the reports from Brigadier Grant, and the officers commanding regiments at the station, that the native commissioned officers warned on court-martial duty at Calcutta, had left this cantonment, I ordered the brigade to parade in contiguous quarter-distance columns for my inspection; and having received their salute, I addressed them, and told them to call to mind what I had said to them on a former occasion, viz., that men of bad character had got amongst them, and were endea-

vouring to mislead them; that two of such men in the 2nd Grenadiers had been detected at Calcutta, who had tried, by lies, to induce the Subadar of the 34th Native Infantry, and his guard, to quit their post; but that officer was not to be deceived, and had seized and confined the two offenders, reporting to superior authority the whole circumstance the next morning, and that these two sepoys were now under trial for mutiny. I again bade them beware of such characters, who endeavoured to take the bread from the mouths of good sepoys, by making them the instruments of their bad designs.

I then spoke of the discontent still prevailing in regard to the cartridge-paper having grease of any kind in it, and that its glossy appearance had caused this supposition. I explained to them that this shining of the paper was caused by the starch mixed with the pulp of cotton and hemp, to make the paper tough and consistent; that it was to be found in all writing and fine paper made by the natives of Hindoostan. I then took a letter I received many years ago from Maharajah Golaub Sing, from a gold tissue "khareeta," and handed it successively to all the native officers, and bid them open it and look at it, and tell me if it was not more glossy than the cartridge-paper they suspected, and to go into the ranks and show it to their men; having done this, I asked the native officers and men if it was likely a Dogra Brahmin, or Rajhpoot, who too strictly protected kine, would himself write on paper that had grease in it of such nature. I then asked them if, during their festivals, they did not make lanterns of oiled and greased paper, and having so oiled and greased it, whether they could get the grease out of it again; nay, that if even one drop of grease fall on paper, it would be spoiled, and any child could detect that part of the paper on which it had fallen. In conclusion, I told them if they did not believe me, I would give them leave to visit the paper-manufactory at Serampore, and watch the process of making it, and they would find that alum, and starch of rice or potatoes, were used, and which gave it the shiny appearance they had so strongly objected to.

I then said this silly view of the manufacture of paper had caused much annoyance to them; and had I not so fully explained to them, on a former occasion, that grease being mixed with it was a falsehood, they might have been misled by designing men; that such had, unfortunately, occurred in the 19th Native Infantry at Berhampore; that that corps had mutinied; had turned out in a disorderly manner at 11 P.M.; had broken open their bells of arms, and had seized their muskets, balls, and powder, and would not lodge them again, though repeatedly ordered to do so by their commanding officer, Colonel Mitchell; that the investigation of this disturbance had been sent to me, and that I had laid it before Government; that Government was exceedingly angry, and it would, in my opinion, order me to disband the regiment: that the 19th Native Infantry had been ordered to march to this cantonment, and if I received orders to disband it, all the troops of this Division within two marches would be assembled here to witness the disbandment, whether Artillery, Europeans, or Cavalry; and that the ceremony of striking the name and number of the regiment (the 19th Native Infantry) from the list of the army would be carried out exactly in the same manner as the old 36th Native Infantry was disbanded at Meerut.

I said, I inform you of this beforehand, because your enemies are trying to make you believe that European troops, with Cavalry and Artillery, will be sent here suddenly to attack you; these, and such lies, are fabricated and rumoured amongst you to cause trouble; that no European or other troops would come to Barrackpore until ordered to do so by me, and that I would give them timely intelligence of their coming here.

I finished by telling them no fault had been proved against them; then why should they dread being attacked? But that I expected them to obey orders, and keep clear of any act that could be construed into mutiny; that their officers, and I myself, were open to all representations made in a proper manner; that their caste and religious prejudices were safe under my protection, and that any endeavour to interfere with such would meet with most severe punishment.

I then deployed the columns, opened the ranks to double distance, and rode my horse slowly and quietly up and down them, speaking to the men bearing medals, and asking them in what actions they had earned them. The brigade was then dismissed in the usual manner to its lines.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 14 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, the inclosed letters in original, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated respectively the 16th and 18th current.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 15 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 16, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, and everything going on as usual.

I will now leave off writing to you daily; but will recommence should there be the least signs of uneasiness in the regiment.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 16 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 18, 1857.

THE guard of the 34th Native Infantry started this morning in progress to Barrackpore.

I will leave this on Saturday morning the 21st March, if I can get only the amount of carriage as laid down in the Military Regulations.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are closed, as the evidence is exhausted. I will now dissolve the Court. I only waited to know what the Major-General's wishes were.

I will report my departure from this station, and the probable date of arrival at Barrackpore, the day before I commence the march.

I had a parade this morning, and told the regiment that their petition had been laid before Government, and no more.

I will return the petition to-morrow with an explanatory letter.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 17 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry under my command, will commence its march to-morrow morning towards Barrackpore, agreeably to instructions received from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army.

Herewith I have the honor to forward a present state.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Forwarded for the information of Colonel Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Barrackpore, March 24, 1857.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 18 in No. 5.

PRESENT STATE of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell, Berhampore, March 20, 1857.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Non-Effective.		Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Serjeant-Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Native Doctors.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiaks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
							Adjutant.	Interpreter and Quartermaster.											
Present:—																			
Fit for duty	1	...	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	9	8	49	41	18	749
On Regimental duty ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	2	79
On Line duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick in Hospital or Quarters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7
Recruits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
In confinement or arrest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convalescents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	9	9	56	53	20	900
Detached:—																			
On escort duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	38
On command ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Absent:—																			
With leave, on private affairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On medical certificate ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Without leave ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
On furlough to Europe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Staff employ ... ..	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serving with other corps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not joined since appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residing at Darjeeling... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proceeding by water to Barrackpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	24
Total	1	1	1	7	11	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	10	9	60	60	20	993
Wanting to complete ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Establishment	1	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	60	60	20	1,000
Excess ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. F. MACANDREW,
Lieutenant, Adjutant 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL.

List of European Officers.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Colonel	G. Tomkyns ..	Major-General, residing at Darjeling
1	Lieutenant-Colonel ..	W. St. L. Mitchell ..	
1	Major	W. K. Wollen ..	On general leave of absence on M. C.
1	Captain	R. A. Smith ..	
2	Ditto	D. C. Shute ..	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army
3	Ditto	A. Robinson ..	On detached duty at Dum Dum, January 2, 1857
4	Ditto	F. P. Layard ..	Executive Officer, Berhampore Division
5	Ditto	J. W. Bristow ..	Deputy Commissioner in Punjab
6	Ditto	J. McDougall ..	
7	Ditto	H. D. Manning ..	
1	Lieutenant	Sir N. R. Leslie, Bart.	Adjutant, 5th Irregular Cavalry
2	Ditto	S. R. J. Owen ..	
3	Ditto	L. R. Newhouse ..	Brevet Captain, on Regimental duty
4	Ditto	J. F. L. Fisher ..	Adjutant Sirmoor Battalion
5	Ditto	J. H. Fitzgerald ..	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saugor
6	Ditto	J. F. McAndr ..	Adjutant
7	Ditto	H. Macdonald ..	
8	Ditto	J. Vallings.. ..	Interpreter and Quartermaster
9	Ditto	E. T. Sadler ..	
10	Ditto	C. W. R. Chester ..	Adjutant, Nusseree Battalion
11	Ditto	M. H. Heathcot ..	
1	Ensign	E. Knatchbull ..	
2	Ditto	R. S. Byrne ..	Not joined since appointed
1	Surgeon	J. Wilkie, M.D. ..	In Medical charge
1	Serjeant-Major ..	J. Frawley.. ..	
1	Quartermaster-Serjeant	T. McGuire ..	Not joined since appointed.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment N.I.

J. F. McANDREW, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant 19th Regiment N.I.

Inclosure 19 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 27, 1857.

IN forwarding for your information the inclosed progress report from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated the 25th instant, I have the honor to request that you will favor me, as early as possible, with the orders of Government regarding this regiment, as it may be expected to reach Barrackpore on the morning of the 31st current.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 20 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, to the Assistant-Adjutant General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Kishnagurh, March 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under my command, has made the following movements since my last Report, dated Berhampore, March 20, 1857 :—

Dates.		Stages.				
1857					miles.	fur.
March	21	Burmah ..	..	..	11	0
"	22	Plassey ..	..	..	11	0
"	23	Bickrampoor ..	..	..	13	2
"	24	Bullea ..	..	..	11	6
"	25	Kishnagurh ..	..	..	7	4

And that I purpose resuming my march to-morrow morning towards Barrackpore.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 21 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Baraset, March 30, 1857, 8 A.M.

I THINK it best to march the regiment into Barrackpore to-morrow morning. It is evident that the men know their fate, and I think it best to tell them the plain truth, that the regiment is to be disbanded, as they have strange thoughts on the subject.

I have just received your letter of the 29th, 5 P.M., inclosing notes from the Major-General, and Colonel Birch. I have anticipated these orders.

I have just had a meeting of the native officers in my tent. I told them (what they knew before) that the regiment was to be disbanded. They said that two batteries of guns, and Europeans, were to be brought out against them. I replied, if they behaved properly and everything took place as on an usual parade, nothing would happen to the regiment beyond paying them up and dismissing them; that I had issued my orders for the day, and they must be obeyed; that I had nothing to do but to carry out strictly the orders of the Major-General; that their business was to explain to the men to remain obedient. They told me that it was hard upon them, after so many years' service, to lose their bread, and hoped that I would represent their case to the General. I told them that any petition they wished to forward I would present it to the Major-General, on parade, in their presence.

Yours sincerely,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 22 in No. 5.

Minute by the Governor-General of India in Council, concurred in by the Members of the Council.

THE time is arrived at which it is necessary to place upon record connectedly, the principal facts in the recent conduct of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry at Berhampore, and the measures adopted, or about to be adopted, by the Governor-General in Council, in consequence thereof.

On the 22nd of January last, Captain Wright, one of the officers attached to the School of Musketry at Dum Dum, reported that a feeling of uneasiness had manifested itself amongst the sepoys regarding the ingredients used in the arsenal for greasing the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle.

Inquiry was immediately made as to the composition of the grease. The tallow used had been supplied by a contractor; and it was ascertained that no sufficient precautions had been taken in the arsenal to insure the absence from it of all matter which might be objectionable to the sepoys. Hereupon, the Government, on the 27th of January, authorized the officer commanding the dépôt to obtain from the bazar the proper ingredients, and directed that the men themselves should apply the grease to the cartridges. The cartridges to which the grease had been applied were withdrawn, and ungreased cartridges were supplied.

Nothing at this time had been said about the paper of which the new cartridges were made.

This paper is received from England. It is finer than the paper heretofore used for cartridges, is of a lighter colour, and has a glossy surface.

On the 28th of January, Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, reported that an ill-feeling existed amongst the troops at Barrackpore, and that the sepoys believed that the new paper was greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

Some men of the 2nd Grenadiers having raised objections to the paper, a Court of Inquiry was assembled. The men examined stated that their doubts regarding the paper were caused by its being different in appearance from that which had formerly been used; that when burnt it gave out a noise and smell as if there were grease in it; and that they objected to use it because it was the general opinion that it was made up with grease.

The paper was sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. After a careful examination, Dr. McNamara reported the paper had not been greased, or treated with any greasy or oily matters, during or since its manufacture.

Major-General Hearsey explained to the troops at Barrackpore assembled on parade the cause of the glossy appearance of the paper, and that there was no grease in it; and he assured them, apparently with good effect, that there was no intention to lead them to use anything to which they could object.

It having, however, been represented that a messenger had been dispatched from certain men at Barrackpore to the regiments at Dinapore and Berhampore, giving intelligence of what was doing at the first-named station, a communication was made to the officers commanding at Dinapore and Berhampore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, replied in a letter dated the 17th of February, that the 19th Native Infantry, the only infantry regiment at that station, had shown no feeling of uneasiness, and that he had explained to the native officers that he would apply to the General Officer commanding the Division to allow the Pay Havildars to prepare the grease required for the new rifles.

It appears by a letter from Colonel Mitchell to Major Ross, that a fortnight before the above date a Brahmin Pay Havildar had brought to his notice the report in circulation, that the Government intended to make the native army use cow's and pig's fat with the ammunition of the new rifles.

On the 26th February, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell ordered the 19th Regiment to parade the following morning for exercise, with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition per man.

It has been the custom in the 19th Regiment to serve out the percussion cap over night, and to give the ammunition to the men in the morning. When the percussion caps were about to be issued, the men refused to receive them, saying that there was some doubt as to how the cartridges were made. This was reported between 7 and 8 p.m. to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, who immediately went to the lines, sent for the native

officers, and explained that the cartridges about to be served out had been made up by the 7th Native Infantry about a year before. He then desired the native officers to tell their men that those who refused to obey their officers were liable to severe punishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell says that he ordered a general parade in the morning of all the troops at the station. It appears from the evidence of the Adjutant that on returning from speaking to the native officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell directed him to order Captain Alexander, commanding the 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, to have his regiment on the parade of the 19th at 6 o'clock the following morning; and that the post guns should also be present at the same time.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock the men of the 19th Regiment broke open the bells of arms, took possession of their muskets and ammunition, and carried them to their lines.

On hearing that the men had taken their arms, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell called out the cavalry and the guns at once. When the cavalry arrived on the parade, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, the men of the 19th rushed out of their lines, shouting, and assembled near their bells of arms.

As soon as the guns were ready, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell proceeded with the officers of the regiment to the parade ground, where he found the men in undress but armed, formed in line, and shouting.* Some voices from among the men called out, "Do not come on, the men will fire."

The guns having been loaded, the native officers were called to the front. They made excuses for the men.

After addressing the men, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell told the officers that they must call upon the men to lay down their arms immediately. The native officers said that the men would not do so in the presence of the Artillery and Cavalry, but that if these were withdrawn they would go quietly to their lines. The guns and Cavalry were accordingly ordered away, and the men dispersed to their lines. This took place about 3 A.M. At 6 o'clock the same morning there was a parade, when the regiment turned out as usual. The men were quiet and orderly. The arms and ammunition were examined. It was found that some of the men had in their pouches only nine rounds of ammunition, the proper complement being ten rounds; whilst with others who had their ten rounds complete, one of the rounds bore the mark of the worm in the bullet, as if it had been drawn from the musket.

On the night of the 27th the men, instead of sleeping in their lines, assembled round the bells of arms. They were quiet and orderly, but seemed afraid to leave the neighbourhood of their arms.

The regiment was paraded on the morning of the 28th, and the men were asked what objections they had to the cartridges. They said they were doubtful whether the cartridges were not greased. Several cartridges were produced and opened before the men, the paper of some being burnt. Among the blank cartridges which had been left at Berhampore by the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, some were made of a paper differing somewhat in colour and appearance from that of the rest. With one kind, of a brownish tint, the men were satisfied, but the other they mistrusted.

The paper used for the last eight years has been made at Serampore. The cartridges left by the 7th Native Infantry were all made of this paper.

The reason assigned by the men for arming themselves, is that they were afraid that the Cavalry, and the guns and European troops, were coming; and they said they were prepared to die rather than lose caste.

On the 5th of March a petition addressed by the men of the 19th to Major-General Hearsey, was received by that officer. In this, they solicited permission for the men to make up their ammunition as formerly. This petition was submitted to Government, but was returned to the Major-General, in order that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell might be called upon for any observations he might have to offer on the statements made

* This is Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's account in his letter of the 27th of February, but it appears from the evidence before the Court of Inquiry that the men had assembled without any regular order; that after Colonel Mitchell's arrival the officers were ordered to separate their companies and to call the roll, and that they tried, but were unsuccessful. (See page of the first day's proceedings.)

by the men. Some of the statements bore upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's conduct towards them.

Upon the whole, the petition contains a fair account of what took place on the occasion of the outbreak, the main points being borne out by the evidence at the Court of Inquiry.

It appears that on the 25th of February, the day before the outbreak, a party of European convalescents arrived at Berhampore, accompanied by a Havildar's guard from the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore. This guard was relieved by a detachment from the 19th Regiment. Some time previously, another party from the 34th Regiment had reached the station in charge of Government stallions. It was about the time of the arrival of this first guard that the subject of cartridges was first talked about. Subadar Kurreem Bux states that the doubt which the men felt about the cartridges was confirmed on the arrival of the second guard with the convalescents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell denies that he made use of the expression attributed to him by the petitioners, viz., "If you will not take the cartridges, I will take you to Burmah, where, through hardship, you will all die." He says that he cautioned the men against the serious consequences of refusing to obey orders. The Adjutant, in his evidence before the Court, says that Colonel Mitchell told the native officers that he would parade the regiment in the morning; that the officers of companies should serve out the cartridges to the men according as their names stood on the rolls; and that the first man who refused to take the cartridges should be tried by a Court-martial.

Subadar Kurreem Bux says that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell told them that the men must take the cartridges, "otherwise they would be sent to China and Burmah, where they would all die;" and he testifies to what was reported by the Adjutant as having been said of the cartridges being distributed by the officers on parade.

Subadar Major Sheik Murad Bux says the men were threatened with Rangoon and China; and gives the same evidence as the other respecting the distribution of the cartridges by the officers.

Two other witnesses, Doolum Sing, Pay Havildar, and Bejar Sing, Havildar-Major, repeat what has been said about the cartridges being distributed by the officers, but say nothing about China and Rangoon. With reference to the expression attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell,—“This is a very bad business; we don't fear to die, and will die here;”—that officer observes that he does not remember, exactly, the words which he used; but they were to the effect that “we, the officers of the regiment, were prepared to do our duty, should the men of the regiment not yield obedience.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell says that it was not until after the regiment had broken into the khotas and armed themselves, and were in a state of mutiny, that he called out the Artillery and Cavalry.

The Artillery and Cavalry were ordered to parade at 6 o'clock the following morning, on Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's return from the lines between 7 and 8 p.m. The Cavalry lines are distant about three miles from the lines of the Infantry.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock p.m., when it must have been known that the Cavalry and Artillery were to be present in the morning, the men broke open the bells of arms and took their arms and ammunition with them to their tents. On hearing this Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell ordered out the Artillery and Cavalry at once; and it was on the Cavalry reaching the parade, that the men ran out of their lines to the parade armed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell says that it was only when those in four companies had given up their arms, and the rest were doing so, that he ordered away the Artillery and Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell feels certain that the mutinous proceedings did not arise from anything that took place on parade; but that the men were ripe for an outbreak, owing to the communications which they had received for some time from their comrades in regiments at Barrackpore. These are the principal features of this unfortunate event.

With respect to the share borne in it by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, 1

think it essential to a right judgment of that officer's conduct that further investigation should be ordered, and I propose that directions be given to Major-General Hearsey to this effect, with the view to the institution of a Court of Inquiry of Field Officers, so soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell shall reach the Presidency. The demeanor of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to his men, and the circumstances under which the Artillery and Cavalry were withdrawn, has not been satisfactorily established.

But as to the conduct of the regiment, the case is simple. From the moment when the main facts of the outbreak were established, it was clear that no penalty short of disbandment would meet the case. Additional guilt might possibly, by closer inquiry, be fixed upon individuals as instigators or ringleaders, and to these additional punishment might be found to be due; but the open refusal of the whole regiment to obey orders, the seizure of arms with violence, and a tumultuous but combined resistance of the authority of its officers with arms loaded, is an offence for which any punishment less than dismissal from the service of the State would be inadequate: mutiny so open and defiant cannot be excused by any sensitiveness of religion or caste, by fear of coercion, or by the seductions and deceptions of others.

It must be met promptly and unhesitatingly, and without the delay of a day more than may be necessary.

Accordingly, it has been resolved by the Governor-General in Council, that the 19th Regiment shall be disbanded immediately, and regard being had to the situation of Berhampore relatively to other military stations, and to the actual distribution of regiments, especially European regiments, it is determined that the disbandment shall take place at the headquarters of the Presidency Division.

The 19th Regiment has therefore received orders to come to Barrackpore, and is on its march. Its arrival may be expected on the 31st instant, and I propose that instructions should now be sent to Major-General Hearsey to disband it as soon as it shall reach the parade-ground of the station.

I propose that this shall be done in the presence of all the troops of all arms which are within two days' march of the station.

There are many indications that the seeds of insubordination, which have grown to a head in the open mutiny of the 19th Regiment, were first sown in some of the regiments now quartered at Barrackpore. Unfortunately the acts of incendiarism, and the tendency to insubordination, which during the last two months have prevailed at Barrackpore, have not been traced to the individual agents; but whoever these may be, I believe that no more effective warning can be given to them of the danger to which their present courses expose themselves and their comrades, than that the 19th Regiment, in the guilt of which there is reason to believe they have a large share, should receive its sentence and its punishment before their eyes.

I anticipate no show of resistance or disaffection from selecting Barrackpore as the scene of the measure.

The presence of a considerable force of Artillery now at Dum Dum, of the Body Guard, and of the main portion of two European regiments, one of which, the 84th, has been brought from Rangoon for the purpose, will be sufficient to repress any tendency of the kind, even if the bad feeling to which I have referred were much more widely spread than I believe it to be. I propose that the accompanying General Order be read to the 19th Regiment, and to the troops assembled at Barrackpore, upon the occasion of the disbandment of that regiment by the Major-General Commanding the Presidency Division.

CANNING.

March 27, 1857.

J. DORIN.

March 28, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

March 28, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

March 28, 1857.

Inclosure 23 in No. 5.

General Orders by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, March 27, 1857.

No. 470 of 1857.—The 19th Regiment of Native Infantry has been brought to the head-quarters of the Presidency Division, to receive, in the presence of the troops there assembled, the decision of the Governor-General in Council upon the offence of which it has been guilty.

On the 26th of February the 19th Regiment Native Infantry was ordered to parade on the following morning for exercise, with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition for each man.

The only blank ammunition in store was some which had been made up by the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, the regiment preceding the 19th Regiment at Berhampore, and which had been left at that station on the departure of the 7th Regiment. This ammunition had been used by the recruits of the 19th Regiment up to the date above-mentioned.

When the quantity of ammunition required for the following morning was taken to the lines, it appears that the men objected to the paper of which the cartridges were made, as being of two colours; and when the Pay Havildars assembled the men to issue the percussion caps, they refused to receive them, saying that they had doubts about the cartridges.

The men have since stated, in a petition addressed to the Major-General commanding the Presidency division, that for more than two months they had heard rumors of new cartridges having been made at Calcutta, on the paper of which the fat of bullocks and pigs had been spread, and of its being the intention of the Government to coerce the men to bite these cartridges; and that therefore they were afraid for their religion. They admit that the assurance given to them by the Colonel of their regiment satisfied them that this would not be the case; adding, nevertheless, that when, on the 26th of February, they perceived the cartridges to be of two kinds, they were convinced that one kind was greased, and therefore refused them.

The commanding officer, on hearing of the refusal, went to the lines, assembled the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and explained that the cartridges were unobjectionable, and had been left at Berhampore by the 7th Regiment. He instructed them to inform their men that the cartridges would be served out in the morning by the officers commanding companies, and that any man who refused to take them would be tried by a court-martial and punished.

This occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock a rush was made by the sepoys to the bells of arms; the doors were forced open; the men took possession of their arms and accoutrements, and carried them to their lines.

On learning what had occurred, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell ordered out the 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry and the post guns.

When the Cavalry reached the parade, the men of the 19th Regiment rushed out of their lines with their arms, shouting, and assembled near to the bells of arms, where many loaded their muskets.

Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and the European officers approaching the men, they were warned not to go on, or the men would fire.

The native officers were assembled, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, after addressing the men, directed the officers to separate the companies, and to require them to give up their arms. The men hesitated at first, but eventually gave up their arms and retired to their lines.

These are the principal features of the outbreak at Berhampore on the 26th of February.

The men of the 19th Regiment have refused obedience to their European officers. They have seized arms with violence. They have assembled in a body to resist the authority of their commander.

The regiment has been guilty of open and defiant mutiny.

It is no excuse for this offence to say, as has been said in the before-mentioned petition of the native officers and men of the regiment, that

they were afraid for their religion, and that they apprehended violence to themselves.

It is no atonement of it to declare, as they have therein declared, that they are ready to fight for their Government in the field, when they have disobeyed and insulted that Government in the persons of its officers, and have expressed no contrition for their heavy offences.

Neither the 19th Regiment, nor any regiment in the service of the Government of India, nor any sepoy, Hindoo or Mussulman, has reason to pretend that the Government has shown, directly or indirectly, a desire to interfere with the religion of its troops. It has been the unvarying rule of the Government of India to treat the religious feelings of all its servants, of every creed, with careful respect; and to representations or complaints put forward in a dutiful and becoming spirit, whether upon this or upon any other subject, it has never turned a deaf ear.

But the Government of India expects to receive, in return for this treatment, the confidence of those who serve it.

From its soldiers, of every rank and race, it will, at all times, and in all circumstances, enforce unhesitating obedience. They have sworn to give it, and the Governor-General in Council never ceases to exact it. To no men who prefer complaints with arms in their hands will he ever listen.

Had the sepoys of the 19th Regiment confided in their Government, and believed their commanding officer, instead of crediting the idle stories with which false and evil-minded men have deceived them, their religious scruples would still have remained inviolate, and themselves would still be, as they have hitherto been, faithful soldiers, trusted by the State, and laying up for future years all the rewards of a long and honourable service.

But the Governor-General in Council can no longer have any confidence in this regiment, which has disgraced its name, and has lost all claim to consideration and indulgence.

It is therefore the order of the Governor-General in Council, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry be now disbanded; that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates be discharged from the Army of Bengal; that this be done at the head-quarters of the Presidency division, in the presence of every available corps within two days' march of the station; that the regiment be paraded for the purpose; and that each man, after being deprived of his arms, shall receive his arrears of pay and be required to withdraw from the cantonment.

The European officers of the regiment will remain at Barrackpore until orders for their disposal shall be received from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

This order is to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company, in the service.

Inclosure 24 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, March 27, 1857.

I AM directed to advise you that it is the intention of Government to disband the 19th Regiment Native Infantry on its arrival at Barrackpore, where the corps may be expected on, or about, the 31st instant.

It is very desirable that this should not be prematurely published, but the information is afforded, in order that such instructions may be issued to the several civil authorities to put the police on their guard, as may be considered necessary to obviate the possible evil effect of so many discharged men being, for a time, at large in the neighbourhood of the Presidency.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 25 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 28, 1857.

WITH reference to recent correspondence regarding the conduct of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry on the 26th and 27th of February last, I am directed to acquaint you that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which was assembled at Berhampore to investigate the circumstances connected with the outbreak in that regiment, the petition to your address from the men of that corps, and the correspondence upon the subject, having been fully considered by the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that no penalty short of disbandment can meet the case, and he has accordingly resolved that the regiment shall be disbanded.

2. I am instructed to request that you will carry into effect the resolution of the Government of India in the following manner:—

You will ascertain from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell the exact day and hour on which the regiment will reach Barrackpore.

The Governor-General in Council desires that all available troops of all arms within two days' march of Barrackpore shall be present at that station by the time that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry arrives there. This enables you to have present, in addition to the Barrackpore brigade, two field batteries, with the European reserve companies, a portion of the 9th Battalion of Artillery, a wing of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, and the Depôt of Musketry from Dum Dum; the Governor-General's body guard from Ballygunge, and Her Majesty's 84th Foot from Chinsurah. The Native Infantry Guards on duty in Calcutta cannot be withdrawn, and the wing of Her Majesty's 53rd in Fort William must therefore stand fast.

3. The whole of the troops above detailed are to be paraded on the arrival at Barrackpore of the 19th Native Infantry, which is to be disbanded immediately after it reaches the parade.

The process of disbandment is to be the same as was observed on the occasion of dismissal of the 34th Native Infantry at Meerut, with the exception that the men are not to be turned out of cantonments with ignominy, and that the number of the 19th Regiment will not be erased from the Army List.

5. The Governor-General in Council leaves it to you to make such disposition of the troops as may enable you to carry out the resolution of Government in the manner you consider best, and in the improbable event of any opposition, you are directed to make such use of the troops as may be necessary: any show of resistance to your authority must be put down at once, and the measure must be carried out at any cost.

6. Arrangements will be made in the Military Department for sending up with the body guard sufficient money to pay up the men immediately after they have delivered up their arms, and the uniform, the property of the State; and you are requested to take proper steps to cause every man connected with the 19th to quit the cantonments immediately after the regiment is paid up, and to prevent the return of any of them within the limits of cantonments.

7. A copy of a General Order issued this day is inclosed, and you are requested to cause it to be read to the 19th Regiment as well as to the other corps on parade.

8. When you may consider it right to dispense with the troops brought to Barrackpore, you are requested to direct their return to their proper stations, bearing in mind that the season is far advanced to detain Europeans in tents for longer than necessary.

9. The Inspector-General of Ordnance will be instructed to cause the tents required for the European troops to be sent to Barrackpore, on such date as you may name, and you are requested to communicate with Colonel Abbott accordingly.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 26 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackporè, March 31, 1857, 9 A.M.

ALL has gone off well and quietly. The 19th Regiment has been paid up and marched to Pultah Ghat under escort of a wing of the 84th, and the body guard. The whole will cross to the right bank during the day, and thence to Chinsurah.

Inclosure 27 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will, without delay, convene a special Court of Inquiry, composed of four European officers (field-officers), to investigate, in the fullest manner possible, into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Berhampore, in connection with the occurrences at that station on the 26th ultimo, and subsequently, which have led to the disbandment of the regiment.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 28 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Court of Inquiry ordered to be assembled to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, at Berhampore, the several documents enumerated in the accompanying list.

2. The return of the documents is requested when no longer required for the purpose of the investigation.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

List of papers transmitted to Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division.

Letter to Major-General Lloyd, commanding Dinapore Division, of the 13th February, 1857, and his reply dated 17th February, 1857.

Letter to the officer commanding at Berhampore of the 13th, and his reply dated 17th February, 1857.

Dispatch from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., dated 21st February, 1857, with three inclosures.

Letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army dated 2nd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey of the 1st March, inclosing a demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 27th February, 1857.

Letter from Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army dated 3rd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey dated 2nd March, inclosing a demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 28th February, 1857, with two pieces of brown paper.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey dated 5th March, inclosing one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 2nd March, 1857, with a

Persian petition from the 19th Native Infantry, and translation in English.

Letter to Major-General Hearsey dated 14th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey dated 7th March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 3rd March, also one dated 5th March (and a demi-official letter, also dated 5th March), with the proceedings of an European Court of Inquiry held at Berhampore on the 27th February, 1857.

A demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 8th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey dated 9th March, 1857, with two demi-official letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 6th and 7th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey dated 13th March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, inclosing the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry; also a demi-official letter dated 11th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey of 18th March, 1857, with the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey dated 22nd March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell dated 18th March, 1857, and a demi-official letter dated 19th March, 1857.

Inclosure 29 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and in order that the necessary communications may be made to the civil authorities, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry has been disbanded and paid up, and the men will, this evening, be sent across from Pultah Ghat to Chinsurah, where they will remain, probably, for one or two days only, to enable them to prepare for their journey homewards: whilst at Chinsurah they will be allowed the use of the tents which they have brought down from Berhampore in order that they may not be without shelter, or disturb the peace of the neighbourhood.

The 84th Regiment will be at Chinsurah likewise.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of my letter of this date to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, directing him to convene a special Court of Inquiry, composed of four European field-officers, to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Berhampore.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 31 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General, that agreeably to the instructions received from you, I this morning paraded all the troops now at this station at gunfire, or at a quarter after 5 A.M., and then, accompanied by Major Ross and my Aide-de-camp, Captain J. Hearsey, proceeded about one mile on the road towards Barraset, to meet the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, as it marched into this cantonment; and placing myself between the advanced guard and head of the column, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to proceed towards the parade-ground; and on reaching the open space to the right of the body guard, the regiment from sections was formed into open column of companies, which were closed to quarter distance; and in that formation were brought in front of the two field-batteries of Artillery, and then wheeled to the left so as to face them at about eighty yards' distance.

I then made a short address to the 19th Regiment in Hindoostanee, informing the men and native officers of the reason of their being ordered to this the head-quarters of the Presidency Division of the army, and directed Lieutenant Chamier, Interpreter and Quartermaster 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to read out in a loud voice the translation he had prepared of the orders of Government for the disbandment of the corps.

This being done, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell solicited me to permit the native officers to address a petition to Government. I replied I could receive no petition until the regiment had laid down its arms, and obeyed such orders as I gave it.

The ranks were then opened, and the order distinctly given by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to pile arms. This being done, the next order, to take off their belts and hang them on their bayonets, was given, and immediately complied with. The colours were then brought to the front of the column (encased), a pile of three muskets put in front, and the colours placed resting on them. The order was then given, "Left face (to the open ranks), file to your left—march," and instantly complied with. The men having gone about 150 paces from their arms, the column was halted and fronted, ranks closed, and the tumbril, with pay, was brought to its front, and orders given to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell for the native officers and men to be paid up to this date.

I then made known to the native officers of the regiment, any petition they chose to send to me would be forwarded by me to Government, but I could give them no hope. I told the men that Government, though it had punished them by summary dismissal from the service, did not wish to disgrace them by stripping them of their uniform, but all clothing belonging to the State, agreeably to the Clothing Regulation, must be given up. This evidently affected them. I continued, "Since you have behaved so well and so penitently during your march from Berhampore, and since the occurrence for which you have now been punished, I have further to inform you, the Government, though firm to correct, was merciful and just, and that the hackery hire and hire of cattle for their journey, and also the hire of the boats that had brought down their families and heavy baggage from Berhampore, would be defrayed by Government. This gracious act was keenly felt, and they loudly bewailed their fate, many men saying the regiment had been misled (and as I understood) by the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on which corps they vowed vengeance.

Whilst their accounts were being settled, and the men receiving their pay, I narrowly inspected the troops that had marched in yesterday.

The Government orders disbanding the 19th Native Infantry were read by the Interpreters to the 2nd Grenadiers, the 34th Native Infantry, the 43rd and 70th, in their formation of contiguous close columns, at quarter distance. I then addressed this brigade, pointing out the mercy

and justice of the Government, and pressing on their attention that no attempt had been made from any quarter to injure their caste, or interfere in their religious prejudices in any way; that the 19th Native Infantry, in which there were 409 Brahmins and 150 Rajhpoots, were now sent to their homes, paid up to the uttermost farthing of their claims, and were at liberty to visit any shrine they chose, or to go and worship at the temples of the villages where they were born, and where their fathers had worshipped before them, without hindrance or molestation, making a strong proof that the reports so industriously circulated of the intention of Government to interfere with their religion was a base falsehood, intended by their enemies to ruin their prospects in life, and to take the bread from the mouths of their parents, the widows of their lost companions, and from their own wives and children. I again pointed out to them that our Government and their officers were Christians of "the Book," and that no adult person could be baptized to our system of religious faith but by his own full consent, and then only after being strictly examined in the truths written in "the Book" we put our faith and trust on.

I was listened to most attentively.

This discourse I repeated a second time to the Barrackpore Brigade before it was dismissed.

The 19th Native Infantry was paid up by 20 minutes to 9 A.M.

The morning was cool with a fresh breeze. I had during the night made every arrangement for five companies of Her Majesty's 84th Foot to encamp on the other side of the Ganges, at Ghyretty, there being no encamping ground at Pultah on this side. A gharree was sent on with tents, &c., and provisions had been also dispatched; a fatigue party of fifty men, and a large body of khalasees, had proceeded to have their camp ready.

Captain Hearsey showed these men the road, and had returned from Pultah just as the 19th and their escort left the parade here; so I hope there has been no unnecessary exposure to the sun. The Europeans were directed to take off their stocks, and were in a light white linen marching dress. The men of the disbanded regiment, the 19th Native Infantry, cheered me, and wished me long life as they marched off, and I returned the compliment, making them promise me they would behave properly on their way to their homes, and I forbidding them, under severe punishment, going to Calcutta, or returning to this cantonment.

The body-guard will wait at Pultah Ghat until the 19th Native Infantry cross the river. The officers of the 19th have been sent with them to see them safe across; and I have directed all their baggage to be sent on to Chinsurah, from whence they will be permitted to disperse to their homes, and proceed to the different shrines of Hindoo worship the large number of Brahmins are desirous of visiting.

All has ended to my complete satisfaction, and either to-morrow or on Thursday the force sent here will return to Chinsurah, Dum Dum, and Calcutta, as soon as arrangements can be made for it to do so.

In making this report I hope all I have done will meet with the approbation of Government.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 32 in No. 5.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 1, 1857.

I HAVE now the honor to make known to the Governor-General, Viscount Canning, &c., &c., and to the Government of India, my high sense of the services rendered to me by Major Ross, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division under my command, during the busy and eventful period just passed.

I have found this valuable officer cool, collected, and of sound judgment, and have several times availed myself of his counsel when desirous of it, with great advantage to the public service.

I shall feel much gratified if the Governor-General and the Government of India could express their thanks to Major Ross for the able assistance he has given me.

I remain, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 33 in No. 5.

Minute by the Governor-General of India in Council.

THIS report, by Major-General Hearsey, of the proceedings which took place yesterday at Barrackpore, on the occasion of the disbandment of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, will be read with anxious interest.

That the measure has been carried through without disturbance of any kind is a matter for which to be deeply thankful.

That the effect of it will be most salutary, and that many misguided men will be recalled by it to a sense of their duty, and to a proper spirit of subordination, I have no doubt. Short as is the time since the determination of the Government to disband the 19th Regiment has been generally known, I have already heard from officers in command that such a change is at work.

If it should be found to be in the power of the Government of India to follow up the example of the 19th Regiment, by bringing home to the several offenders the very grave crimes against the Government, and against their officers, with which certain native officers and sepoys of the 2nd, 34th, and 70th Regiments of Native Infantry have been recently charged, and by awarding to these men promptly the full punishment due to them, much will have been done to arrest the spirit of mistrust and insubordination which undoubtedly has been actively spread of late in some of the military stations of Bengal, but which may, I believe, still be kept within limits, and eradicated, by firm and temperate treatment.

I am sure that my honorable colleagues will join me in the opinion that Major-General Hearsey has discharged his difficult task in a manner which well deserves the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. With the firmness of a soldier executing imperative instructions, he has shown towards the men who received their sentence from him a kindliness of feeling and a consideration the effect of which upon them was, I am assured, very apparent. This, combined with good judgment, a thorough knowledge of the character and feelings of those with whom he had to deal, and unusual familiarity with their language, has enabled Major-General Hearsey to carry out, with perfect success, one of the most trying duties which can be imposed upon a Commander.

I submit that the entire approbation and cordial thanks of the Governor-General in Council should be conveyed to Major-General Hearsey.

CANNING.

April 1, 1857.

I cordially agree. Major-General Hearsey has done his work admirably.

J. DORIN.

April 1, 1857.

I also agree most cordially

J. LOW.

April 1, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

April 1, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

April 2, 1857.

Inclosure 34 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 4, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council having received a report, a copy of which is inclosed, by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the proceedings which took place at Barrackpore on the 31st ultimo, on the occasion of the disbandment of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that his Lordship in Council considers that Major-General Hearsey has discharged the difficult task assigned to him in a manner which well deserves the thanks of the Government of India.

2. With the firmness of a soldier executing imperative instructions, he has shown towards the men who received their sentence from him a kindness of feeling, and a consideration, the effect of which upon them was, the Governor-General in Council is assured, very apparent. This, combined with good judgment, a thorough knowledge of the character and feelings of those with whom he had to deal, and unusual familiarity with their language, has enabled the Major-General to carry out, with perfect success, one of the most trying duties which can be imposed upon a Commandant.

3. The Governor-General in Council requests that his Excellency will be so good as to convey to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., the entire approbation and cordial thanks of the Government of India.

4. The Governor-General in Council has received with pleasure Major-General Hearsey's testimony to the great value of the services rendered to him by Major Ross, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division, during the late proceedings at Barrackpore, and his Lordship in Council desires to convey, through his Excellency, to Major Ross the approval and thanks of the Government of India for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and for the assistance which he gave to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., on the occasion.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., for information, with reference to his letters of the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant.

By order, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 35 in No. 5.

Petition.

(Translation.)

To the Major-General commanding the Barrackpore Division.

The humble Petition of the faithful Officers and Sepoys of the discharged 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from Pultah Ghat,

Sheweth,

THAT your humble petitioners' regiment has been raised nearly 100 years, since which time no disturbance has occurred: they have always done their duty faithfully, and have marched on service wherever they have been ordered; but, unfortunately, through the advice of some wicked men, on the 26th February the regiment committed a very great crime, for which the Government issued the following order: "That they were to march immediately from Berhampore to Barrackpore." Accordingly we

marched and arrived at Barrackpore on the 31st March, 1857, where we were punished by receiving our discharge before the whole force, after which we confessed our fault to the Major-General, and also before our arrival at Barrackpore we agreed, in case we were pardoned, to become a general service regiment, and go wherever we were ordered.

Should our fault be pardoned through your kindness, we hope to be re-embodied and accounted as faithful servants, because this is our first fault, and the Government may be kind enough to pardon it.

We shall ever pray for your welfare.

March 31, 1857.

Translation of Major-General Hearsey's answer to the above.

I have received the petition of the officers and sepoy of the late 19th Native Infantry, and understand all that you have written; but until you can give me full information of the rank and names of those people who have misled you, either through bribes or any other way, and can prove and confirm it by good testimony, I cannot intercede for you. If you do so, as I say, I will intercede with the Government as much as lies in my power. But Government will do as it seems best; and in my judgment, without doubt, some one has misled you. You ought not to hide the names and rank of, or be on friendly terms with, those who have ruined your livelihood, because they have brought you and your families to the dust. I give you this advice as I feel for you; you can do what you like; I can neither do or say anything more.

Inclosure 36 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, April 8, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the two petitions from the native officers and men of the late 19th Native Infantry, together with translations and copies of your replies, and to acquaint you that they have been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 37 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer commanding the Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, March 6, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd February, 1857, I am desired to request that Her Majesty's 29th Foot may be allowed to remain where they are for the present.

2. I am at the same time directed to inform you that the temporary services of an European regiment being urgently required here, the Government of India have determined on sending for Her Majesty's 84th Foot from Rangoon. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Bentinck," by which this letter is forwarded, has accordingly been ordered down to convey that regiment to Calcutta, and the Governor-General in Council requests that you will cause its embarkation with the least practicable delay. The regiment should come as light as possible, there being no intention of detaining it here.

Should Her Majesty's 84th Foot not return to Rangoon shortly, and

European troops be required there, his Lordship in Council authorises your bringing round a wing of Her Majesty's 35th Foot from Moulmein to take the duties at Rangoon.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 38 in No. 5.

Major-General Bell, commanding the Pegu Division, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

March 14, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, received yesterday morning per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Bentinck," I have the honor to inform you that I lost no time in warning Her Majesty's 84th Regiment to be ready for embarkation, and that all their preparations were completed with the greatest alacrity. The Commissariat Department also were most expeditious in shipping provisions, and the coaling of the "Bentinck" was accomplished with so much promptness that I have been enabled to embark the corps this morning, and the "Bentinck" will get underweigh with this afternoon's tide and proceed on the voyage to Calcutta as speedily as possible.

2. I consider that much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Reed, commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, to Captain Harris, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, and to Captain Coldbeck, commanding the "Bentinck," for their zealous exertions, which have enabled me to embark Her Majesty's 84th Regiment within twenty-four hours from the receipt of your letter intimating to me that their services were urgently required in Calcutta.

The families and recruits, together with a small guard to look after the heavy baggage of the corps, have been detained at Rangoon, and one company necessarily remains in Burmah, it being detached on out-post duty at Bassein, where I have no means at present of relieving it.

4. I do not think it expedient that Rangoon should be left with no European troops except the Artillery,* and therefore purpose ordering over three companies of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment from Moulmein.

Inclosure 39 in No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Bell, commanding Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, March 21, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, reporting the embarkation of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment on board the steamer "Bentinck," within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the orders directing the dispatch of the corps to Calcutta.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers the quick dispatch of the regiment from Rangoon to be very creditable to the officers concerned, and I am desirous to convey, through you, to Lieutenant-Colonel Reed, commanding the corps, and to Captain Harris, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, the acknowledgment of the Government of India for their zealous exertions on the occasion.

3. Captain Coldbeck, of the steamer "Bentinck," is entitled to the same acknowledgment, and a communication will be made for his information through the Marine Department.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

* At present we have only the 10th, and three companies of the 45th Madras Native Infantry for the duties of the station, and the extensive range of barracks vacated by Her Majesty's 84th, would, I fear, be in danger of being burnt down if left unoccupied.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for communication to the Commander of the steamer "Bentinck."

By order, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 6.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

IN forwarding for the approval and confirmation of Government the accompanying copy of my Division Order, dated the 5th instant, I beg that you will do me the honor to submit my earnest recommendation that the energetic and gallant conduct of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, and of Serjeant-Major Hewson, on the occasion in question, may be favourably noticed in General Orders; and further, that the promotion to a supernumerary Havildar, of Shaik Phultoo, sepoy, may be confirmed, and the Order of Merit bestowed on him by Government, as a reward for his fidelity and bravery in defending the life of his European officer under most trying circumstances, in which act he was severely wounded.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Division Order by Major-General Hearsey.

Head Quarters, Barrackpore, April 5, 1857.

1. THE Major-General cordially congratulates Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, and Serjeant-Major Hewson, both of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, for the personal gallantry displayed by them in the conflict with the Sepoy Mungul Pandey, of No. 5 Company of the 34th Native Infantry, who, in a state of religious frenzy, endeavoured to raise a mutiny in that regiment on Sunday afternoon, the 29th ultimo.

The Major-General will have much pleasure in bringing their praiseworthy conduct on this occasion to the notice of Government and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Shaik Phultoo, sepoy, Grenadier Company 34th Native Infantry (the orderly who accompanied Lieutenant Baugh), is promoted to Havildar from the 29th March ultimo, and is to be borne on the rolls of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, as supernumerary from that date, for the loyal and gallant conduct shown by him on that occasion; and application will be made by the Major-General to Government and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that he, Shaik Phultoo, Grenadier's Sepoy, may be further rewarded with the Order of Merit for being instrumental in saving the life of his officer.

This order is to be translated and read to all the native corps assembled on their regimental parades for that purpose, and afterwards to be read at the head of each company.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 8, 1857, 6 A.M.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General, that Mungul Pandey, sepoy, 5th Company 34th Native Infantry, who was found guilty, by a native general court-martial, of mutiny and murderous assault on Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, and Serjeant-Major Hewson, of that regiment, on Sunday, the 29th of March ultimo, and sentenced to be hung by the neck till dead, was executed this morning, in the presence of the native brigade stationed here, and all the other troops, European and native, within two marches of Barrackpore, drawn up on parade.

The columns of Native Infantry were then advanced close to the gallows, and I addressed the men, telling them they had now witnessed the punishment for mutiny, and I bade them to take warning by it.

All was conducted with strict order and agreeable to military law, and everything went off quietly.

The 84th, Queen's, arrived at Barrackpore from Chinsurah, at 6 P.M. yesterday evening, during a most violent storm; I kept them on board the steamers and flat, that the men might not be exposed to the severity of the weather; and when the storm had passed over, about midnight, the corps was moved up to camp, where they found dry ground to sleep upon till morning. I shall order the corps back to Chinsurah, after the men have had their breakfast, by the steamers and flat.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, April 8, 1857.

HAVING laid before Government your letter of the 6th April, 1857, with annexed extract of a Division Order of the previous date, I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to order a Court, composed of European and native officers, in the manner laid down in the Government General Order, No. 94, of the 1st May, 1837, before which Shaik Phultoo, sepoy, 34th Native Infantry, and any witnesses to his act of gallantry in saving the life of Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant of that corps, should be examined, and submit the proceedings of the Court for the information of Government, through the prescribed channel of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

2. The order of Government on your Division Order, promoting the sepoy, Shaik Phultoo, to the rank of Havildar, will be communicated to you without delay.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INDIA.

APPENDIX TO PAPERS relative to the Mutinies in
the East Indies.

(*Inclusses in Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6.*)

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1857.*

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,

APPENDIX TO PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

(INCLOSURES IN NOS. 7 TO 19.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

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Appendix to Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

INCLOSURES IN No. 7.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Burney.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 3, 1857.

FURLOUGH is to be allowed to the men of the 63rd Regiment, entitled to it, without any exception.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration and orders of Government, the inclosed letter, in original, from Brevet Colonel G. Burney, commanding the Sonthal Field Force, dated the 29th ultimo, with a correspondence attached, relating to the recent misconduct of three companies of the 63rd Native Infantry at Sooree, some of the men of which had declined to avail themselves of indulgence of furlough to their homes, on the ground that none of the regiments at Barrackpore intended to take theirs.

2. Colonel Burney also reports that these companies have since, he was informed, returned to a proper sense of their duty and were willing to take their furlough, but that he did not now consider himself at liberty to accept their offer.

3. A nominal roll of certain men who would seem to have taken the lead in this affair, forms a portion of the inclosures; and I would venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, the expediency of directing the summary discharge from the service of all these fourteen sepoy, in order to mark its displeasure at this act of passive mutiny.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Colonel Burney to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Camp, Sooree, March 29, 1857.

IN obedience to instructions from Government, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., com-

manding the Presidency Division of the Army, that the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry will probably commence its march from this in progress to Berhampore on the 2nd proximo, leaving two companies at Raneegunge and two companies at Sooree until they can be relieved.

2. As the 63rd Regiment will be attached to the Presidency Division immediately, I do myself the honor to submit for the consideration of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B. commanding, the inclosed correspondence, showing the state of feeling in the regiment.

3. On the morning of the 27th instant, the Commanding Officer and Adjutant waited on me for instructions how to act under the following circumstances, stating that three companies of the regiment (the Grenadier, No. 2 and Light) had refused to proceed on furlough unless the troops at Barrackpore also went. The commanding officer handed me his confidential letter marked A. In reply, I instructed the commanding officer to tell the men they might please themselves, and that they would not be allowed the indulgence should they again ask for it, but the leave would be granted to others according to priority of claim; this to be explained to the native officers in the evening, and again to the whole regiment at the ordinary instruction parade the next morning. This verbal communication of mine was afterwards put to paper by the Brigade-Major, and sent to Captain Phillips, commanding the regiment, as demi-official, marked B.

4. This day Captain Phillips, in his letter marked C, reports that the men who objected to take their furlough have come to a sense of their duty. I beg to forward a list, showing the names of the men who first assigned the objectionable reason for not proceeding on furlough: these men have been told that the motives of their refusing to take their furlough unless the troops at Barrackpore did so, have been reported to higher authority.

5. With advertence to Captain Phillips' letter marked C, stating that the men have returned to a sense of their duty, I beg to add that, to all outward appearance, his opinion is correct, but it is impossible to say how long the regiment may continue so, if instigated by men of other regiments. I urge this, as I hear this disaffection in the 63rd Regiment has been occasioned by two sepoys having come on the evening of the 26th instant, incog., by train from Barrackpore via Paneighen to Sooree, and that these men brought a written communication with them. Previous to that evening the men of the 63rd Regiment had resolved to avail themselves of the furlough, as several of them had purchased tattoos and made preparatory arrangements for their journey home, and it was the pretended necessity of acting in concert with their brethren at Barrackpore which made them plead their inability to go on furlough.

I have, &c.

GEO. BURNEY, Colonel,
In temporary command Sonthal Field Force.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

(A.)

Captain Phillips to Captain Pester.

Sir,

Camp, Sooree, March 27, 1857.

I DEEM it my duty to beg you will acquaint the officer commanding the field force, that a report was made to me last evening to the effect, that the men of the Grenadier, 2nd and Light Companies of the regiment under my command, had after sunset roll-call, requested the orderly Havildars of their companies to report their reluctance to proceed home on furlough.

I immediately sent for the native officers of those companies and told them to go to the lines, reason with the men, and endeavour to ascertain their state of feeling.

Captain W. J. P. Barlow, Officiating Adjutant, visited the lines by my orders at the 9 o'clock roll-call, and reports having first gone to the place where the Grenadier Company was assembled. He then caused the roll of the men entitled to furlough to be called, and asked the men present, individually, whether they wished to accept it or not. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, without exception, expressed their willingness to go, also the three senior sepoys; the other men present replied, If our brethren at Barrackpore go we will go, but we hear they are not going. His inquiries from the 2nd and Light met with a similar result. He then left them, telling them to think over the matter during the night. This morning the leave men of the Grenadier No. 2 and Light Companies were had up to the Adjutant's quarters, and very respectfully gave in their intention of not proceeding on leave until they heard of the men at Barrackpore having availed themselves of the indulgence, and the three sepoys of the Grenadier Company who expressed their willingness to go, now declared their inability to resist the general pressure.

There seems to be a dread of incurring the displeasure of other troops, which apparently was only implanted in their minds at a late hour yesterday, as the purchase of ponies and other preparations for their home journey were in progress throughout the day, and the men appeared to be in high good humour. I am convinced that the receipt of some intelligence during yesterday afternoon caused the excited state of feeling, but I am unable to trace its origin.

I have, &c.

JAMES G. PHILLIPS, *Captain.*
Commanding 63rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 5 in No. 7.

(B.)

Captain Pester to Captain Phillips.

My dear Phillips,

Sooree, March 27, 1857.

COLONEL BURNEY wishes that you should have the instructions he gave you verbally, in writing. The Colonel wishes you to tell the men that they may please themselves, and that they will not be allowed the indulgence should they again ask for it, but that the leave will be granted on the 1st proximo according to priority. This to be explained to the regiment at the ordinary inspection-parade to-morrow morning, and this evening to the native officers.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. PESTER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 7.

(C.)

Captain Phillips to Captain Pester.

Sir,

Camp, Sooree, March 29, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 27th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the officer commanding the field force, that the men who objected to take their furlough have, I am happy to say, come to a sense of their duty. The same was reported to me last evening by the native officers and Pay Havildars of the three Companies. The men, they say, express their sorrow at what has occurred.

I have, &c.

JAMES G. PHILLIPS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 7.

LIST of Sepoys of the Grenadier 2nd and Light Companies of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, who stated their reluctance to proceed on Furlough, on the 26th March, 1857.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
SEPOYS.		
<i>Grenadier Company.</i>		
	Sumput Singh	Stated his reluctance.
	Sewsahae Pattack	Ditto.
	Cholce Tewaree	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Runghee Sing	Stated his reluctance.
	Luchmun Gwala	Ditto.
	Mutthoora Misir	Was very prominent as a spokesman, from the first, although not entitled to furlough.
7	Sooklat Puchowrie	Was one of the first to come forward.
<i>2nd Company.</i>		
	Soondur Singh	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Mulkaou Singh	Ditto.
	Mooklapersaud Sookool	Ditto.
4	Khurugjeet Singh	Ditto.
<i>Light Company.</i>		
	Junghir Khan	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Ramchurn Pathack	Ditto.
3	Prag Misir	Ditto.

Note.—There were thirty-six men, entitled to furlough, present at the roll-call when the three Companies were reported as being reluctant to take their furlough, but their names (though recorded) are not given, as they did not take a prominent part in the affair, remaining silent, or speaking in the dark, where they could not be recognised.

Camp, Sooree, March 29, 1857.

JAMES G. PHILLIPS, *Captain,*
Commanding 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry.

W. J. P. BARLOW, *Captain,*
Officiating Adjutant, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 8 in No. 7.

Minute by the Governor General, concurred in by the Members of Council.

I CANNOT assent to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey, for the summary disposal of the fourteen sepoy of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, who are reported in these papers to have refused to take their furlough, on the ground that the sepoy of the regiments at Barrackpore intended to do the same.

The offence may deserve the definition given of it by Major-General Hearsey as "passive mutiny," but it is accompanied by extenuating circumstances which call for favourable consideration.

The men returned to a sense of their duty after a few hours, and expressed sorrow for what they had done.

They had up to the time of their refusal shown no sign of contumacy, and were preparing eagerly for their journey home.

It seems certain that they were instigated to the refusal by two sepoys of the 34th Regiment, who came to their lines, and brought written communications from Barrackpore.

They belong to a regiment to shake the fidelity of which an attempt had previously been made when the late 19th Regiment left Berhampore; and this attempt was exposed by the men, who placed the letters which had been addressed to them with this view in the hands of their Adjutant.

I submit that after the solemn warning which has just been given in the case of the 19th Regiment, it will be sound policy to pass over the offences of these men of the 63rd Regiment without punishment. The example which will be furnished by their escape from punishment in consideration of their resistance, though a tardy one, to the attempt made to lead them astray, will, I fully believe, be quite as effective in present circumstances as that of a dismissal.

I would, however, direct that the Commanding Officer of the 63rd Regiment should warn them how narrow their escape has been, explaining, if this be necessary, that although the refusal to take a furlough is in itself an innocent act, the doing so in combination with others as a mark of mistrust, fear, or opposition directed at the Government or its officers, is an offence of the gravest character, and one which will not be pardoned a second time.

CANNING.

April 6, 1857.

J. DORIN.

April 7, 1857.

I quite agree; but I would suggest, if any future similar case were to occur, that any man who may take decidedly a leading part in such an unsoldierlike proceeding, such, for instance, as was done in this instance by Mutthoora Misir, of the Grenadier Company, should be summarily dismissed from the service.

J. LOW.

April 7, 1857.

I agree with the Governor-General.

J. P. GRANT.

April 7, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

April 7, 1857.

Inclosure 9 in No. 7.

Colonel Burney to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Sooree, April 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your message by electric telegraph, dated the 3rd instant, received by me this day at half-past 4 P.M. I immediately dispatched a mounted orderly to the officer commanding the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry at Synthia (one march from this), with instructions to grant furlough to all the men of the regiment, without exception, and this in obedience to the orders received from you.

I have, &c.

GEO. BURNEY, *Colonel,*
In temporary command Sonthal Field Force.

Inclosure 10 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 8, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter of the 5th instant, from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, forwarding correspondence relative to the reluctance expressed by certain men of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry to take their furlough, on the ground that the sepoys of the regiment at Barrackpore intended to decline their furlough, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to assent to the proposal of the Major-General for the summary dismissal of the fourteen men named in the roll which accompanied Colonel Burney's letter.

2. The offence may deserve the definition given to it by Major-General Hearsey, as "passive mutiny," but his Lordship in Council observes, that it is accompanied by extenuating circumstances which call for favorable consideration.

The men returned to a sense of their duty after a few hours, and expressed sorrow for what they had done.

They had up to the time of their refusal shown no sign of contumacy, and were preparing eagerly for their journey home.

It seems certain that they were instigated to the refusal by two sepoys, supposed to be of the 34th Native Infantry, who came to their lines and brought written communications from Barrackpore.

They belonged to a regiment to shake the fidelity of which an attempt had previously been made when the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry left Berhampore, and this attempt was exposed by the men, who placed the letters which had been addressed to them with this view, in the hands of their Adjutant.

After the solemn warning which has just been given in the case of the 19th Regiment, the Governor-General in Council considers that it will be sound policy to pass over the offence of these men of the 63rd Regiment without punishment.

The example which will be furnished by their escape from punishment, in consideration of their resistance, though a tardy one, to the attempt made to lead them astray, will, his Lordship in Council believes, be quite as effective in their present circumstances as that of a dismissal.

The Governor-General in Council, however, requests that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will be so good as to direct the officer commanding the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to warn the men how narrow their escape has been; explaining, that although the refusal to take a furlough is in itself an innocent act, the doing so in combination with others as a mark of mistrust, fear, or opposition directed at the Government or its officers, is an offence of the gravest character, and which will not be pardoned a second time.

Colonel Burney has been instructed by telegraph to allow the men to proceed on furlough.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, with reference to his letter of the 5th instant.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 8.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Simla, April 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, sepoy, 2nd Native Infantry, who, having been convicted of mutiny, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

The return of the proceedings is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

K. YOUNG, Colonel.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Proceedings of a Native General Court-martial assembled at Fort William on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1857, by order of Major-General Hearsey, C. B., commanding the Presidency Division of the army, and with the sanction of the Governor of the fort, for the trial of Boodheelall Tewarry, and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoy, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such other prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President :

Soobadar Major Jewahir Tewarry, 43rd Regiment N.I.

Members :

Soobadar Bhola Oopadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Soobadar Amanut Khan, 37th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Sewumbir Pandie, 34th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
 Soobadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Sooklall Misir, 43rd Regiment N. I.
 Soobadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Soobadar Salim Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment N.I.

In waiting :

Jemadar Ramode Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Sewram Misir, 70th Regiment N.I.

Judge Advocate :

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter :

Lieutenant W. M. Grierson, 70th Regiment N. I.

THE Committee assembled this day at the Main Guard, Fort William, at 10 o'clock A.M.; the President, Members, Judge Advocate, and Interpreter being all present.

Sepoys, Boodheelall Tewarry, and Boohadoor Sing, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, are brought prisoners into Court.

The orders convening and forming the Court, and appointing the senior native officer to be President, and Captain G. C. Hatch to be Judge-Advocate, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavenagh, Town-Major, to be Prosecutor, and garrison orders appointing the hour and place of the Court's assembly, are produced and read.

The names of the President and members of the Court are read over in the hearing of the prisoners.

By Judge-Advocate to sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner.—Q. Do you object to being tried by the President, or any of the members appointed to serve on this court-martial?—A. I have no objection.

By Judge-Advocate to sepoy Boohadoor Sing, prisoner.—Q. Do you object to being tried by the President, or by any of the members appointed to sit on this court-martial?—A. I object to none.

The members in waiting withdrew.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charges were read :

Boodheelall Tewarry, No. , and Buhadoor Sing, No. , both sepoy of the 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, placed in confinement by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B. commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges :—

1st. For having, when on duty on the Town-Major's guard at Fort William, at or about 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th of March, 1857, quitted their guard without being regularly relieved and without leave, and not returned until brought back as prisoners on the following morning.

2nd. For mutiny, in having, during the absence from the guard, as set forth in the first charge, at about half-past 10 o'clock at night, together gone to the Mint guard in Calcutta, and then and there endeavoured to induce Soobadar Muddah Khan, then commanding the Mint guard, to quit his post, and march on that night with his guard into Fort William, for the purpose of joining in an intended mutiny or concealed combination against the State.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,

A. H. ROSS, Major,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, March 16, 1857.

By Judge Advocate.—Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, 4th Company 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, Grenadiers, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges?—A. Not guilty.

Q. Sepoy Boohadoor Sing, 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges?—A. Not guilty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cavenagh, Town Major, Fort William, having been appointed prosecutor, and being present in Court, proceeds to call his witnesses.

Soobadar Muddah Khan (Mussulman), 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Q. What is the strength of the guard which you command, and where is it stationed?—A. Four Havildars, three Naicks, and eighty-six sepoy; I commanded the Mint guard in Calcutta.

Q. What are the orders which you have received relative to the discharge of your duties whilst stationed at the Mint?—A. To protect the mint, and report any irregularity to the Town Major.

Q. State what occurred on the night of the 10th instant.—A. At about the time of half-past 10 o'clock at night I was sitting on my charpoy,

reading. These two sepoys who are now prisoners before this Court (witness pointing to them both) came up to me. I said to them, Where do you come from, and who are you? The sepoy who is on the left (pointing to the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry) said, I have come from the fort and from the men off duty on the reserve guard. I said, Well. The sepoy, the one who was speaking, said, At 12 o'clock the Calcutta Militia is coming into the fort, and do you also bring the Mint guard at that time into the fort; the Governor-General is going up to Barrackpore at 10 o'clock, and after taking possession of the magazine there will be some fighting. I was angry and told him to be silent, saying, Hold your tongue, you rascal! how can you say such improper things? I said, Get out of this. They went to the door of the guard-room and again stopped. I called out for the naick of the guard, Allahoodeen, and told him to place them in confinement, and place an extra sentry over them. I gave orders that no one should be allowed to come near to them, or speak to them. They remained all night in confinement, and next morning I sent them off with a naick and four, with the Havildar, who goes to make the daily report to the Town Major. This is what happened. When they were being taken off with the guard they both joined their hands and begged to be pardoned. I said, I have no power; I cannot pardon such an act.

Q. How far was Boohadoor Sing from you when the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry addressed you? was he sufficiently near to enable him to hear the conversation that took place?—A. They were close, side by side.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry speak in a sufficiently loud tone of voice, so as to render whatever he said perfectly audible to Boohadoor Sing?—A. They were close together. He spoke as I am doing now. They were close enough to touch each other.

Q. Did the prisoner Boohadoor Sing in any way join in the conversation?—A. No; he did not speak, he stood there.

Q. Was any other person present when the prisoner came to your guard, and during the time the conversation took place?—A. Yes; Allahoodeen, Naick, and sepoy Surdar Khan, were on a charpoy within a cubit's distance from me. The Naick had just come in from posting a sentry, and stood close by while the conversation was going on.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry state that he was acting under the authority of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer?—A. He mentioned the Havildar-Major of the reserve guards.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry mention from whom the Calcutta Militia had received instructions to move into the fort?—A. He did not; he merely said it would come into the fort.

Q. Did he state that any particular duty had been assigned to the Calcutta Militia in garrison?—A. No; he merely said the Calcutta Militia are coming in, and you also bring your guard, and we will take the fort.

Q. Did he tell you to put your guard at any particular place in the fort?—A. No; he merely said, bring your guard into the fort, and join in.

Q. After you had placed the prisoners in confinement, are you aware of any person having come to the guard to make inquiries regarding them?—A. I went to sleep, and heard nothing of any one coming to inquire after them.

Q. You have stated that in the morning both the prisoners begged you to pardon and release them; can you mention the exact words that they used on that occasion?—A. They folded their hands, and said, You are an officer, pardon us; don't report us. They both said this.

Q. Did they give any reason for expressing a hope that you would not report their fault?—A. They merely asked to be pardoned, and not to be reported; which they did repeatedly.

Q. Did either of the prisoners make any allusion to their fault being known only to yourself; and if so, can you state the words he used?—A. Yes; he said, You only know our fault, pardon us.

Q. Did either of the prisoners make use of any such expression as "household words," (Ghur keeleat) in his conversation with you; if so, which was the person? and when did he use the expression?—A. The prisoner on the left (pointing to Boodheelall Tewarry) said, This is a thing

among ourselves ; why are you angry ? This was said at half-past 10 at night, when I ordered them to be confined.

Q. To your knowledge, did any of the men of the guard enter into conversation with the prisoners either before or after you had directed them to be confined ?—A. No ; I gave very strict injunctions that no one should talk to them.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Had you ever seen either of the prisoners before to your knowledge ?—A. I never saw them before.

Q. Was there a light in the guard-room ?—A. Yes ; there is a light in my room, and three in the main room of the guard, the whole night.

Q. How were these two men dressed when they came to you ?—A. They were dressed in native clothes.

Q. About what distance is the Mint guard from the fort ?—A. About two miles.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. How could I say that the Lord Sahib could take the magazine ? Did I not say that he was going up for a parade ? Did I not say anything about a European regiment having gone up ?—A. I am answering on my oath what was said. He said nothing about European troops.

Q. Were we known to each other, that I came and asked you to come into the fort, as you say ?—A. No.

Q. How could I then, who am not even a non-commissioned officer, come to you, and say what you say I did ?—A. He can best answer that himself.

Q. Did I not say that I had come for a letter ?—A. No ; he said nothing of the kind.

Sepoy Boodhdoor Sing declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Allahooden (Mussulman), Naick, No. 6 Company 34th Regiment, is called into court, and duly affirmed.

Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. Have you any acquaintance with the prisoners in court ?—A. No ; but I recognize them.

Q. What guard do you belong to ; who commands it ; and from what date has it been stationed on its present duty ?—A. The Mint Guard in Calcutta ; Muddeh Khan, Subadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, commands it ; and it has been stationed there since the 3rd of the present month.

Q. Has either of the prisoners been in the habit of visiting any man attached to the guard since it has been posted in the Mint ?—A. No ; I never saw them there before the day they were confined.

Q. On what date, and by whose orders were they confined ?—A. On the night of the 10th of this month, by order of Muddeh Khan Subadar.

Q. State, to the best of your power, the exact circumstances under which they were confined ?—A. On the night of the 10th instant, at about half-past 10 o'clock, the Subadar was sitting on his charpoy before the lamp, reading the Order Book. These two men, the prisoners in Court, came alongside of him, and when the Subadar looked up they saluted him. The Subadar asked them who they were, what they wanted, and where they came from. They replied, "The Havildar Major has sent us ; the Governor-General is going to Barrackpore to take the magazine, and there will be fighting there. The Calcutta Militia are coming into the fort ; you bring your guard and join them." The Subadar then said, "Who sent you with this order ? and they replied, "The Havildar Major." The Subadar said, "What, am I going to obey the Havildar Major ; get out of this." They then went outside into the compound before the door, and began talking, I do not know whether to each other, or to men of the guard. When the Subadar came out, and told me to get a sentry ready and place them in confinement, I did so, and told the sentry that no one should speak to the prisoners. During the night they remained in

confinement, and in the morning, when the Havildar, who goes to make the daily report, was starting, the Subadar took out four sepoy from the guard, which always falls in at gun-fire, and told me to go with them, and report the whole of the circumstances to the authorities in the fort.

Q. Were you in the same room with the Subadar when the prisoners entered?—A. Yes, I was.

Q. Did both the prisoners take part in the conversation with the Subadar, or did one of them act as spokesman?—A. One only spoke [witness points to Boodheelall Tewarry].

Q. How far was the prisoner Boohadoor Sing from his companion Boodheelall Tewarry when the latter was carrying on his conversation with the Subadar?—A. Close together.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry speak in an audible tone, so as to be heard by every one in the room?—A. He spoke so that others might have heard; I myself heard.

Q. Who were present at the time the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry addressed the Subadar?—A. I and a sepoy, Sirdar Khan.

Q. Where were the rest of the guard?—A. There are two rooms in the guard, one a small room, and the other a large room. In the small room the Subadar and two or three of us stop. It is a large guard of eighty-six men. They were all in the large room, with the exception of those who were on duty.

Q. To enter the large room is it necessary to pass through the room allotted to the Subadar, or has each room a separate entrance?—A. There are doors in the large room, besides the one leading into the Subadar's room.

Q. Is it usual for persons to enter the little room unless they should wish to speak to the Subadar?—A. It is not usual, unless to speak to the Subadar.

Q. Did the prisoner Boohadoor Sing at any time address the Subadar, or take any part in the conversation?—A. Only in the morning, when he begged the Subadar to release him.

Q. When the Subadar went out of his room, and ordered you to confine the prisoners, were any of the men of the guard standing near them, or conversing with them?—A. I did not see any.

Q. Did the prisoner, Boodheelall Tewarry, mention who was the Havildar Major from whom he had received instructions to wait upon the Subadar?—A. He gave no name; but meant, I suppose, the Havildar Major of the place whence he came. He used the words Havildar Major.

Q. Did he state by whom the order had been given for the Calcutta Militia to march into the fort?—A. No.

Q. Did he state the reason for the corps marching at such unusual hours, and what was the nature of the duty to be performed in the fort?—A. No; he merely stated that the regiment was to go into the fort at 12 o'clock at night, and the Subadar was to bring his guard and fall in with them.

Q. Did he, Boodheelall Tewarry, tell the Subadar to report his arrival to the Town Major, or to any of the authorities in garrison, or did he mention the particular spot to which the Mint Guard was to be taken?—A. No, he did not. He only said, Bring your guard, and fall in with the Calcutta Militia.

Q. From what the prisoner stated to the Subadar, were you led to suppose that the guard was summoned into the fort for any other particular object?—A. If we had got the order from European officers I would have thought it was all right; but as the order came from them I supposed they wanted us to come in to fight against "the Huzoor Log" (the State).

Q. Did either of the prisoners, at any time on that night, speak to you, or to any other man of the guard?—A. They did not speak to me, nor to any one else. The order was given that they were not to be allowed to speak to any one.

Q. After the prisoners had been confined, are you aware of any one having come to the guard to make inquiries regarding them?—A. No one came. I went to sleep.

Q. Did you accompany the escort in charge of the prisoners into the fort; and if so, to whom did you make the latter over?—A. I did accom-

pany them into the fort, and after reporting the circumstances to the authorities according to orders received, I took them to the main guard.

Q. Do you know whether either of the prisoners is very well acquainted with, or is a particular friend of, any man now doing duty with the Mint Guard?—A. No, I don't suppose so, as I never saw them there before, and we have been there eighteen days.

The prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry declines to cross-examine.

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. At what distance is the sentry from the Subadar's room?—A. I have never measured it. I should say it was ten or twelve paces.

Q. Who was the sentry?—A. I don't know his name; but he is here. I have seen him outside the Court.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sirdar Khan (Mussulman), Sepoy No. of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly affirmed.

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoners now before the Court?—

A. I saw them on that day: the day on which they were confined in the Mint Guard.

Q. State what occurred on the night they were confined.—A. I was sitting on my charpoy, which was about a couple of feet distant from that of the Subadar. We were both reading. I saw these men come up to the Subadar. They held up their hands to me not to speak. The Subadar then turned round to them, and said, Who are you? One of them said, I am a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers. The Subadar asked them what they wanted. He replied, the Havildar Major had sent a salaam to them. The Subadar became angry, and said, Why? The sepoy said: The Governor-General is going up to the cantonments at 10 o'clock to take the magazine; there will be a fight there. At 12 o'clock, the Calcutta Militia will come into the fort; you also bring your guard into the fort at the same hour. The Subadar was very angry, and said: What! am I to receive orders from the Havildar? Get out of this, you rascal! The sepoys went out. The Subadar followed them, and called to the Naick to place them in confinement. While the Naick went for a sentry, the Subadar placed them under the sentry at the guard-room door. The Naick came and posted the sentry over them.

Q. Was there a light in the room in which you and the Subadar were sitting?—A. Yes, there was.

Q. Did only one of the prisoners speak to the Subadar, or did they both address him?—A. Only one spoke.

Q. Which one?—A. I cannot say which.

Q. Was the one who remained silent close to his companion?—A. I only saw one sepoy in the room. I saw them both after they were confined.

Q. You have stated in your evidence that you saw these men (and you looked towards the prisoners in Court) come up to the Subadar. How do you explain this with your last answer?—A. I saw only one.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Q. How long did the conversation last between the Subadar and the sepoy?—A. About five minutes.

Q. Who were present in the room at the time of this conversation?—A. I saw one of the sepoys of the Grenadiers, now in confinement, and the Subadar only.

Q. Was Allahoodeen, Naick, in the room when the conversation took place between the Subadar and the sepoy?—A. He remained in that room, but it was so dark over his bed that I could not see whether he was there.

Q. If it was dark, how could you see the sign made to you not to speak?—A. The sepoy came near me, and the light was beside me.

Q. What was the size of the room?—A. It was about the size of the half of this room (about 11 paces by 8).

Q. How do you know that the Subadar ordered two sepoys to be put in confinement?—A. He spoke loudly to Allahoodeen, Naick, who was within the Subadar's room, to bring a sentry to place over these men.

Q. Where were you when the Subadar told Naick Allahoodeen to put the sepoys in confinement?—A. I was in the Subadar's room..

Q Then you and Allahoodeen were in the same room together?—
A. Yes, but we have our beds on different sides of the room.

The Court is closed.

The Court is opened.

The witness is cautioned by the President to speak the truth.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Did the sepoy who spoke to the Subadar mention whether it was the Havildar Major of the Reserve Guards, or any other Havildar Major, who had sent him?—A. He used the words "Havildar Major," and said he had come from the fort.

Q. Did he state under whose instructions the Calcutta Militia were to come into the fort, and why the corps was to march at such an unusual hour?—A. No, the Subadar hearing what was said, got angry.

Q. Did he tell the Subadar that he was to report himself to any authority in the fort, or to take any duty in garrison?—A. No, he did not.

Q. From what the prisoner stated to the Subadar, were you led to suppose that the guard was called into the fort for any particular purpose?—A. I never troubled my head about it.

Q. Did either of the prisoners speak to you, or to any other sepoys of the guard?—A. They said nothing to me, and I did not see them speaking to any one else.

Q. After the prisoners had been placed in confinement, did they make any petition to the Subadar?

It now striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Fort William, March 19, 1857.

The Court reassemble this day at 11 o'clock A.M., at their former place of meeting; the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and the prisoners, being all present.

Sepoy Sirdar Khan, the witness last under examination, not being in attendance, a report having been made of his being ill, the prosecutor calls another witness.

Purmode Pandey (Hindoo), sepoy, 8th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you a sentry at the Mint Guard at Calcutta at any time on the night of the 10th instant?—A. I was posted as sentry at 10 o'clock.

Q. State what occurred during the time that you were on sentry duty on that occasion.—A. About half-past 10 o'clock, two men came to me. I asked them, Why do you come here? They replied by asking me whether it was a Subadar's or Jemadar's guard. I told them it was a Subadar's guard. I again asked them why they came, and where they came from. They replied they had come from the fort, and passed on to the Subadar, Muddeh Khan. I don't know what passed there. When they came out, the Subadar placed them in confinement, and put a sentry over them. I was relieved at 12 o'clock, and know nothing more.

From the Court.—Q. Were you posted sentry at the guard-room door or at the further gate?—A. I was at the door of the guard-room by the sentry box.

Q. How far is the sentry box from the door of the guard-room?—A. About a pace from the door, and twelve or thirteen paces from the place where the Subadar was.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Do you recognize the prisoners in Court as being the men, or either of them as being one of the men, who addressed you?—A. I recognize that man (witness points to prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry) as the man who spoke to me.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Was it a moonlight night?—A. Yes.

By the Prosecutor.—Was the other prisoner in Court present on that occasion?—A.—Yes, they were both together.

Q. How far distant from one another were the two prisoners when they spoke to you?—A. As they are standing now; they were close together.

Q. After they passed you, did they proceed direct into the room in which the Subadar was sitting, or did they enter any other part of the guard-house?—A. They went straight into the Subadar's room.

Q. When they made their exit from the guard-house, and the Subadar ordered them to be confined, did they make any petition to the native officer?—A. At the time they said nothing.

Q. Was the night of the 10th instant the first occasion on which you had seen the prisoners at the Mint Guard?—A. I never saw the prisoners at the Mint Guard before.

Q. Have you heard of either of them having a particular friend amongst the men at the above guard?—A. I have not heard that they had any particular friend at the Mint Guard.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. From the place at which you were posted, could you see into the Subadar's room?—A. I could not see into the Subadar's room from the place where I was posted.

Q. Did you hear what the Subadar said to the men?—A. I did not hear anything the Subadar said to them. I heard the Subadar give the order to put them in confinement, and not to allow any one to talk to them, or go near them.

Q. How long were the two men inside the Subadar's room?—A. A short time; about five minutes.

Q. Who were inside the Subadar's room when the men went in, do you know?—A. There are five people who live in that room, but I do not know who were in it then.

Q. How were the two men dressed who came to you?—A. They were dressed in native clothes.

Q. Where was the Subadar when he gave the order for the men to be confined?—A. He came out of the room into the compound.

The prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry declines to cross-examine.

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing cross-examines.

Q. Did not the man who addressed you say he had come for a letter?—A. Nothing was said about coming for a letter.

By the Court.—Q. Did you see both the prisoners go into the Subadar's room?—A. They both went in.

Q. Why did you let them go in?—A. They told me they had come from the fort. There is no order to prevent the sepoys going in.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Did the men say anything when they were ordered into confinement?—A. Yes, they said, Why do you confine us? The Subadar replied, Because you are scoundrels.

Q. Which of the two said this to the Subadar?—A. Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Did the other man complain about being confined?—A. No; he remained silent.

[The witness withdraws.]

Jyepall Sing (Hindoo), Naick, 2nd Company 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Where were you doing duty on the night of the 10th instant?—A. I was on the Town Major's Guard.

Q. Where is the Town Major's Guard stationed?—A. Near the barrack occupied by the men off duty of the Reserve Guard.

Q. Did the prisoners belong to that guard?—A. Yes, they did belong to that guard.

Q. Were they present with the guard during the whole night of the 10th instant?—A. No, they were not present during the whole night. I

relieved them both from sentry duty at 9 o'clock on that evening. At a quarter to 10 o'clock I took the roll-call. These two men were absent, and I reported them to the Subadar Major and Havildar Major. They were absent from their guard all night. I also told the Town Major's Sirdar-bearer of their absence.

Q. Did you give them permission to leave the guard?—A. No, I gave them no leave.

Q. Were they relieved from their duty with your guard?—A. They were relieved from sentry duty, not from guard.

Q. Did you give them any orders to quit the fort or guard on the night of the 10th instant?—A. No, I gave no such orders.

Q. At what time did you report their absence to the Havildar Major?—A. I reported it immediately I discovered their absence at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Q. Was any one present when you made the report?—A. The Havildar Major and Subadar Major only were present. There were no sepoy's there.

Q. At what time did you make your report at the Town Major's quarters?—A. It was past 1, near 2 o'clock on that night I awoke the Sirdar bearer.

Q. When did you next see the prisoners?—A. I saw them when they were brought back about 7 o'clock next morning prisoners, under a guard of the 34th Regiment.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. What was the reason for your delay in reporting at the Town Major's quarters the absence of these two men?—A. I went to sleep, having told the sentry to awake me when these men returned. When I awoke I asked the sentry on duty what o'clock it was. He replied, Near 2 o'clock. I then ran off, and reported their absence at the Town Major's quarters.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. At what time did you post the prisoners on sentry on the 10th March?—A. At 6 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How is it you kept them on sentry duty for three hours?—A. There are sixteen sepoy's on the guard at night, and they supply four sentries.

By the prisoner Boodheelall, by permission.—Q. Do you know if I received news of a letter having come for me at the Mint Guard?—A. No.

Q. Did I ask leave to go for a letter?—A. No.

[The witness withdraws.]

Rambuksh Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, Officiating Havildar-Major, 10th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. What guard did the prisoners belong to on the night of the 10th instant?—A. The Town Major's Guard.

Q. Do you know whether they absented themselves from their guard on that night?—A. The Naick Jyepall Putuk reported the circumstance of their absence without leave to the Subadar-Major in my presence; thus much I know.

Judge Advocate.—Q. By this answer it should be understood that the witness speaks only to a report having been made, and not to the absence of the men, of which this report is not evidence.

Q. Was any one else present at the time the Naick of the Guard Jyepall Sing made the report of the prisoners' absence?—A. No one else was present.

Q. At what hour did Jyepall Sing, Naick, make the report as stated above?—A. At about a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Q. Did you give him any orders on hearing the report?—A. No, I did not; I do not belong to the guard.

Q. Where is the Town-Major's Guard stationed?—**A.** It is situated in one of the new barracks in the ravelin, in front of the Town-Major's quarters.

Q. Did you send the prisoners with any message to the Subadar of the Mint Guard on the night of the 10th instant?—**A.** No, I did not; they were on duty on another guard, and I neither saw them nor had anything to say to them.

Q. Did they obtain permission from you to leave their guard either with or without being regularly relieved?—**A.** The guard is not mine; I have no authority in it: I gave no leave.

Q. In the event of any change taking place in any of the guards in the fort, is not a report made to you?—**A.** Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoners on the morning of the 11th instant?—**A.** I saw them at the main guard under charge of a guard of the 34th Regiment, just after they arrived, being made prisoners.

Q. Did you give any orders to Dabee Rae, Naick, to leave the fort, on the night of the 10th instant?—**A.** I gave him no order.

Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.

Sepoy Boohadoor Sing, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Subadar-Major Shaick Gholam Mahomed, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Was any report made to you on the night of the 10th instant, regarding the absence of sepoy's from the Town-Major's Guard?—**A.** About a quarter to 10 o'clock at night, on the 10th instant, Jyepall Sing, Naick, of the Town-Major's Guard, came and reported to me that two sepoy's of his guard were absent. I asked him who they were, and he said Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, sepoy's of the 4th Company.

Q. Was any one present when the report was made?—**A.** There were sepoy's sleeping round about when report was made to me. I heard him report to the Havildar Major, who was about five paces off.

The prisoners both declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sungut (Hindoo) is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Whose servant are you?—**A.** The Town Major's.

Q. Did any one come to you on the night of the 10th instant?—**A.** Before 2 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, a Naick came to me and awoke me, and told me two sepoy's were absent, and had been so since about a quarter to 10 o'clock. He told me to report it to my master; I replied he was asleep. He went away.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Dobu Rae (Hindoo), Lance Naick, 8th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. To what guard did you belong on the night of the 10th instant?—**A.** I was on the Town Major's guard.

Q. Did the prisoners also belong to that guard?—**A.** They did.

Q. Do you know if they were present with the guard the whole of that night?—**A.** I was asleep and don't know.

Q. Were you absent from the fort or guard at any time during the night?—A. No; I was absent from neither the guard nor the fort.

Q. Did you receive any order from any one to leave the fort on the night of the 10th instant?—A. No.

Q. Were the prisoners present with the guard on the following morning?—A. Three or four days ago they were absent. I don't know the date.

Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.

Cross-examined by Bahadoor Sing.

Q. Did you not come to the Mint Guard at 1 o'clock at night and see me there?—A. I did not go. I did not leave the fort.

By the Court.—Q. At what time did you relieve the sentries that night?—A. I was awake at 12 o'clock, and I heard that these two men were absent.

Q. How do you reconcile this statement with your answer that you did not know whether they were present the whole night?—A. I did not clearly understand the first question.

The witness is warned by the Court that prevarication is liable to severe punishment.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoners are called on for their defence.

Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, says:—

I was reading my accounts at about half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, when Boohadoor Sing, sepoy, came from the city and said to me that Guniss Gwala, who is of the same caste with myself, and with whom I am on intimate terms, and who is of this regiment and was on the Mint guard, had got a letter for me from my home. I said it is now within half-an-hour of my tour for sentry duty; I shall not be able to get there in that time. I performed my tour of sentry. Boohadoor Sing was on duty at the same time, in the guard-room. He had taken off his uniform, and I began to take off mine. He called me over and said, Let us go and get the letter; and I said, Very good, let us go. The witness, the Lance Naick, who says he was asleep, was sitting on his charpoy. Boohadoor and I went together to the Mint guard. I asked the sentry if this is a Subadar's or a Jemadar's guard; so I went and made a salaam to the Subadar, and said there is a report that we shall have to go to a parade at Barrackpore. The Subadar became angry and abused us, and I said, Why do you abuse us? we have come for a letter, or would not have come at night. He then abused us and put us in confinement, and placed a sentry over us. I joined hands and begged to be let off; that I was on duty and I should lose my livelihood. About half-past 11 o'clock the Lance Naick, Dabu Rae, came to the Mint guard and spoke to the other Naick, Allahooden, to waken the Subadar, and to get us let off as we were on duty. The Subadar sent out word that they would come into the fort in the morning. Allahooden asked the Lance-Naick Dabu Rae on his arrival why he came running there at that time of night, and his reply was that he had come to seek two sepoys who were absent, and asked for us to be let off as we were on duty. This is all. I don't tell falsehoods. Kill me, but I will not tell lies. I have no witness: God is my witness.

It being suggested to the prisoner that he might call Guniss Gwala, Guniss Gwala, Hindoo, 10th Company 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, Grenadiers, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Did you receive a letter for me about the 10th instant?—A. On the 9th instant I got a letter for him.

Q. Were you on guard then at the Mint guard?—A. Yes.

By the Court.—Q. Did you receive the letter by dawk or from the hands of any private person?—A. Some relative of his gave it to me and told me to forward it to Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Do you know the man who gave you the letter?—A. I don't know him.

Q. Then how did you know he was a relative?—A. I merely supposed that receiving the letter from him he was so.

Q. Did you give the letter to the prisoner before or after he was confined?—A. Before.

Q. When and where did you give it?—A. At about half-past 9 at night, on the 9th instant; I went out from the guard to make water in the lane, near the guard, and I met the two prisoners in the lane. They asked me for the letter. I went into the guard-room and brought it out and gave it to them outside. I then went into the guard-room and they went away.

Q. Do you know on what day the prisoners were confined?—A. No, I don't recollect the date. I gave the letter before they were confined. I don't know when they were confined.

By the prosecutor.—Q. Where were you when the man gave the letter to you?—A. I was returning, from bathing, to the guard-room, when a man met me, and asked me if Boodheelall Tewarry was in the regiment. I said he was in the 4th Company. He gave me the letter, and asked me to forward it. This was on the 9th instant.

Q. Were you in uniform, or in your Hindoostanee dress?—A. In my Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. If you were in Hindoostanee clothes, how was it that a man should ask you about a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment?—A. He asked me in what regiment I was; I told him I was in the 2nd Regiment.

Q. Why did you not tell the man to take the letter to Boodheelall Tewarry?—A. I took it because it was a sepoy's letter; otherwise I should not have taken it.

Q. Why did you not take the letter to Boodheelall Tewarry?—A. After eating, I went into the bazar, when I met Boohadoor Sing, and told him to tell Boodheelall Tewarry to come and get this letter.

Q. At what o'clock, and at what place, did you meet Boohadoor Sing, sepoy?—A. At 4 o'clock on the 9th instant, near the Mint, in the bazar.

Q. At what o'clock did you come off sentry-duty on that day?—A. From 10 to 12 o'clock.

It now striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, the 20th March, at 11 o'clock A.M.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Fort William, Friday, March 20, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their former place of meeting. The President, members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoners are all present.

The cross-examination of the last witness, Sepoy Gunness Gwala, is resumed.

By the prosecutor.—Q. How many letters did you receive for Boodheelall Tewarry?—A. One only.

Q. Was Boohadoor Sing in uniform?—A. He was dressed in native clothes.

Q. Can you read and write?—A. I can write a little, but I can't read a book.

Q. Did the address in the letter mention by whom it had been forwarded?—A. I don't know what was written on it; I did not read it.

Q. Could you recognise the letter if it was shown you?—A. Yes, of course I would.

Q. What was the size of the letter?—A. About four or five inches in length.

Q. Was the writing on both sides of the envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry read the letter in your presence?—A. He did not read it in my presence.

Q. Did he take it away with him?—A. He took it away with him.

Q. Have you seen the letter since you delivered it to Boodheelall Tewarry?—A. No.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with the prisoners?—A. I have not been on intimate terms with them; I merely know them to speak to.

Q. Why did you tell Boohadoor Sing to mention to Boodheelall Tewarry the circumstance of your having a letter for him?—A. Because they are both sepoys in the 4th Company.

Q. If you knew that the prisoners were in the same company, why did you not make the letter over to Boohadoor Sing, instead of requiring Boodheelall Tewarry to leave his guard, and walk about two miles to obtain it?—A. I did not give it to him because I thought that the person for whom the letter was, ought to take it himself.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing says:—

On the day of the night on which the "holee" is burnt, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I met Gunness near the Mint. He told me to tell Boodheelall Tewarry that he had a letter for him, and that he was to come and take it away. I got back to the fort at half-past 5 o'clock, and saw Boodheelall Tewarry seated on his charpoy at the guard, looking over his accounts. I told him that there was a letter for him with Gunness, at the Mint, and to go and get it. He said it was too late to get it then, as it was half-past 5 o'clock, and he was for sentry-duty at 6 o'clock. I replied, You may go now or to-morrow, just as you like, to get your own. We were both on duty together, and we were relieved at 9 o'clock. Boodheelall Tewarry said: So, a letter has come for me. I said, Yes, and, if you like, you may go and get it. Boodheelall replied, If you will come with me I will go. We went together to the Mint Guard, and Boodheelall asked the sentry if it was a Subadar's or Jemadar's Guard. The sentry replied it was a Subadar's. We then went into the compound, and went towards the door of the guard-room, in which the Subadar was. I stood at the door, and Boodheelall Tewarry went in. He went up to the Subadar, and said, What is this report which is going about, about a parade? I fancy we shall have to go to Barrackpore for it. The Subadar then said, Who are you? Boodheelall replied, I am a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers. On this the Subadar became angry. Boodheelall Tewarry said, Why are you angry with me, Subadar Sahib? I came for a letter, and am now going away. The Subadar was angry, and said, Put both these in confinement: they are a pair of scoundrels. They put us in confinement, and placed another sentry over us. About half-past 11 o'clock Lance-Naick Dabee Rae came there. The sentry asked him who he was. He replied, I am a sepoy, and have come to look for these men. He then asked us why we were sitting there. Boodheelall replied, The Subadar has placed us in confinement. He then told the sentry to tell the Subadar that these sepoys are being absent without leave, and to tell him to let them go. Then the sentry called Naick Allahooddeen, and told him that the sepoy, pointing to the Lance-Naick, was come to look for these men, who were absent without leave. Allahooddeen replied, The Subadar is sleeping. I will not awaken him. Dabee Rae said to Allahooddeen, You are an officer; when there is anything to be done, will you not wake an officer? On this he awoke him, and told him that a sepoy had come to look for these men, who were absent without leave. The Subadar said, Tell him they won't come to-night; they will come to-morrow morning. Dabee Rae went away, and we were reported absent without leave. In the morning, when we were being sent off I joined my hands, and said, Subadar Sahib, why are you confining me? I never saw you before to speak to and have never spoken to you. How can you know me to be a

badmash (scoundrel)? He said, Hold your tongue. This is all I have to say. I have no witness to call.

The defence is closed.

Naick Jyepall Sing, 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, is recalled, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—*Q.* Did the prisoners belong to your guard on the 9th instant?—*A.* They did.

Q. Were they absent at any time after gunfire that night?—*A.* At no time were they absent.

The prisoners both decline to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Naick Allahooddeen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is recalled, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—*Q.* Was Gunness Sepoy present at the guard when the prisoners were confined?—*A.* I don't know whether he was on duty or in the guard-room.

Q. Did the prisoners, at any time subsequent to, or previous to, their confinement, mention to you, or to any one in your presence, that they had come to receive a letter from Gunness?—*A.* I never heard them say anything of the kind to me, or to any one in my presence.

Both sepoy's decline to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Purmode Pandey, Sepoy, the fourth witness for the prosecution, is recalled, and reminded of his former solemn affirmation.

Q. On the 10th instant, did the prisoner, at any time subsequent to, or previous to, their confinement, mention to you, or to any one in your presence, that they had come to receive a letter from Gunness?—*A.* I never heard them say anything of the kind.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court rise for a quarter of an hour at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, to enable the prosecutor to prepare a reply, and at half-past 1 o'clock resumed their seats; all parties being present.

The following reply is read by the prosecutor:

In closing this case, I consider it right to point out the enormity of the crime with which the prisoners have been charged, and of which I have every reason to believe that they will be found guilty. It has been distinctly stated by Subaclar Muddeh Khan, and that officer's statement has been fully corroborated by other witnesses, that the prisoners endeavoured to induce him to leave the important post with which he had been entrusted, and to march his guard into the fort, for the purpose of taking possession of it. As to the object of this move there could be no doubt: it could only have been with the view of taking up arms against their officers, and subverting the authority of that State which they have solemnly sworn to defend, and although it is equally without doubt that this attempt would have signally failed, yet it would have cast upon the reputation of the Bengal Army a stigma that it would have required years to efface.

I am sure I need not remark upon the utter worthlessness of their defence, for no officer of any standing could for a moment suppose that there could have been a particle of truth in the assertion of the witness Gunness that a perfect stranger had made over to his charge a letter for a sepoy with whom he acknowledges that he had but a slight acquaintance, as even, in the event of his improbable story being so far true, that he really had been addressed by this stranger, of whom he knew not the name or residence, he would certainly have directed the person so addressing him to take the letter to Boodheelall Tewarry, and not put

that sepoy to the inconvenience of walking a distance of about two miles to receive a letter that might have been put into his hands by the man who had actually brought it from his home, and would, therefore, have been able to have given him information regarding his relatives and friends. Again, if Gunness' evidence is to be believed, the letter was really given to Boodheelall on the night of the 9th instant, in a lane near the Mint: hence there could have been no necessity for the prisoner's entering the guard-room, and their statement as to their having gone for the letter can only be a mere pretence.

I repeat, the whole story is evidently unworthy of belief, and I consequently feel convinced that at the hands of the President and members of this Court, composed as it is of officers who have served the Government for so many years with fidelity and devotion, the prisoners will be awarded a punishment commensurate with the offence of which they have been guilty.

The Court is closed for their finding.

Finding.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoners, Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoys of the 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, are guilty of both charges preferred against them.

The Court is re-opened, and the prisoners are again brought before it. Ensign W. D. Shaw, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Have the prisoners been duly warned that evidence of previous conviction and general character would be given against them?—A. They have been warned. There are no previous convictions.

Q. What is their general character?—A. That of Boodheelall Tewarry is bad. That of Boohadoor Sing is good.

Q. What is their age, and length of service?—A. I am not able to speak to these points.

Q. Is there any officer here, in garrison, of the regiment who can speak to these points?—A. I do not know.

The prisoners both declined to cross-examine.

The Court is closed.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoners Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoys of the 4th Company of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, to imprisonment, with hard labour, for the term of fourteen years.

Signature of Subadar Major, JOWALIN TEWARRY,
43rd Regiment, N.I., President.

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter to the Court.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Fort William, March 20, 1857.

Approved and confirmed.

GEORGE ANSON, *General, and*
Commander-in-chief East Indies.

Simla, April 1, 1857.

The Court adjourned, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., until 11 A.M. to-morrow, 21st March.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

List of Witnesses on the Trial of Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoy of 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers.

Prosecution.

1. Muddeh Khan, Subadar.
2. Allahooddeen, Naick.
3. Surdar Khan, Sepoy.
4. Purmode Pandey, Sepoy.
5. Jyepall Sing, Naick.
6. Rambuksh Sing, Havildar.
7. Sheick Golam Mahomed, Subadar-Major.
8. Sungut, Sirdar-bearer.
9. Dabee Rae, Lance Naick.

Defence.

1. Gunness Gwalla, Sepoy

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Minute by the Commander-in-chief.

DEATH would be the appropriate punishment for the crime of which the prisoners have been convicted.

There is none of which a soldier can be guilty which more imperatively calls for the severest sentence which can be awarded by a court-martial, but fourteen years of disgraceful labour may be to some worse than death, and the Commander-in-chief will not, therefore, call for a revision of the sentence.

He is disposed to believe that many of the native officers who composed the Court would agree with him in this view, and he therefore has unhesitatingly approved and confirmed their award. The miserable fate which the prisoners have brought upon themselves will excite no pity in the breast of any true soldier.

The Commander-in-chief has noticed, with satisfaction, the conduct of Subadar Muddeh Khan; who, when the prisoners first dared to speak to him of mutiny, at once ordered them into confinement, and reported the circumstance without delay. It is in this prompt manner that the least approach to mutiny should invariably be met; and General Anson will have much pleasure in bringing the Subadar's behaviour on the occasion in question, to the favourable notice of Government.

GEORGE ANSON.

April 1, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

Fort William, April 20, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd April, 1857, forwarding proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of two

sepoys of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that it has been laid before Government.

2. The inclosure of your letter is herewith returned as requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 9.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have directed Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Presidency Division, to wait on you at your office this day, and to lay before you, for the information of Government, the proceedings of the Court convened by my order to investigate into the circumstances attending the mutinous conduct of Mungul Pandey, late sepoy No. 5 Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857. Also the proceedings of a native general court-martial assembled by my order at Barrackpore for the trial of the sepoy.

These documents will fully elucidate the whole of the occurrence as regards Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, and Serjeant-Major Hewson of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, but I deem it my duty to lay before Government, officially, a narrative of the circumstances that came to my knowledge on that afternoon, and also my own conduct on that occasion.

At 10 minutes past 5 P.M., of the 29th of March ultimo, one of the orderlies on duty at my quarters, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, ran to the portico of my house to inform me that all the sepoys of the brigade were turning out on their parades, and men were running in that direction from all quarters of the cantonment. I immediately ordered my horse to be saddled, and put on my uniform, directing my son to load my revolvers and place them in the holsters of my saddle. Whilst this was being done, I went to my desk and wrote two short notes, one addressed to Colonel Reed, commanding Her Majesty's 84th Foot at Chinsurah, the other to Colonel Answick, commanding at Dum Dum, to the purport, that on receipt of those notes, they were instantly to move with the troops at their posts to Barrackpore, for it was my intention, had the brigade all turned out in a mutinous manner, to have taken post in the Governor-General's house with the 50 Europeans who were at the flag-staff ghaut, and with the officers of the force, and any men who might prove true to Government and join us, to have defended that position until relieved or supported. I had just sealed these notes and put them into my pocket to dispatch by mounted officers if I should find matters serious on my arrival at the parade-ground, when Lieutenant and Adjutant Powell, of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at my quarters on horseback, with his hands and his clothes partly covered with blood, and he informed me that Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the 34th Native Infantry had been fired upon on the parade of the 34th Native Infantry, and his horse had been shot, and that the Adjutant-Lieutenant Baugh had been cut down, as well as the Serjeant-Major T. Hewson, of that corps, by a sepoy.

Major Matthews, 43rd Native Infantry, the Field Officer of the week, then came and reported that all the men of the brigade had assembled in

front of their bells of arms. I asked him, "Has no attempt been made to secure or shoot down the mutineer?" Major Matthews replied, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler and Lieutenant and Adjutant Drury of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, were on parade, and had gone to the Quarter-guard of that regiment to move with it and secure the madman. I told him to ride off instantly and direct Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler he had my orders to shoot the mutinous sepoy if he made any resistance to his seizure. (I have since been told Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler could not get the Jemadar, Issuree Pandey, or the men of the guard, to obey him.)

I then mounted my horse, and accompanied by my two sons, Captain John Hearsey, 38th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Andrew Hearsey, 57th Regiment Native Infantry (who is residing with me, being on leave from his regiment under medical certificate) as fast as our horses could carry us to the parade of the 34th Native Infantry. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Ross, had just arrived there before me. I saw the whole front of the bells of arms crowded with sepoys in their undress and unarmed, the native officers of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry with them, and endeavouring to keep them in order. The men of the 34th Native Infantry had also turned out unarmed to the right and rear of their quarter-guard.

I asked Major Ross what was the matter, and was answered by many officers who were standing there, viz., Brigadier Grant, Major Matthews, and others (some were mounted, many on foot), that a sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry had cut down Lieutenant Baugh, and the Sergeant-Major of that regiment, and that he (the sepoy) was pacing up and down about eighty or ninety paces in front of the quarter-guard of that regiment, calling out to the men of the brigade to join him to defend and die for their religion and their caste, for the Europeans had arrived (he alluded to a small party of fifty men of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, now at the flag-staff ghaut, that had been sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, and who were landing from the steamer that had arrived there from Calcutta). He called aloud to them, "You have excited me to do this, and now, you ban chutes," (an abusive term,) "you will not join me."

On seeing this man, I immediately rode to the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, and saw the Jemadar, Issuree Pandey, and about ten or twelve men had turned out, and were standing before the quarter-guard house.

My two sons and Major Ross accompanied me. I heard an officer shout out to me, His (the mutineer's) musket is loaded. I replied, Damn his musket.

I ordered the Jemadar and his guard to follow me; the Jemadar said, as I then understood, The men are loaded; but I have since been told his answer was, He is loaded (meaning the mutineer had his musket loaded) and he will shoot us, and again (shaking my revolver and pointing it partly at him) sharply repeated the order. The Jemadar looked askance at me, and replied, The men of the guard are putting caps on the nipples. I said in a commanding and peremptory voice, Be quick and follow me, and rode out in front towards the mutineer; the guard followed my Aide-de-camp on horseback, close to the Jemadar, armed with his revolver, my other son also close to the native officer similarly armed, Major Ross in rear of myself; as we approached the mutineer we quickened our pace. My son, Captain Hearsey, called to me, Father, he is taking aim at you; look out sharp (meaning the mutineer). I replied, If I fall, John, rush upon him and put him to death. Immediately after, the mutineer, Mungul Pandey, fired his musket: the whistle of the bullet was heard by the guard, for all but three men of it bent down, apparently to avoid being struck by it. It appeared the mutineer had suddenly altered his mind. I suppose, seeing there was no chance of escape, for a body of officers had either joined or were coming up armed and close to the left rear of the guard, he turned his musket muzzle toward his own breast, hurriedly touching the trigger with his toe. The muzzle must have swerved, for the bullet made a deep graze, ripping up the muscles of the chest, shoulder, and neck, and he fell prostrate; we were on him at once, the guard calling out; He has shot

himself; a Seikh sepoy of the guard took his bloody tulwar (native sword) from under him, for in falling he partly covered the sword with his body. His regimental jacket and clothes were on fire and smoking. I bid the Jemadar and sepoys to put the fire out, which they did; and then, thinking the mutineer was dying, for he was shivering and convulsed, directed Brigadier Grant (who had come up on foot) to form a Court of Inquest from the officers assembled there. Dr. Hutchinson being present it was soon ascertained that the wound though severe was superficial, and the man was conveyed to the hospital of the 34th Native Infantry for medical treatment. He was handcuffed and a guard placed over him. Before I quitted to go to my quarters, I rode amongst the sepoys of the 43rd Native Infantry, and reassured them that no person should be permitted to interfere with their religious and caste prejudices whilst I commanded them. I then went, accompanied by Major Ross and my two sons, amongst the crowd of sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry (the regiment of the mutineer, Mungul Pandey), and also reassured them, telling them they had not done their duty in allowing their fellow-soldier, Mungul Pandey, to behave in the murderous manner he had done. They answered in one voice, He is mad; he has taken bhang (intoxicating drugs) to excess. I replied, Could you not have secured him, and if he resisted have shot him or unarmed him? Would you not have done so to a mad elephant or to a mad dog, and what difference was there in the dangerous madness of a man, and the same in an elephant or a dog? They said he had loaded his musket. What! I replied, are you afraid of a loaded musket? they were silent. I bid them go quietly to their lines, and they did so, immediately obeying my orders.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

P.S. As I was not present when Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson were wounded by Mungul Pandey, sepoy, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and Court-martial will make fully known all the circumstances regarding the murderous assault of Mungul Pandey, sepoy, on those officers.

J. B. H.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

IN compliance with your instructions, I have now the honor to forward the proceedings of a special Board of officers which was assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of the claim of Sheik Phultoo, a supernumerary Havildar of the 34th Native Infantry, to the Order of Merit, and concurring in the opinion recorded by the Court that this soldier has behaved in a most gallant and exemplary manner on the occasion in question; I would respectfully beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government of India that the third class of this honorable Order may be bestowed upon him.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Proceedings of a special Board assembled at Barrackpore by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the 9th day of April, 1857, for the purpose of inquiring into and recording evidence on oath or attestation, as to the act of personal gallantry displayed by Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in defending the life of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857.

President :

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell, 19th Regiment N.I.

Members :

Captain R. A. Smith, 19th Regiment N.I.
 Captain N. C. Boswell, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
 Subadar Major Durrian Singh, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Major Sheik Golam Mahomed, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.

Interpreter :

Lieutenant Grierson, 70th Regiment N.I.

The President, members, interpreter, all present.

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at 6 o'clock A.M., as he is, from his wounds, unable to attend at the Mess 2nd Native Infantry Grenadiers.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called upon by the Court to state what he knows regarding the conduct of Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857, who is present in Court.

Lieutenant-Adjutant Baugh having been sworn states as follows :—

During my conflict with the sepoy Mungul Pandey I was severely wounded; one of the wounds totally disabled me of the use of my left hand. Finding that other sepoys were also assisting the mutineer, I commenced retreating, and was allowed to make that retreat good, solely through the means of Sheik Phultoo, who caught hold of the sepoy Mungul Pandey round the waist, and securely held him. By this act of his I consider my life was saved.

By the Court.—Q. Was Sheik Phultoo armed or unarmed when he rushed to your rescue?—A. He was unarmed.

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Sergeant J. T. Hewson, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, as he is from his wounds unable to attend at the Mess of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers.

Sergeant-Major J. T. Hewson, 34th Native Infantry, is sworn and in the presence of Sheik Phultoo, late sepoy, now Havildar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, states as follows :—

On the 29th of March, 1857, between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M., when I went out in front of the quarter-guard to try to save the life of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on whom an attack was made by Mungul Pandey, sepoy of the 34th Regiment, I did not recognize the features of sepoy Sheik Phultoo, I having been knocked down and severely maltreated by several sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, my own regiment, in uniform; and I was in that state that I could not recognize the men who attacked me. I know Sheik Phultoo very well; for about the last five years he has been a drill-lance Naick; he is a man of the most excellent character.

Mrs. Hewson, wife of Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Native Infantry is called into Court, and duly sworn, states as follows :—

I saw Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh struggling with Mungul Pandy, sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when my husband went up to assist the Adjutant ; I was then standing in my verandah, about sixty yards off ; I was so frightened I could not distinguish any one amongst the crowd of natives. I saw a man behind Mungul Pandy holding him ; he was in undress, but I could not tell who he was ; all this occurred about 5 or 6 o'clock P.M. on the afternoon of the 29th of March, 1857.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sheik Phultoo, Havildar (late sepoy), 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being in Court, and having made the prescribed solemn affirmation, states as follows :—

The sepoy Mungul Pandy, about 4 o'clock P.M., was straggling backwards and forwards in front of the quarter-guard, armed with a musket and sword ; he had on his red jacket and regimental cap, endeavouring to excite the men of the regiment to mutiny, saying that the guns and Europeans had arrived for the purpose of slaughtering them ; some one told the Serjeant-Major of this, and he came towards the quarter-guard, asking the Jemadar of that guard where Mungul Pandy was, and why he did not confine him. Mungul Pandy then fired at the Serjeant-Major, but missed him ; he re-loaded ; the Serjeant-Major, being alarmed, ran into the quarter-guard, and asked the Jemadar why he did not arrest Mungul Pandy, who had re-loaded his musket, and told him to send and let the Adjutant know what had occurred on the parade-ground. Shortly after this the Adjutant, on horseback, arrived at the quarter-guard, and asked the Jemadar where the sepoy with the loaded musket was, and why he had not secured him ; the Jemadar did not tell him where the man was, but I pointed him out. Mungul Pandy was then standing a little way in front of the quarter-guard. Just as I spoke Mungul Pandy fired at the Adjutant, and wounded his horse, so that he fell ; I assisted the Adjutant to get clear of his horse. The Adjutant then pulled out a pistol from his holster, said, That man will kill me, he is loading again. I said, You will not be allowed to be killed, for I am with you. The Adjutant then, with pistol in his hand, rushed towards Mungul Pandy, who, on seeing this, did not finish loading his musket, and commenced retreating. The Serjeant-Major and I followed the Adjutant as quick as we could. The Adjutant, when within twenty paces, fired at Mungul Pandy, but missed him ; when the Adjutant reached him, Mungul Pandy drew his sword and wounded him severely. By this time the Serjeant-Major came up ; he also was wounded severely. I then came up, and stretched out my hand to stop Mungul Pandy, who was following the Adjutant, and said to him, Take care, do not strike the Adjutant. He aimed a blow at the Adjutant's neck, which I received on my right hand ; I then seized him round the waist with my left arm ; the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major then got away. I then called out to the quarter-guard to come and make Mungul Pandy a prisoner, and told the Jemadar Issurie Pandy, of the 1st Company, who commanded the guard, to send four men, and take him ; that I had hold of him, and would not allow him to hurt any one ; they did not come, but abused me, as also did the Jemadar, and said that if I did not let Mungul Pandy go, they would shoot me. Being wounded, I was obliged to let him go. While I was holding Mungul Pandy, several men of the quarter-guard followed the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major, beating them with the butt-end of their muskets ; at this time a shot was fired from the direction of the quarter-guard, but I cannot say by whom.

[The witness withdraws.]

There being no further evidence procurable, the Court is closed to record their opinion.

From the evidence before the Court, they are of opinion that Havildar (late a sepoy) Sheik Phultoo, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, displayed

most conspicuous gallantry, by which act the lives of the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment were saved; the Court do therefore consider him fully worthy of having conferred upon him the third class Order of Merit for his exemplary conduct on the afternoon of the 29th of March, 1857, on the parade-ground of his regiment at Barrackpore.

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, President.*

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the Court.*

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, commanding at Barrackpore.*

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, commanding Presidency Division.*

The Court adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry, President.*

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

Minute by the Governor-General, concurred in by the Members of Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEARSEY forwards in this letter an extract of a Divisional Order issued by him on the 5th instant, which notifies the promotion to the rank of Havildar of Sepoy Sheik Phultoo of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who gallantly defended his officer against the murderous attack of the mutineer Mungul Pandey, on the 29th of March.

It is not in the power of the Major-General commanding the division to make this promotion, which can proceed only from the Government of India, and therefore should not have appeared in a Divisional Order without the sanction of the Government. But the promotion has been announced by Major-General Hearsey, and is richly deserved by Sheik Phultoo; and may, I submit, be properly confirmed.

The recommendation of Sheik Phultoo for the order of Merit will come before the Government in the ordinary way, through the Commander-in-chief.

I am sorry that I cannot agree to General Hearsey's proposal that Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, of the 34th Regiment, who suffered so severely in the conflict with the mutineer, should be the subject of a General Order.

I greatly admire the determination and courage shown by Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and I consider that they have set an example of unhesitating performance of a perilous duty which is in the highest degree honorable to them. I lament sincerely the sufferings to which Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson have been subjected as the consequence of their courageous behaviour. But I do not think that the occurrence is one which should be noticed in a General Order.

The person to be restrained was a fanatical sepoy, most dangerous of approach, as has been too well proved; but whilst I fully appreciate the bravery of those who, without a moment's pause, closed with the madman, I do not think it desirable that the sepoys of the army should suppose that there can be any doubt on the part of the Governor-General in Council as to what their officers in like circumstances will always be ready to do.

I also think that the case of Mungul Pandey is one which it is not advisable to put before the army and public more prominently than necessary. To make the determined resistance shown by that fanatic, and the danger incurred in putting him down, the subject of a General Order, would give a notoriety and importance to his crime which it will be much better to avoid.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging and admiring the brave and soldier-like conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and desirous that the thanks of the Governor-General in Council should be

offered to them in terms of the warmest praise, I am unable to accede to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey.

I think that it should be observed to Major-General Hearsey that it would have been better if the Divisional Order had not characterized Mungul Pandey's condition as one of "religious frenzy."

However probable it may be, judging from the words which the mutineer is reported to have used during his excitement, that religious feelings influenced him, I should have preferred that this feature of the case had been left unnoticed in the Order.

CANNING.

April 10, 1857.

I agree most thoroughly and entirely. In my opinion it would be most unwise to parade this unhappy affair unnecessarily before the army.

J. DORIN.

April 11, 1857.

I also most cordially concur in the opinions above recorded by the Governor-General.

J. LOW.

April 11, 1857.

And I.

J. P. GRANT.

April 11, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

April 11, 1857.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 16, 1857.

IN transmitting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 6th instant, I am desirous to observe that although the promotion of sepoy Shaik Phultoo, of the 34th Native Infantry, to the rank of Havildar, should not have appeared in a Divisional Order without previous sanction, still, as the promotion has been announced, and the distinction is so well deserved, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm it.

2. Major-General Hearsey has been requested to cause the customary Court of Inquiry to be held, to investigate the claims of Shaik Phultoo to the Order of Merit, the proceedings of which are to be submitted to Government, through his Excellency, according to the usual practice.

3. The Governor-General in Council is unable to approve of Major-General Hearsey's proposal that the conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, of the 34th Native Infantry, who suffered so severely in the conflict with the sepoy, Mungul Pandey, should form the subject of a General Order.

4. Whilst greatly admiring the determination and courage shown by those officers in the performance of a perilous duty, which was in the highest degree honorable to them, and whilst lamenting sincerely the sufferings to which they have in consequence been subjected, yet the Governor-General in Council does not consider the occurrence one which should be thus noticed.

5. The person to be restrained was a fanatical sepoy, most dangerous of approach, as has been too well proved; but whilst the Governor-General in Council fully appreciates the bravery of those who, without a moment's pause, closed with the madman, he does not think it desirable that the sepoys of this army can suppose that there should be any doubt on the part of Government as to what their officers in like circumstances will always be ready to do.

6. His Lordship in Council is further of opinion that the case of Mungul Pandey is one which it is not advisable to put before the army and the public more prominently than is necessary, and that to make the determined resistance shown by that "fanatic," and the danger incurred in putting him down, the subject of a General Order, would give a notoriety and importance to his crime which it will be better to avoid.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging and admiring the brave and soldier-like conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and desirous that the thanks of Government should be offered to them in terms of the warmest praise, the Governor-General in Council is unable to accede to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey.

7. I am further desired to observe that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it would have been better if the Divisional Order had not characterized Mungul Pandey's condition as one of "religious frenzy," for however probable it may be that religious feelings influenced him, his Lordship in Council would have preferred that this feature of the case had been left unnoticed in the Order.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding Presidency Division, with reference to his letter of the 6th April, 1857.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Military Auditor-General.

Sir,

Fort William, April 16, 1857.

I AM instructed to inform you that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to confirm the Presidency Division Orders of the 5th April, 1857, promoting Shaik Phultoo, sepoy of the Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to the rank of Havildar (and directing that he be borne on the rolls as a supernumerary) from the 29th March, 1857.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 7 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 16, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 9th April, 1857, with inclosure in original, recommending that Shaik Phultoo, a supernumerary Havildar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, may be admitted to the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit," and to request that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be moved to cause the documents to be submitted in the usual manner for the orders of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 8 in No. 9.

The Officiating Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, April 9, 1857.

UNDER instructions from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of the proceedings of a native general court-martial, held at Barrackpore on the 6th instant, upon the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on charges for mutiny and violence to the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of his regiment, and upon whom sentence of death has been carried out.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, Captain.

Inclosure 9 in No. 9.

The Officiating Judge Advocate-General to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to make the following reports to you, in regard to the state of the votes of the officers forming the general court-martial, on the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

2. That the verdict was carried by the votes of fourteen officers on the first charge, and by the votes of fourteen officers on the second charge.

2. That eleven officers voted for the sentence of death.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, Captain.

Inclosure 10 in No. 9.

Proceedings in continuation of a Native General Court-martial assembled at Fort William, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the trial of sepoys Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it, and re-assembled at Barrackpore on Monday the 6th of April, 1857, by order of the Major-General, for the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandey, 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, and all prisoners who may be brought before it.

President :

Subadar-Major Jowahir Lall Tewarry, 43rd Regiment, N.I.

Members :

Subadar Bhola Opadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Subadar Amanut Khan, 37th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Sewumbir Pandey, 34th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
 Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Sookhlall Misir, 43rd Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Julim Sing, 43rd Regiment, N.I.
 Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment N.I.

Judge-Advocate :

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter :

Lieutenant James Vallings, 19th Regiment Native infantry.

THE Court re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, at 11 o'clock A.M.; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, all being present.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Wheler being appointed prosecutor, takes his place in Court.

Mungul Pandey, Sepoy No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is brought a prisoner into Court.

The Division Orders directing the re-assembly of the Court-martial at Barrackpore, and the Station Order directing the hour and place of the Court's assembly are produced and read.

The names of the President and members of the Court are read over to the prisoner.

By Judge-Advocate.—Q. Sepoy Mungul Pandey, do you object to being tried by the President, or by any of the members of this Court-martial? —A. No, I do not object.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge Advocate, make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charge is read :—

Mungul Pandey, Sepoy No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, confined by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges :—

1st. For mutiny in having at Barrackpore on the 29th March, 1857, gone on to the parade-ground in front of the quarter-guard of his regiment, armed with a sword and musket, and then and there used words tending to incite the men of his regiment to turn out, and join him in resistance to lawful authority.

2nd. For having on the occasion set forth in the first charge used violence against his superior officers, Serjeant-Major James Thornton Hewson and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bempde Henry Baugh, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, by discharging at them severally his loaded musket, and then and there striking and wounding with his sword the said Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,

A. H. ROSS, Major,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, April, 5, 1857.

By Judge-Advocate.—Q. Sepoy Mungul Pandey, No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of these charges?—A. Not guilty.

The hand-cuffs are removed from the prisoner.

Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, the Prosecutor, is sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.—Q. You commanded the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Yes.

Q. On the 29th March last did you go down to the quarter-guard of your regiment?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you go?—A. Captain Drury drove up to my house in the afternoon of that day, informing me that a man, a sepoy, had gone out in front, inciting the men to mutiny. I proceeded with him to the parade—the lines I mean.

Q. What did you observe there?—A. I observed the sepoy in front, the prisoner walking parallel with the lines in front of the quarter guard, armed with a musket and sword. I proceeded in rear of the bells of arms to the quarter-guard. I did so, as several men about told me if I

went in front of the bells of arms I should be shot. On arriving at the quarter-guard, it having been reported to me that the prisoner had wounded Lieutenant Baugh and the Sergeant-Major, I directed three or four men of the quarter-guard to load. They did load. I then directed the whole of the guard to load, and ordered the native officer in command of the guard to seize the prisoner. He hesitated, and said that the men would not touch the prisoner. I repeated the order two or three times, when he gave the order to advance. The guard did so a few paces, and then halted, and he, the native officer, returned, and said the men would not advance. As the Brigadier was on the parade, I went and reported the matter to him. To the best of my recollection the General came up to the flank of the 34th Regiment, and after a few words with the Brigadier, he rode to the quarter-guard, accompanied by some officers, who were present at the time. The General directed the native officer to bring his guard in front. They advanced a few paces when the prisoner shot himself.

Q. Where was the Sepoy Mungul Pandey during these occurrences, and what was he doing?—A. He was walking up and down the parade, parallel with the lines, about a hundred yards from the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you hear him say anything?—A. He spoke something, but I could not distinguish what he said.

Q. Did you observe the Serjeant-Major of the regiment and the Adjutant?—A. No.

Q. Has there been of late anything unusual in the state of some of the sepoys of this station?—A. Towards the latter end of January there was much talking amongst the sepoys, I understood, generally of the new cartridges being made up, and in consequence they had an idea that we were going to make them Christians by force.

Q. Were any, and what, measures adopted by the Major-General commanding the division, within your knowledge, to allay this feeling?—A. There was a general parade ordered on the 9th of February, of the whole of the troops off duty at the station, when the General addressed them about the new cartridge-paper.

Q. On the 29th March had any European troops arrived at this station?—A. A few were reported to be at the ghaut, the flagstaff ghaut at this station.

Q. Were not the 19th Regiment Native Infantry expected to arrive about that time in this station?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it made known to the native troops at the station for what purpose that regiment was to be marched in?—A. At the general parade on the 18th March, the General informed the troops that the 19th Regiment would be disbanded on account of what took place at Berhampore.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

The Court now rose and proceeded to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, in order to take the evidence of Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported not to be in a fit state to attend at the Court; the prisoner and all parties being present.

Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. What are your Christian names?—A. James Thornton.

Q. Will you state the occurrences of the 29th of March last?—A. Between the hours of 4 and 6 on the 29th March, the Naick of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, Eman Khan, No. 5 Company, came to my bungalow and reported that sepoy Mungul Pandey, of No. 5 Company, had armed himself, with his musket loaded, and was walking about in front of the quarter-guard. He said that Mungul Pandey had taken a quantity of bhang, an intoxicating drug. I ordered the Naick to report the circumstance to the Adjutant of the regiment. I then went on the parade dressed in uniform, and with my sword. On arriving in front of the Light Company bell of arms a sepoy, regimentally dressed, but

with his dhotee on, no pantaloons, with coat and belt, took deliberate aim and fired at me; the shot did not take effect. I then went in rear of the bells of arms towards the quarter-guard, and on my way there called out to the guard to fall in. On arriving at the quarter-guard I found some of the men dressing, and some dressed. I spoke to the native officer, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, in command of the quarter-guard. I asked him why he did not arrest the sepoy. He said, What can I do? my Naick is gone to the Adjutant, the Havildar is gone to the field-officer; am I to take him myself? I ordered him to fall in his guard and load; some of the men grumbled, and he never insisted on the men loading or falling in; I then placed a sentry on the right and the left of the quarter-guard to watch Mungul Pandy. I saw Jemadar Gunness Lalla, No. 5 Company, and also Macklar Persaud Pandy, Color Havildar of No. 5 Company. Jemadar Gunness Lalla spoke to Mungul Pandy, the prisoner now before me: I could not understand all he said, nor repeat it in Hindoostanee. What I heard Gunness Lalla, the Jemadar, say, was to give up his arms. A little after I heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant, came riding up. The Adjutant called out, Where is he? Where is he? I called out to him to look to his left, and then I said, Sir, ride to the right for your life; the sepoy will fire at you. I then saw Mungul Pandy, the prisoner, present his piece and fire. The Adjutant's horse dropped. I saw him take aim. Lieutenant Baugh then dismounted, and drew a pistol from his holster, and fired at Mungul Pandy, the prisoner. The shot did not take effect from what I could see. The Adjutant then drew his sword and rushed towards Mungul Pandy, the prisoner. When I saw him do so I drew my sword and followed him, at the same time calling out to the guard to load and come on. I believe we both came up at the same time in front of the prisoner. Mungul Pandy made a cut with a tulwar (native sword) at me, but did not strike me; he struck the Adjutant. The next cut I received myself from Mungul Pandy with his sword; at the same time I was knocked down from behind by one or two blows from a sepoy's musket. I could not recognise the features of the man who struck me. He was regimentally dressed. On rising up, I again advanced towards the prisoner, and caught him by the collar of the coat with the left hand. I struck him several times with my sword, and received another cut from his tulwar. I was again knocked down from behind, and I remember being struck on the back and on the head when on the ground. The second time I was knocked down I was stupefied. On getting on my legs again I saw a number of sepoys in front of the quarter-guard dressed. I also saw Lieutenant Baugh walking slowly towards the 43rd lines. His jacket had much blood on it. I followed him. On coming near my own bungalow I heard footsteps behind me, and on turning round I saw Jemadar Issuree Pandy, of the quarter-guard. I told him he had acted in a shameful manner, and that I would put him under arrest. I tried to grasp his sword, but he stepped back. His sword was in the scabbard. I then met my wife and step-daughter, who brought me to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd. I there saw Lieutenant Baugh, and then saw his hand much cut.

Q. Did you hear sepoy Mungul Pandy, the prisoner, say anything when he was in front of the quarter-guard?—A. Yes; "nikulao pulten, nikulao hunrara sath" (come out, man, come out and join me), "you sent me out here, why don't you follow me?"

Q. When the sepoy fired at you, did you hear the sound of a bullet passing or striking anything?—A. I heard the sound of a bullet close.

Q. Was any effort whatever made by the Jemadar in command of, or men of the quarter-guard to come to your aid?—A. I had no assistance; the men who came struck me and Lieutenant Baugh; once I saw Lieutenant Baugh struck with a musket from behind.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired after you had gone out to the front with Lieutenant Baugh?—A. Yes, from the direction of the lines behind me, quite close; I think the shot passed between me and Lieutenant Baugh.

Q. At what distance did this affair occur from the quarter-guard?—A. About thirty or forty yards.

Q. How many men came up to where you and Lieutenant Baugh were?—**A.** When I left the place where I was struck down, there were seven or eight men; they were regimentally dressed, and I believe they belonged to the quarter-guard.

Q. Why do you believe they belonged to the quarter-guard?—

A. When I left the quarter-guard to assist Lieutenant Baugh the quarter-guard was dressed, and the time was too short for other men to dress themselves and come out, and the men going on picket wear blue pantaloons, these men had white pantaloons on; there was one man I recognised, but I could not swear to him, Heralall Tewarry of that Company, who struck me; he was on the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you see any men of the regiment assembled and looking on?—

A. Yes, there was a great number looking on from between the bells of arms, chiefly on the left, because three of the right wing companies have gone to Chittagong.

Q. Did any of these men come out to assist?—**A.** I did not see one all the time I was out; I kept my eye on the prisoner.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, or the men, say anything when you were near them?—**A.** No; they were talking between themselves.

Q. How many sword-cuts did you receive?—**A.** Two on the head.

Q. Are you now suffering from these wounds?—**A.** Yes.

The witness is very much exhausted, and is lying on his charpoy.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court now, at 3 o'clock P.M., proceed to the quarters of Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Regiment, reported unable to leave his quarters. The prisoner and all parties being present, Lieutenant Baugh is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. You are Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh, and Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—**A.** Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to state the occurrences of the 29th March last?—**A.** On Sunday week last, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Havildar-Major of the regiment came to my quarters, and reported that a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandey, No. 5 Company, had turned out in front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, and fired at the Serjeant-Major. I told the man to go and report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler; ordered my charger, put on my uniform, and after having put a brace of pistols in the holsters, I galloped down as hard as I could to the regimental quarter-guard. I had scarcely pulled up at the quarter-guard when a shot was fired, and my horse fell under me. As soon as I could disentangle myself I drew a pistol from the left holster, and on seeing the prisoner in the act of reloading, I fired. He stopped loading: I immediately drew my sword and rushed in to secure him; I had proceeded about half way when the prisoner drew a tulwar; I looked back to see where my horse was, intending to get my other pistol, but saw that he was gone, so continued my advance and engaged the prisoner. After a conflict of about, perhaps, five or eight minutes, during which time I received a sword cut, which entirely disabled my left hand, from the prisoner, also a very deep wound in my neck, and another on my head—the last, however, I am not certain whether it was a sword-cut or proceeded from the butt-end of a musket—a shot was fired close by; it came from the direction of the quarter-guard. On finding myself gradually getting hemmed in, I commenced retreating; during this time, with the exception of Shaick Phultoo, sepoy, Grenadier Company, not a man, either from the regimental quarter-guard or from the lines, advanced to my assistance; Shaick Phultoo held the prisoner, and enabled me to make my retreat good. I reached the Serjeant-Major's bungalow of the 43rd Light Infantry, and from thence was conveyed by Captain Wiggins to Dr. Allen's, to have my wounds dressed.

Q. How far from the quarter-guard of the regiment did this take place?—A. My horse was shot at about, I should say, eight or nine paces from the quarter-guard of the regiment, and the conflict took place, I should say, at about forty or fifty paces.

Q. Did you receive the wound in your neck also from the prisoner?—A. Yes.

Q. When you rode up were many men standing in front and about the lines?—A. A great number.

Q. Did you observe whether any of the men who came up to you during the conflict were regimentally dressed?—A. I could not observe, I was so busily engaged in warding the prisoner's blows.

Q. Did the prisoner say anything when you were fighting with him?—A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Was your horse wounded with a bullet?—A. Yes.

Q. When your attention was first directed to the prisoner where did you see him?—A. He was to my left, about fifty yards from me in front of the quarter-guard.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court return to their first place of assembly, the 34th Regiment's mess-house; the Court, prisoner, and all parties being present.

Drummer John Lewis, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you on duty as bugler at the quarter-guard of your regiment at Barrackpore on Sunday the 29th March last?—A. I was drummer of the guard.

Q. State what you saw in the afternoon.—A. After 4 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner came towards the quarter-guard, crying out, Where is the bugler? Upon seeing me, he told me to sound the assembly; I did not obey through fear. He then pointed his musket at me; I did not then obey him: on seeing a sepoy near, he said to him, lowering his musket towards him, Why are you not getting ready? it is for our religion. He remained there for some time, repeating the words, Sound the assembly. When the Sergeant-Major arrived, after some time I saw from my place where I had sheltered myself, that he fired his musket at the Sergeant-Major, who was advancing from the left wing; I do not know where the ball struck; I heard the sound of the ball. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the Adjutant also arrived from the direction of the left wing. I saw the prisoner fire his musket at the Adjutant and hit the horse. The horse dropped, and the Adjutant, disengaging himself, went towards the prisoner on foot, with a pistol in his hand. The Sergeant-Major went also with him. The prisoner again fired his musket. I saw the prisoner also strike the Sergeant-Major, and the Adjutant with a sword.

Q. What did the Jemadar of the guard do all this time?—A. The Jemadar went towards the rear-guard.

Q. When the conflict was going on between the Adjutant and sepoy, where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—A. He was present in the guard.

(The witness appearing to be alarmed is told not to be frightened.)

Q. What did the Jemadar of the guard do while the fight was going on?—A. He was standing amongst his guard; he did nothing.

Q. Did you go up with the guard to the place where the fight was going on?—A. I did not go.

Q. Did any of the guard go?—A. I did not see any one go.

Q. Did sepoy Hurry Lall Tewarry go or not?—A. I do not know him.

Q. Did the Jemadar and men of the guard go to where the fight was going on?—A. No, he did not go with the guard.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. When Mungul Pandey, sepoy, came first to the guard, how near did he come up?—A. About some thirteen paces.

Q. Where was the Jemadar then?—A. I was sewing, and did not see him.

Q. Do you know where he was?—A. He was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. Did any one of the quarter-guard attempt to secure the prisoner?—A. No one attempted.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any orders to secure the prisoner?—A. No, not any.

[The witness withdraws.]

Havildar Sheik Phultoo, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. On the 29th of March you were a sepoy in the Grenadier Company were you not, and are now promoted to Havildar?—A. Yes, I am now Havildar.

Q. Relate what you saw on the parade on the afternoon of the 29th March last?—A. About half-past 3, I had gone out to ease myself, and on returning to the lines, I observed Mungul Pandey in his coat and hat and accoutrements, and musket in his hand. He was shouting out Come out, you Bhainchutes; the Europeans are here. From biting these cartridges we shall become infidels; get ready, turn out all of you. He came out of his hut; I saw him, and ordered the bugler to sound the assembly. The two Drummers hid themselves; the Sergeant-Major came up, and the sepoy then fired at him. The Sergeant-Major said to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, See, you have done nothing, and he has shot at me. Mungul Pandey was walking up and down in front of the quarter-guard, about thirty paces off.

Q. Did you see the Adjutant come up?—A. Yes.

Q. What happened then?—A. The Adjutant came up and looked round him, and then the sepoy Mungul Pandey shot the horse in the left thigh.

Q. Did he take aim?—A. Yes.

Q. What happened then?—A. The horse fell. The Adjutant then took a pistol out of one holster and said to me, Sheik Phultoo, no one is assisting me; you come with me. We then advanced, and the Sergeant-Major also; on reaching the sepoy, he struck the Adjutant with his sword and wounded him in the hand, and afterwards the Sergeant-Major also on the head. The sepoy struck them again. I then came up and caught him by the waist. He wounded me in the hand. The Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major withdrew. The sepoys in uniform struck the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major also, who fell down, with the butts of their muskets.

Q. What sepoys were there?—A. Sepoys of the quarter-guard; they were in uniform.

Q. Do you know them?—A. No; I was twenty paces off. The Adjutant was retreating when they struck him.

Q. How many sepoys were there in uniform?—A. I saw four.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired while the Adjutant and sepoy were fighting?—A. Yes, from the direction of the guard; the ball passed the Sergeant-Major and Adjutant.

Q. Did you see where it was fired from?—A. It came from behind me, and from the direction of the quarter-guard.

Q. Was sepoy Mungul Pandey in an excited state?—A. He eats bhang. I don't know if he had eaten any then.

Q. When the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major retreated, what became of the sepoy Mungul Pandey?—A. I had hold of him; I held him until the Adjutant had gone off the ground. I called out to the Jemadar of the guard, who was about thirty paces off, to send four sepoys to take charge of him.

Q. Did the Jemadar send the sepoys to take charge of him?—A. No, not one.

Q. Did the Jemadar give you any answer?—**A.** No, he was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. When did you release the sepoy?—**A.** When I could hold no longer. I was wounded.

Q. Did any sepoys interfere to make you let the man go?—**A.** Yes.

Q. Who were they?—**A.** Some of the quarter-guard.

Q. Name them.—**A.** I don't know them. There was a crowd; they called out to me from inside the guard to let him go.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, says:—I did not know whom I wounded and whom I did not; what more shall I say? I have nothing more to say.

The prisoner being asked says, I have no evidence.

The defence is closed. The Court is closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Mungul Pandey, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of both charges preferred against him.

The Court is re-opened, and the prisoner brought before it.

Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called and sworn.

By the Judge-Advocate.—**Q.** Has the prisoner been warned that his former convictions and general character will be brought in evidence against him?—**A.** There are no previous convictions; he has been warned as to his general character.

Q. What is the prisoner's general character?—**A.** Good.

Q. What is his age and length of service?—**A.** His age is 26 years, 2 months, and 9 days. His service is 7 years, 2 months, and 9 days.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court is closed.

Sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Mungul Pandey, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

(Signature of President of the Court.)

G. C. HATCH, Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

JAMES VALLINGS, Lieutenant, Interpreter.

Approved and confirmed.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, April 7, 1857.

The execution of Mungul Pandey, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment, will take place on the Brigade Parade to-morrow morning, the 8th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock, in the presence of all the troops off duty at the station.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock P.M.

G. C. HATCH, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Sepoy Mungul Pandey has not improved in health since he came under my charge; he has been gradually becoming weaker, and is now much debilitated: the wound also presents an unhealthy appearance. I still, however, consider him in a fit state to be removed to the mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Camp, Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

T. BASSETT REID, *Assistant-Surgeon, 53rd Regiment.*

Received 11 o'clock A.M., April 6.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

I, James Allan, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, do hereby certify that Mungul Pandey, No. 1446 sepoy, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is in a fit state to undergo his trial this day.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

Received 11½ A.M., April 6.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Inclosure 11 in No. 9.

AGREEABLY to instructions received from the Major of Brigade, the Field Officer and Interpreter of the week having proceeded to the quarter-guard of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, put the following questions to, and received the following answers from, the prisoner of the 34th Native Infantry:—

Q. Have you anything to disclose, or do you wish to say anything?—
A. No.

Q. Did you act on Sunday last by your own free will, or were you instructed by others?—A. Of my own will. I expected to die.

Q. Did you load your own musket to save your life?—A. No; I intended to take it.

Q. Did you intend to take the Adjutant's life, or would you have shot any one else?—A. I should have shot any one who came.

Q. Were you under the influence of any drugs?—A. Yes; I have been taking bhang and opium of late, but formerly never touched any drugs. I was not aware at the time of what I was doing.

The prisoner was asked frequently if he would give up the names of any connected with the occurrence, and was given to understand that he had nothing to fear from his own regiment by disclosing anything, but he refused to state more than the above.

The sepoy attending him was removed from the tent during the investigation.

W. A. COOKE, *Major,*
Field Officer of the week.

F. E. CHAMIER, *Ensign,*
Interpreter and Quartermaster of the week.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commandant, Barrackpore.

INCLOSURES IN No. 10.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 14, 1857.

WITH reference to trials now going on at Barrackpore, Government considers it expedient that General Hearsey should have power, under Article 73, to confirm all sentences on native commissioned officers. Will you be pleased to issue a special warrant to General Hearsey accordingly, and to intimate to me, by telegraph, that you have done so?

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 14, 1857.

I AM instructed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to his Excellency:—

“ With reference to trials now going on at Barrackpore, Government consider it expedient that General Hearsey should have power, under Article 73, to confirm all sentences on native commissioned officers. Will you be pleased to issue a special warrant to General Hearsey accordingly, and to intimate to me, by telegraph, that you have done so?”

I am desired, with reference to the above, to explain, for the information of his Excellency, that as it seems probable that the native officer of the 34th Native Infantry, now undergoing trial for his conduct while in command of the quarter-guard of that regiment on the 29th ultimo, during the attack upon Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, will be sentenced to death, Government consider it very desirable, not only for the sake of discipline, but on account of the troops who are assembled under canvas at Barrackpore awaiting the result of the trial, that no delay that can be avoided, should take place in carrying out any sentence that may be passed by the Court.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Simla, April 16, 1857.

WITH reference to Act 7th Vic. chap. 18, warrant to the Commander-in-chief which is in the following terms:—Provided that nothing in this warrant shall be deemed or taken to empower you to authorize any officer to confirm any sentence of death, transportation, or cashiering, on any commissioned officer employed on our staff, or serving in any of our regular regiments, or on any commissioned officer of the East India Company's service.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 17, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief refuses to empower you to confirm sentences of Courts-martial on commissioned officers.

Inclosure 5 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 18, 1857.

MESSAGE of 16th instant, received. 7th Victoria, chapter 18, does not affect Commander-in-chief's power to issue warrant under seventy-third Article of War for native troops. (See section 6, of 7th Victoria, chapter 18.) Be pleased to grant warrant to General Hearsey to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers. If not, if sentence passed on Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, be confirmed by you, please intimate by telegraph that sentence is confirmed, and may be carried into effect. The Jemadar's trial was sent to you by express on Tuesday last, the 14th instant.

Inclosure 6 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, April 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been dispatched to his Excellency :—

“ Message of 16th instant, received. 7th Victoria, chapter 18, does not affect Commander-in-chief's power to issue warrant under seventy-third Article of War for native troops. (See section 6, of 7th Victoria, chapter 18.)

“ Be pleased to grant a warrant to General Hearsey to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers ; if not, if sentence on Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, be confirmed by you, please intimate by telegraph that sentence is confirmed, and may be carried into effect.

“ The Jemadar's trial was sent to you by express on Tuesday last, the 14th instant.”

With reference to the above telegram, I am directed to explain that that part of the warrant from Her Majesty to which the Commander-in-chief's message refers, is understood to be based upon section 5 of the Act 7th Victoria, chapter 18, and it appears to Government that the term “ or commissioned officers of the East India Company's Service,” used in the Act and in the warrant, relates to European commissioned officers only.

Should it, however, be considered that the words cited relate to native commissioned officers also, still it is observed by Government, that while the statute and the Queen's warrant expressly refrain from empowering any officer inferior to a Commander-in-chief, to confirm sentences of death, transportation, or cashiering on commissioned officers, yet neither the Act nor the warrant contains any prohibition to the delegation of authority to confirm such sentences, provided the power to delegate be otherwise committed to the Commander-in-chief by competent authority.

The Government of India is such competent authority ; and in the Articles of War for the native troops, passed by the Government of India, Article 73 empowers the Commander-in-chief to appoint general or other courts-martial, and to issue his warrant to any general or other officer,

having the command of a body of troops, to appoint general or other courts-martial for the trial of native officers and others, and to confirm and otherwise dispose of all sentences passed by such Courts.

Further, I am instructed to remark, that the 6th section of the Act 7th Victoria, chapter 18, expressly provides that, excepting in some of its provisions which do not relate to the present topic, this Act shall not alter or affect any Article of War for the East India Company's forces, whether natives or not of the East Indies.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 10.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Simla, April 20, 1857.

THE sentence passed upon Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has been approved and confirmed by General Anson, and instructions have been sent to General Hearsey to carry the sentence into execution without unnecessary delay. The warrant to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers has, as requested, been sent to General Hearsey by this day's post.

Inclosure 8 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, April 21, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence on Jemadar Issuree Sing, and he is to be executed without delay. If you require the four howitzers, they can be sent to you this evening, and can be manned by the Golundauz. Pray reply immediately by telegraph on this point.

Inclosure 9 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, April 21, 1857.

A TELEGRAM to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you :—

“The Commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence on Jemadar Issuree Sing, and he is to be executed without delay. If you require the four howitzers, they can be sent to you this evening, and can be manned by the Golundauz. Pray reply immediately by telegraph on this point.”

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 10.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, April 21, 1857.

THE execution takes place this afternoon at 6 P.M. A telegraphic message will be sent as soon as it is over. It is too late to send for howitzers.

Inclosure 11 in No. 10.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 21, 1857, 10 P.M.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that conformably with instructions which I received to-day at 11 A.M. from army head-quarters by a telegraphic message, Jemadar Issuree Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, was duly hanged by the neck this afternoon at 6 o'clock, in presence of all the troops at the station; the crimes, finding, and sentence of the general court-martial before which he was arraigned, approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, having been first carefully explained to all the native corps.

It may, perhaps, be satisfactory to the Government to learn, that when on the scaffold the Jemadar made a voluntary confession of his guilt, and admitted the justice of the sentence which had been passed on him, at the same time imploring all his fellow-soldiers who were present to take warning by his untimely fate.

The prisoner's bearing and behaviour upon the scaffold were manly and becoming the solemn position of one about to be launched into eternity.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 12 in No. 10.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Simla, April 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of Issuree Pandey Jemadar, 34th Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny and sentenced to death, instructions for the execution of which were forwarded to the officer commanding the Presidency Division, by telegraph yesterday.

The return of the proceedings is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 10.

Certificate.

CERTIFIED that Jemadar Dewanally, 5th Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, has been reported sick, and unable to perform his duty.

A. PIXLEY, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant 9th Battalion Artillery.

Camp, Barrackpore, April 1857.

Inclosure 14 in No. 10.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 13, 1857.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to make the following reports to you in regard to the state of the votes of the officers forming the general court-martial on the trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st. That the verdict was carried by the votes of fourteen officers on the first charge, and of fourteen officers on the second charge.

2nd. That twelve officers voted for the sentence of death.

This letter is written with the cognizance of the court-martial.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 15 in No. 10.

List of Witnesses on the Trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Prosecution.

1. Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheeler.
2. Sergeant-Major Hewson.
3. Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh.
4. Havildar Shaick Phultoo.
5. Sepoy Sobha Sing.
6. Sepoy Atma Sing.
7. Sepoy Mehee Lall.
8. Captain Drury.
9. Lieutenant J. Hearsey.

Defence.

None.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 16 in No. 10.

Proceedings in continuation of a Native General Court-martial, re-assembled at Barrackpore, on Tuesday the 10th April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the trial of Sepoy Mungul Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President :

Subadar-Major Jowahir Lall Tewarry, 43rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Members :

Subadar Bhola Opadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Subadar Amanut Khan, 57th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Sewumbir Pandey, 34th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
 Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Sookhlall Misir, 43rd Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
 Subadar Julim Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
 Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.
 Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment N.I.

Judge-Advocate :

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter :

Lieutenant J. Vallings, 19th Regiment N.I.

THE Court re-assembled this day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mess-house 34th Regiment Native Infantry, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, and Interpreter, all being present with the exception of Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery, reported sick. Jemadar Romode Sing, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, a Member in waiting, takes his place in Court.

Jemadar Issuree Pandey, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is brought prisoner before the Court.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, takes his place in Court as prosecutor.

The names of the President and members of the Court are read out in the hearing of the prisoner.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Q. Jemadar Issuree Pandey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, do you object to being tried by the President, or any of the members of this Court-martial?—A. I object to none.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation. The following charge is read and entered :—

Jemadar Issuree Pandey, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in confinement by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges :—

1st. For having, at Barrackpore, on the 29th March, 1857, he being then in command of the quarter-guard of his regiment, not used his utmost or any endeavours to suppress a mutiny begun by Mungul Pandey, Sepoy, No. 5 Company of the regiment, the said sepoy having, on the afternoon of the day above mentioned, gone out into the parade-ground in front of and near to the quarter-guard of the regiment armed with a sword and musket, and then and there used words to excite the men of the regiment to come forth and join him in resistance to lawful authority; and having then and there, on the parade-ground and near to the quarter-guard of the regiment, discharged his loaded musket at Sergeant-Major James Thornton Hewson and Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and then and there, with a sword, struck and severely wounded the said Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson, and he the said Jemadar not having taken any measure to arrest and confine the said sepoy throughout the aforesaid occurrences, nor to assist the said Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson; and he, the said Jemadar, having moreover, then and there, discouraged and interfered to prevent any sepoys of his guard from going to their assistance,

2nd. For disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officers, in not having advanced with his guard to rescue the sergeant and capture the aforesaid sepoy, Mungul Pandey, when, shortly after the occurrences set forth in the first charge, he was ordered to do so by Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,

A. H. ROSS, *Major,*

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Barrackpore, April 8, 1857.

By Judge-Advocate.—Q. Jemadar Issuree Pandey, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of these charges?—A. I am not guilty.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, the prosecutor, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.

Q. You are commanding, I believe, the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and commanded it on the 29th of last month, at this station?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. Did you go down to the parade-ground of your regiment on the 29th of last month? if so please to state what occurred there.—A. I did. I received a report at my house, that a man, a sepoy of the regiment, was walking up and down in front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, inciting the men to mutiny. On arriving at the lines at the quarter-guard, and observing Sepoy Mungul Pandey, of the regiment, with a musket and sword walking up and down about 100 yards from the quarter-guard, I ordered the quarter-guard to load, and directed the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandey, who was then in command of the quarter-guard, to advance and seize the prisoner with his guard. He murmured and said, to the best of my recollection, "The guard will not touch the prisoner." I repeated the order two or three times, when he ordered the guard to advance. They did so a few paces, when they halted, and he, the Jemadar, returned and said, "The guard will not advance any further, and refuse to touch the prisoner." I then went to the Brigadier, who had arrived to the left of the lines, and reported the matter to him. The General, General Hearsey, commanding the Division came up soon after on horseback, and after speaking a few words to the Brigadier, he rode towards the quarter-guard of my regiment, accompanied by several officers, mounted and on foot. He directed the quarter-guard to advance. They did so a few paces, when the Sepoy Mungul Pandey sat down and shot himself. The wound was not mortal, but a slight flesh wound.

Q. You ordered the Jemadar Issuree Pandey to advance and seize the prisoner; whom do you mean by the prisoner?—A. The sepoy in front of the quarter-guard, Mungul Pandey.

Q. Why did you repeat your order to the Jemadar to advance and seize the sepoy?—A. Because it was not obeyed in the first instance.

Q. Did you see Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the regiment and the Serjeant-Major of the regiment at that time?—A. No.

Q. Why did you order the guard to go out and seize the sepoy?—A. Because it had been reported to me that his musket was loaded, and that he was ready to shoot any European who exposed himself in front of the bells of arms.

Q. When you first ordered the Jemadar to take his guard and advance, did he say anything in reply?—A. Yes; he said the guard would not advance or touch the sepoy.

Q. Were you near when Major-General Hearsey ordered the Jemadar to advance?—A. Not within, I suppose, 50 yards.

Q. Did you hear what General Hearsey said to the Jemadar?—A. No.

Q. Who was with you when you gave your order to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—A. Captain Drury was present.

Q. Did you hear any of the guard say they would not advance when

the Jemadar halted and returned to you and said they would not advance?
—A. No.

Q. Did you perceive any reluctance in the manner of the sepoy of the guard to advance with the Jemadar?—A. Some hesitation apparently.

Q. When the Jemadar advanced a short way with his guard, where was he?—A. On the left flank of the front rank.

Q. In what part of the guard did you observe the hesitation you speak of?—A. In the rear rank chiefly; I was in rear of the guard at the time.

Q. When, after you had repeated your order to advance, and the Jemadar did so a few paces, did he advance with alacrity and willingness, or otherwise?—A. Yes; I saw no hesitation in the advance.

Q. Did the Jemadar order the guard to halt or did the men of the guard halt themselves?—A. That I did not hear, nor have ever learnt.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar say anything to encourage the men to advance?—A. Nothing.

Q. Did the guard load when you ordered them to do so?—A. Yes; they were ordered through the native officer, but they loaded, I rather recollect, sluggishly.

Q. What was the strength of the quarter-guard?—A. A Jemadar, Havildar, Naick, and 20 men.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper example, do you think, from what you observed at the time, that the men of the guard would have advanced with him?—A. I do.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How many paces in advance did I go when I left the quarter-guard?—A. About twelve paces.

By the Court.—Q. When you first saw the guard, in what state did you find it?—A. In front of the guard-house, at ordered arms, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did the Jemadar, either by his manner or actions, show any inclination to seize the prisoner?—A. No; to the contrary. Otherwise he would have promptly obeyed my order in the first instance.

The Court now rose and proceeded to the quarters of the Serjeant-Major of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported to be unable to leave his quarters.

The Court being assembled at the quarters of the Serjeant-Major, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and the prisoner, prosecutor, and Court being all present, Serjeant-major James Thornton Hewson is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Your names are James Thornton Hewson, and you are Serjeant-Major of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you state the occurrences of the 29th of March last?—A. Between the hours of 4 and 6 on the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th March, I dressed myself and left my bungalow to proceed towards the quarter-guard of my regiment. On reaching the bells of arms of the Light Company, I was fired at by Mungul Pandey, sepoy, No. 5 Company of the regiment. I then went in rear of the bells of arms, and, on my way towards the quarter-guard, called out for the guard to turn out. On reaching the quarter-guard I saw some of the men dressed, some dressing. I saw Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who was at the time in command of the quarter-guard. I told him that I had sent to the Adjutant of the regiment, and asked him why he did not arrest Mungul Pandey, sepoy, the man who fired at me. He answered me, saying, My Havildar is gone to the Field Officer of the day; my Naick is gone to the Adjutant's; am I to take him by myself? I then told him to fall in his guard and load. He called some of the men; some of them came, and some of them did not. His manner altogether was careless whether they fell in or not, neither did he draw his own sword. He kept telling me, The man is mad, the man is mad; don't go near him,

don't go near him. During this time Mooklar Persaud Pandy, colour Havildar, No. 5 company, came and said that he had been at Captain Drury's quarters, and Captain Drury ordered the sepoy Mungul Pandy to be confined.

Q. Did Mooklar Persaud Pandy say this in the presence of the Jemadar Issuree Pandy?—A. Yes.

Q. Go on with your statement.—A. [Witness resumes.] I said to Jemadar Issuree Pandy, Do you hear? He did not answer my question, but repeated, The man is mad. I then lost sight of the Jemadar until after I was cut by Mungul Pandy.

Q. State what happened to you then.—A. Immediately after this I heard the sound of horse's hoofs, and the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Baugh, came riding up. Lieutenant Baugh called out, Where is he? where is he? I immediately answered, He is on your left—look to the left, and ride towards the right. Immediately I heard a shot fired. The sepoy Mungul Pandy fired the shot; Lieutenant Baugh's horse fell. Lieutenant Baugh then drew a pistol from his holster, and fired at Mungul Pandy. The Adjutant then drew his sword, and rushed towards Mungul Pandy. When I saw him go towards the sepoy, I drew my sword, and ran up towards him, at the same time calling out to the guard to load their pieces and come on. On coming up in a line with Lieutenant Baugh, I found that Mungul Pandy, who had not time to complete the loading of his piece, had drawn a "tulwar," or native sword. Mungul Pandy made a feint at me, and struck the Adjutant with his sword; the second I received from Mungul Pandy on the head. I was wounded: at the same time I was knocked down from behind by a blow from a musket in the hands of a sepoy regimentally dressed. On rising up from the ground, I ran towards Mungul Pandy again, and caught him by the collar with my left hand. I then received a second cut on the head from Mungul Pandy, and was again knocked down by repeated blows from a man dressed in regimentals, and beaten when on the ground. During the time I was facing Mungul Pandy, I heard a shot fired, which came from the direction of the lines, and quite close to me. After being knocked down the second time, on getting on my legs again, I looked round and saw several men, regimentally dressed, in front of the lines; I saw Lieutenant Baugh walking slowly towards the 43rd lines, on the left of the 34th lines; I followed him. On coming near the Light Company bells of arms of the 34th Regiment, I heard footsteps behind me, and on turning round, I saw Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, his sword still in the scabbard; I spoke to him; I said, You have acted in a most shameful manner; why did not you bring your guard to our assistance? I shall put you under arrest. I then made an effort with my right hand to grasp his sword, but he stepped back and prevented me, saying something which I did not understand—I heard him mumbling. I then went towards my house, and met my wife and step-daughter, who brought me to the Serjeant-Major's bungalow of the 43rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Q. When the first shot was fired, did you see aim taken at you?—A. Yes, Mungul Pandy, sepoy, aimed at me.

Q. Did you hear the sound of a bullet?—A. Yes, closely.

Q. Where was Mungul Pandy when he fired?—A. When he fired at me he was in front, between Nos. 6 and 7 bells of arms on the parade.

Q. How far was he from the quarter-guard?—A. About forty or fifty yards.

Q. When you went up to the quarter-guard, where was this sepoy?—A. The sepoy had loaded his piece, and came up in front of the quarter-guard.

Q. How far off from it?—A. About forty yards to the front.

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything?—A. He called out to the men to turn out, Why don't you turn out; you have sent me out here, why don't you turn out?

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything about the Europeans having come?—A. No.

Q. What did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard do while all this was going on?—A. He remained walking about in the rear of the quarter-guard.

Q. Did he make the men load when you told him to do so?—A. No he gave no order whatever; he asked me what was the use—the man was mad.

Q. Was there time for the Jemadar of the quarter-guard to have come to the assistance of Lieutenant Baugh and yourself, if he had chosen to do so?—A. Plenty of time; the men were all dressed.

Q. Were any other sepoys of the regiment about at the time?—A. A great number from each company were between the bells of arms, in Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. Did none of these say or do anything?—A. Not one; a native officer came forward, Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, and addressed the sepoy Mungul Pandy; one half what he said I could not understand, as he was at some distance from me.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, the prisoner now before you, address the sepoy Mungul Pandy, or say anything to him?—A. No, not a word.

Q. Do you know whether the Jemadar is a relative of the late sepoy Mungul Pandy?—A. No, I cannot swear to that.

Q. When the sepoy Mungul Pandy fired at the Adjutant, did you see him taking aim?—A. Yes, he took a deliberate aim, standing.

Q. Are you still suffering from the wounds you received?—A. Yes, I was severely wounded in two places, and bruised about my arms with the blows from the butts of fire-locks.

Q. Do you know what sepoys struck you with their fire-locks?—A. I could not recognize them; there was one man of the Light Company, but I could not swear to his features.

Q. Did the sepoys of the guard (quarter-guard) show any inclination to assist you?—A. No; on the contrary, they beat me.

Q. How do you know they beat you?—A. When I left the guard to go out to assist Lieutenant Baugh the guard were dressed. Before Mr. Baugh came, I was standing for ten minutes in rear of the quarter-guard, and had full opportunity to see whether any other portion of the regiment had put on their regimentals. I am confident they had not time to do so. Also, there is a picket mounts at sundown, but those men wear blue pantaloons. The men who struck me had white pantaloons on; all the remainder of the regiment were dressed in Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. How far from the quarter-guard is the place where Lieutenant Baugh and yourself were engaged fighting with sepoy Mungul Pandy?—A. Sixty or seventy yards, not more.

Q. During the time you were at the quarter-guard, what was Mungul Pandy, sepoy, doing?—A. Walking about with his firelock, sometimes at the shoulder, sometimes bringing it up to the present. Four times he presented it at me when I went beyond the rear of the quarter-guard, but he did not fire.

Q. Did he say anything during this time?—A. He called out to me to get out of his way, and repeated the words, "Come out, men, come out, men; you have sent me out, why don't you follow me?"

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court rose and proceeded to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported to be unable to leave his quarters on account of his wounds.

The Court being re-assembled at Lieutenant Baugh's quarters, and the Court, prosecutor, prisoner, and interpreter being all present, Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh is sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. You are Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and were so on the 29th March last?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to the Court the occurrences on the parade of your regiment on the afternoon of that day?—A. On the afternoon of the 29th March, about 5 o'clock, it was reported to me by the Havildar-Major of the regiment that a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandy, was out in

front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, and had fired at the Sergeant-Major; I told the man to go and report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler in command of the regiment, ordered my horse, and galloped down to the parade. Immediately on pulling up at the quarter-guard, a shot was fired and my horse fell; as soon as I could disentangle myself from my horse, I took a pistol from one of my holsters and presented it at Mungul Pandey, the sepoy who had fired the shot, and who was then in the act of reloading. He stopped reloading, and I immediately fired and rushed in, sword in hand, to secure the sepoy Mungul Pandey; I had advanced halfway, when he drew a tulwar (a native sword), which I was not aware he had about his person; I continued my advance, and engaged the sepoy Mungul Pandey. During a conflict of eight or ten minutes, I received three wounds, one of which totally disabled my left hand; a shot was fired close by, and I perceived myself gradually being hemmed in; as I was bleeding profusely I commenced retreating, and was enabled to make good my retreat by the assistance rendered me by Shaik Phultoo, sepoy, since promoted to Havildar, and reached the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd Native Light Infantry, in the adjoining lines. During the conflict, with the exception of the Havildar aforesaid, not a man from the quarter-guard or the regimental lines, attempted to give me the slightest assistance.

Q. Did you give any orders to Jemadar Issuree Pandey, the prisoner before you, or say anything to him when you rode up?—A. No, not that I recollect.

Q. Who were the people who hemmed you in?—A. I cannot exactly say, but I believe they were men of the regiment.

Q. Were they dressed in regimentals?—A. I could not exactly say, for they were all in rear of me.

Q. Did you receive any blows from behind?—A. I got one at the back of the head, which I believe was given by the butt of a musket.

Q. While you were engaged with the sepoy Mungul Pandey, did you hear a shot fired?—A. Yes; there was a shot fired close by.

Q. Did you hear the sound of a bullet?—A. No; I cannot say I did that, I was too much engaged.

Q. From what direction did you hear the shot fired?—A. From the direction of the quarter-guard.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did this occur?—A. About fifty or sixty paces.

Q. During this occurrence, did you hear or see anything of the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard?—A. No, not during the conflict.

Q. Was your horse wounded with a bullet?—A. Yes.

Q. During the time you were engaged with Mungul Pandey, were you impeded in any way from using your weapon to the best effect?—A. No.

Q. Did sepoy Mungul Pandey say anything when you first approached him?—A. Not a word.

Q. From whom did you receive the wounds you have spoken of?—A. The one in the throat and the other in my hand I received from Mungul Pandey.

Q. Did you see any one strike the Serjeant-Major?—A. No, I saw the Serjeant-Major tumble as though he had been struck down by a blow from behind.

Q. When you rode up to the quarter-guard did you see any of the guard in front of the guard-house?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they dressed, and how many do you think were there?—A. They were dressed, I cannot tell the number.

Q. Did you call upon any of the guard to assist you?—A. I was so anxious to prevent the sepoy Mungul Pandey reloading, that I had not time to say much; but as far as I can recollect, when I rode up I said, Why are not some arrangements made to secure this man? or something to that effect: I received no reply.

Q. Had not there been considerable excitement amongst the sepoys on account of a new kind of cartridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Were not the 19th Regiment Native Infantry expected to arrive in the station?—A. Yes, they were.

Q. Were the sepoys of your regiment informed why the 19th Regiment was to be marched in?—**A.** I believe they were aware. A parade was held, and General Hearsey informed the men that he expected he would receive orders to disband the corps.

Q. On the 29th of March last was it known that any Europeans had arrived at the station?—**A.** I believe it was.

Q. Do you know how long the prisoner now before you has served as a native officer?—**A.** I do not; I believe he is an old Jemadar.

Q. Do you know whether there is any relationship between the prisoner and the late sepoy Mungul Pandey?—**A.** I believe there is none.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. Did the Adjutant give me any orders to seize the sepoy?—**A.** I gave no other order than that I have mentioned.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, the 11th of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Barrackpore, Saturday, April 11, 1857.

The Court assembled this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at the 34th Regiment Mess-house; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor and Prisoner all being present, except Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.

Shaik Phultoo (Mussulman), Havildar, Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

(The witness being wounded and weak, sat down.)

Q. Will you state to the Court how you got your wound?—**A.** About a quarter to 4 in the afternoon of the 29th of March, I went out to ease myself; on returning to the bell of arms of No. 3 Company, I saw Mungul Pandey, sepoy, come out of his hut and proceed in the direction of the quarter-guard, wearing his regimental coat and cap, with a musket and sword in his hand. He proceeded to the quarter-guard, and then loaded his musket, and ordered the bugler to sound the assembly. He was shouting out, The Europeans are come; you will be forced to bite cartridges contrary to your religion; come out, all of you, with me.

Q. Where did the sepoy Mungul Pandey load his musket?—**A.** On the left, about twenty paces from the quarter-guard.

Q. Where did he then go?—**A.** He stood near No. 6 Company bells of arms, and threatened the bugler if he did not sound the assembly.

Q. Did the sepoy remain any time at the bells of arms of No. 6 Company?—**A.** A little while.

Q. Where did he then go to?—**A.** He went out on the parade between the 6th and 7th Company bells of arms, and marched up and down.

Q. How far was this from the quarter-guard?—**A.** About thirty paces.

Q. Was any attempt made to prevent the sepoy loading by the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—**A.** No, none was made.

Q. When the sepoy was loading his musket, where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—**A.** The Jemadar was in front of the guard-house outside.

Q. Was the place at which the sepoy Mungul Pandey loaded visible from the quarter-guard?—**A.** Yes, he came out from his hut in the act of loading, and had finished his loading near to No. 6 bells of arms.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard say nothing to the sepoy?—**A.** He did not say a word.

Q. What did the sepoy then do?—**A.** He walked up and down on the road in front of the lines, about thirty paces from the quarter-guard. When the Serjeant-Major came from the left of the lines in front towards where the sepoy was, the sepoy Mungul Pandey retired a little way further

on to the parade-ground from the quarter-guard ; when the Serjeant-Major came along near to the quarter-guard, the sepoy Mungul Pandy took a deliberate aim and fired at the Serjeant-Major. The Serjeant-Major was not hit, and went into the quarter-guard.

Q. Where were you when the Serjeant-Major went into the quarter-guard?—A. I was under the shelter of a peepul tree, three paces (about) from the quarter-guard.

Q. What took place between the Serjeant-Major and Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—A. The Serjeant-Major complained that the Jemadar took no steps to prevent the sepoy from firing at him.

Q. What did the Jemadar say in reply?—A. He said nothing. He and the sepoys were standing about.

Q. Did you hear the Serjeant-Major tell the Jemadar to load?—A. He ordered the Jemadar to take steps to seize the sepoy.

Q. Did the Jemadar take any steps?—A. None whatever.

Q. What happened after this?—A. The sepoy took aim at him again, whenever the Serjeant-Major showed himself.

Q. When the Adjutant came up, where did the Adjutant come to?—A. He stopped his horse near the quarter-guard, where he was.

Q. Did the Adjutant say anything?—A. He spoke to the Jemadar, and asked him why he had taken no measures to apprehend the sepoy.

Q. Did the Jemadar make any reply?—A. The Jemadar made no reply. He was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. What happened then?—A. I was myself telling the Adjutant to look out and take care of himself, when Mungul Pandy took aim and fired, and shot the Adjutant's horse on the left thigh.

Q. Did the Jemadar or any of the guard tell the Adjutant where the sepoy was?—A. I did not hear any one tell him.

Q. What occurred then?—A. The Adjutant drew his pistol and went at the sepoy, and said to me, Shaik Phultoo, come with me. I went, and the Serjeant-Major came out also. Mungul Pandy was rapidly reloading his musket. The Adjutant fired and missed. We advanced so quickly that the sepoy had not time to load. There was a combat between the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major against the sepoy ; the sepoy wounded both the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major ; I came up when the first blows were struck, and caught Mungul Pandy round the waist, and extended one hand to avert the blows from the Adjutant, and was wounded by Mungul Pandy by a sword-cut on that hand. I retained my hold on Mungul Pandy with one hand, and told the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major to retreat.

Q. Did any sepoy of the quarter-guard, or did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, come up to assist the Adjutant?—A. No, not one.

Q. Did any of the sepoys of the guard come up, and what did they do?—A. After the Adjutant had retreated a little way, four sepoys came out from the quarter-guard and struck the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with the butt of their muskets from behind.

Q. Did you recognise any of these four men?—A. No, I did not ; I was then holding sepoy Mungul Pandy, lest he should again attack the Adjutant.

Q. When, and why, did you let go?—A. When the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major had got off ; these men who struck the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with muskets threatened to fire upon me if I had not let go.

Q. When you were holding the sepoy Mungul Pandy, did you call out to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—A. Yes ; I said, Send four sepoys to seize him : I have got hold of him ; he can do no harm.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any answer?—A. No.

Q. Was the distance such that assistance could have been given at the moment?—A. It was about thirty or forty yards ; assistance could have been given in a moment.

Q. Did you at any time see any inclination among any of the sepoys of the quarter-guard to assist?—A. Not when I was there.

Q. Was a shot fired during the fight?—A. Yes ; from the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you see Mooklar Persaud Pandey, the late Drill Havildar?—
A. I did not see him.

Q. Did Mungul Pandey continue to call upon the men of the regiment to turn out?—A. He continued to call upon them to turn out, as they would have to bite the cartridges.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. When sepoy Mungul Pandey came out and threatened the bugler, where was the bugler?—A. Near the guard-house.

Q. At what distance was the sepoy then?—A. About twenty paces.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sobha Singh (Seikh), sepoy, 6th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being a prisoner, is brought into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you one of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at this station, on the 29th March, the day when the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment were cut down?—A. I was.

Q. State what you saw.—A. When the sepoy Mungul Pandey came out and fired at the Serjeant-Major, I was lying on my charpoy undressed; I hurriedly put on my clothes. The Adjutant came down afterwards on his horse, and Mungul Pandey then fired at him and wounded the horse; the Adjutant then drew a pistol, fired at the sepoy, and missed him; he then drew his sword and advanced upon him; Mungul Pandey wounded him with a sword and the Serjeant-Major also. I was in the quarter-guard at the time; I heard the Jemadar say to us, "Don't go out, unless I give you orders; am I not in command of the guard?"

Q. Did any sepoy show any desire to go out to assist the Adjutant?—
A. I and another, Seikh Atma Sing, and two Hindoostanees, whose names I don't know, but whom I can recognise, wanted to go, especially when we saw the Serjeant's sword broken. The Serjeant-Major asked the Jemadar for his sword when his was broken.

Q. Did any sepoy of the guard go out to where the fight was going on?—A. Yes, Hurry Lall Tewarry of the Light Company went out and struck the Serjeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the guard try to prevent him going out?—
A. I do not know whether he tried to stop him, but he went, whether with an order or without I do not know.

Q. When that sepoy returned to the guard what did the Jemadar of the guard do?—A. He told him to go and change his pantaloons, on which there was blood.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with him, or did he confine him?—A. He did not confine him; I did not hear the Jemadar say this about changing his clothes; I have been told so by Mehee Lall, sepoy.

Q. Was a shot fired when the fight was going on?—A. I did not hear, there was a great row.

Q. What happened when the Colonel of the regiment came up?—A. The Colonel came and asked if we were loaded; we were not loaded then. The Colonel then ordered us to shoulder arms and quick march. When we had gone twenty paces the sepoy presented his piece, and the Jemadar stepped behind the guard, and halted it and went towards the Colonel. I did not hear what was said; the guard was then faced right about, and arms were piled and caps were taken off.

Q. Did you see sepoy Hurry Lall Tewarry come back to the guard after changing his clothes?—A. I saw the blood on his clothes. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards he was wearing clean pantaloons with the guard.

Q. As far as you can judge are you of opinion that the guard would have continued to advance if the word "halt" had not been given by the Jemadar?—A. We were going on when the Jemadar halted us.

Q. During the whole time did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard do anything for the assistance of the officers?—A. Nothing whatever.

Q. In what way did you or any other sepoy of the guard show a desire to go out and assist the officers?—A. Both I and others spoke to the Jemadar, and said, Your officers are being murdered outside; why don't you do something? I offered to go myself to their assistance.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—A. "People will be killed, and what answer shall I give? Don't you go without orders."

Q. Did the Jemadar look on while the fight was going on?—A. He was, with all the rest, looking on.

Q. Did any other sepoy than those you have alluded to show any desire to go out to assist?—A. Not that I know; they were standing about.

Q. How many sepoy were absent from the guard at that time?—A. They were all there with the exception of the four sentries.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. When the Sergeant-Major asked for a sword where were you?—A. The Sergeant-Major was wounded, holding his hand to his head. I was outside the quarter-guard where the sentry is.

By the Court.—Q. How many sepoy went out from the quarter-guard?—A. I only saw one, Hurry Lall Tewarry.

Q. Did this sepoy strike the Adjutant?—A. He struck both.

Q. When the guard was halted and ordered to the right-about, who gave the order to right-about?—A. The Jemadar.

[The witness withdraws.]

Atma Sing (Seikh), sepoy, 6th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being a prisoner, is brought into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you on the quarter-guard of the regiment on the day when the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major were wounded?—A. Yes.

Q. State what you saw.—A. I saw the sepoy Mungul Pandey fire at the Sergeant-Major. The sepoy Mungul Pandey called upon the men to come out for their religion. The Adjutant came up, and Mungul Pandey taking aim fired and wounded the Adjutant's horse. A conflict took place between the Adjutant and the sepoy Mungul Pandey. The Sergeant-Major was also with the Adjutant. I saw the Adjutant wounded and the Sergeant-Major's sword broken.

Q. What did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard do all this time?—A. The Jemadar was at his guard, which was collected. The Jemadar shut the doors of the quarter-guard looking on to the parade. Four men of the guard wanted to go out to help the Adjutant, but the Jemadar prevented them, saying there were no orders for them to go.

Q. How do you know these four men wanted to go out to help the Adjutant?—A. When Sheik Phultoo called for four sepoy to seize Mungul Pandey, then the Jemadar would not let any one go.

Q. Did you hear Sheik Phultoo call out for assistance?—A. I heard him.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—A. He said, If you kill that sepoy you will be hung, and if he kills you what shall I do?

Q. What was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard doing while the fight was going on?—A. He remained with his guard.

Q. Did he give no orders for any one to assist?—A. No, he did not.

Q. Did any sepoy of the guard go out to the fight?—A. Hurry Lall Tewarry, who has since absconded, went out and struck both the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Where was the Jemadar at this time?—A. He was outside the guard, looking on at the fight.

Q. What did the Jemadar do when Hurry Lall Tewarry, sepoy, returned to the guard?—A. I saw Hurry Lall Tewarry change his clothes; they were bloody: the Jemadar did nothing.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with that sepoy when he came back, or did he confine him, or say anything to him?—A. He did nothing with him.

Q. Had the sepoy changed his clothes before the Colonel came to the guard?—A. Yes, before he came.

Q. When the Colonel came up, did the guard get an order to advance?—A. The Colonel ordered the guard to load, which was done, and afterwards to advance, which we did, for about twenty paces, when Mungul Pandey aimed at the Jemadar. The Jemadar fell behind the guard and halted them, and returned and spoke to the Colonel. I did not hear what he said. The Jemadar afterwards ordered us to the right-about, which was done, and afterwards caps were removed from the nipples. In the meantime General Hearsey arrived, and asked if the guard was loaded. He was told that they were, but the caps were not on. He then ordered them to be put on, and the guard to march first at the quick, then at the double. Mungul Pandey then shot himself, having first aimed towards the guard.

Q. When the sepoy first came out in front of the guard, and called to the men to come out, did the Jemadar do anything?—A. He did nothing; he gave no order.

Q. How do you know four men wanted to go out?—A. They asked the Jemadar to be allowed to go out. I was one of the four. Mehee Lall, sepoy, was one, Sobha Sing was another, and I myself and another man whose name I don't know.

Q. Did Colonel Wheeler give the order to advance, or did he repeat the order to the Jemadar?—A. I did not hear how many times, I was in the ranks.

Q. What did the Jemadar say when you four sepoys wanted to go out?—A. He said, "If you kill the man, you will be hung." He prohibited us from going.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Mehee Lall (Hindoo), sepoy, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, a prisoner, is brought into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you one of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the day when the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major of the Regiment were wounded on the parade?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the sepoy Mungul Pandey go out on to the parade?—A. I saw him on the parade, when I returned from going out to ease myself.

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything?—A. He said, "Come out, sepoys! come out for your religion!" and told the bugler to sound the assembly.

Q. Did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard then do anything or say anything?—A. No, he did nothing.

Q. Did you see the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major fired upon by sepoy Mungul Pandey?—A. I was in the rear of the quarter-guard, and heard the sound of the firing. I did not see the musket fired.

Q. Did you afterwards see the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major fighting with the sepoy Mungul Pandey on the parade?—A. I saw it from the front of the guard-house. We had all gone in front, when a sentry shouted out, "He is killing the Adjutant!"

Q. Where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, then, when the fighting was going on?—A. He was with the guard in front of the quarter-guard.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any orders when the fighting was going on?—A. He gave no orders. He stood looking on.

Q. Did any men of the guard express a desire to go out to assist their officers?—A. Yes; Atma Sing, Sobha Sing, Sew-buccus Tewarry; and I myself asked the Jemadar to let us go to the assistance of the officers.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—A. He prevented us from going. He said, "You are not to go without orders."

Q. When the fighting was going on, was a shot fired?—A. I heard a shot fired. I heard the report of three shots fired.

Q. Did any sepoy of the guard go out to where the fighting was going on?—A. I saw Hurrylall Tewarry, of the quarter-guard, come back from the place where they were fighting, with his pantaloons bloody.

Q. Did you see Hurrylall Tewarry, sepoy, strike any one?—A. I saw him strike the Sergeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Did sepoy Hurrylall Tewarry return to the quarter-guard?—A. Yes.

Q. What did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard say—did he say anything to him?—A. He ordered him to change his clothes.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with sepoy Hurrylall Tewarry?—A. No, he was not.

Q. Did he order him into confinement?—A. No, he did not.

Q. Did you see sepoy Hurrylall go out from the quarter-guard on to the parade, to where the fighting was going on?—A. I saw him go out.

Q. Did he say anything when he was going out?—A. No, he rushed out without saying anything.

Q. Did the Jemadar call him back?—A. No.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. Why did you want to go out from the quarter-guard?—A. To assist the Adjutant, as it was my duty.

[The witness withdraws.]

Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Are you now Acting Adjutant of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go with Colonel Wheler, commanding the regiment, to the quarter-guard of the regiment, on the afternoon of the 29th March last?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you state what then took place?—A. On arriving at the guard, the sepoy Mungul Pandey was pointed out to us parading in front of the guard, about 120 yards off, calling out something; I could not hear what he said. Colonel Wheler ordered part of the guard to load, and afterwards the whole guard, and gave the order to Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, who was commanding the guard, to advance and capture the sepoy Mungul Pandey. The Jemadar took me aside, behind the quarter-guard, and said, "It is of no use, they will not advance; they will take the man's part; they are with the man:" or words to that effect. I said, "Nonsense, you must go where you are ordered; fall in with your guard, and obey the orders you have received." The Jemadar fell in with his guard in a reluctant kind of manner, and advanced them some eight or ten paces, when the guard halted. The Jemadar fell to the rear. This state of things lasted for two or three minutes. I went in the direction of the 43rd Native Infantry to try if I could get a rifle; as I went along to the left of our lines, General Hearsey, commanding the division, rode up to the guard, and the guard advanced with him, and some twelve or more mounted officers, when the man, Mungul Pandey, sepoy, knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Did Colonel Wheler have to repeat the order to the Jemadar to advance?—A. I think more than once, I can't be positive: to the best of my belief the order was given more than once.

Q. When the guard advanced with the Jemadar a little way and then halted, who halted it?—A. I did not hear any order given to halt, whether it was done by any mutual understanding between the Jemadar and the guard, I cannot say. The Jemadar was on the right of the guard. I was on the left rear. From where I was, I could not see the Jemadar.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 13th April.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Barrackpore, April 13, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day at their former place of meeting. The President, members (except Jemadar Dewan Allee, Artillery), Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoner, being all present, the examination of Captain Drury is continued.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. When yourself and Colonel Wheler arrived at the quarter-guard, did Jemadar Issuree Pandey make any report of any sepoy of his guard having gone out and taken part in the conflict?—A. He made no report of that nature.

Q. Is Hurry Lall Tewarry, sepoy, of the Light Company, now present with the regiment?—A. No; he has deserted, the second day after the affair occurred, namely, the evening of the 31st March.

Q. When you went up with Colonel Wheler, did you see many men of the regiment collected about the bells of arms of the different companies?—A. Yes; a great many.

Q. About how many men were in the lines, off duty, on that afternoon?—A. About 400, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, from reports I have received.

Q. After the Jemadar had told you that the men of his guard would not touch the sepoy, did he again get an order from Colonel Wheler to advance with his guard?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he then obey?—A. He obeyed so far as to advance some ten paces in a hesitating manner.

Q. Had the Jemadar done his duty with alacrity and without hesitation, are you of opinion, from all you then observed, that the men would have continued their advance?—Q. I think they would.

Q. Did you see General Hearsey march off the guard?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the guard continue to advance with General Hearsey until the sepoy Mungul Pandey shot himself?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. Did I not tell Captain Drury to shelter himself lest he should be fired upon?—A. I cannot recollect whether he did; numbers of men told me to do so; amongst them a member of this Court, Sewumber Pandey, Subadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Judge-Advocate to Court.—It appears that this Subadar has a knowledge of the whole of this case, and yet has sat as a member. This was altogether unknown to me, and ought to have been stated to me by the Subadar when the charges were read out.

The Court is closed.

The Court re-opened.

Q. Did the Colonel give me an order to fire upon the sepoy Mungul Pandey, or to seize him?—A. He got orders to seize him. His guard was loaded. It was, of course, at his option either to shoot him or to bayonet him, to secure him in whatever way he chose.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Is the Jemadar an officer of long standing, or recently promoted?—A. I think he is an officer 1850 or 1851.

[The witness withdraws.]

Lieutenant J. Hearsey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called in Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. You are Aide-de-camp to General Hearsey commanding the Presidency Division?—A. Yes.

Q. On the afternoon of the 29th March, did you go down with General Hearsey to the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry? If so, please state what took place there.—A. The Major-

General came up. He asked the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard why he did not seize the man. He replied, "What does it matter, Kyapurwa? he will only shoot some of us." The General then asked if the muskets were loaded. The Jemadar replied that they were, but they were not capped. The General then told the men to cap and follow him, which they did; on the guard nearing sepoy Mungul Pandey, about fifty or sixty yards, he knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Did the General have to report any order to the Jemadar now before the Court?—A. No.

Q. Was there any hesitation, as far as you could see, in the guard obeying the orders of the General?—A. At first there was a little. The men did not seem to assemble quickly.

Q. Did the Jemadar appear to obey willingly the orders of the Major-General, or otherwise?—A. He showed a little hesitation at first.

Q. Did you observe any one speak to the rear-rank as they were advancing?—A. No.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar say anything more than the words you have stated?—A. Nothing more than what I have said.

Q. Had the Major-General a revolver pistol in his hand?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the Major-General show to the guard that he had it?—A. He had it in his hand. He had no holsters, I think.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoner is put on his defence and states as follows:—When the sepoy, whose name I don't know, but who has since been hanged, came out on to the parade, I was informed of the same by the Havildar of the guard, who said that the man was in front of the guard with a sword and loaded musket. I sent immediately to inform the regimental officer of the day, and also the Serjeant-Major by the Naick of the guard, Emam Khan, and also to the Adjutant. I then called out to Mungul Pandey, "Have you heard the orders General Hearsey gave on parade; are you going to obey them?" I then ordered some sepoy of the guard to seize the prisoner. The sepoy threatened me if I did not sound the assembly, when I screened myself behind the peepul tree. I also ordered the door of the bells of arms to be shut, and said, "Don't allow any blockhead to approach." I also told the bugler not to sound the assembly, or he would be blown away from a gun. The Serjeant-Major then arrived. I then left the shelter of the peepul tree, and told the serjeant to take care of himself. I then heard a shot fired from the parade. I don't know if it was fired at the Serjeant-Major or myself. I then sent four sepoy to seize the sepoy, and said, "Whoever seizes him will be a brave man." The sepoy whom I told to go were from different companies, and said to Shaick Phultoo, who has since been promoted, "The other sepoy are in regimentals, you are in undress, you will be able to get behind him." I said to the Serjeant-Major, "Keep in shelter yourself, or you will be killed." The Adjutant then came up. Then Mungul Pandey fired, and hit the Adjutant's horse on the thigh. I said to the Adjutant, "Your horse is wounded; do you stay here, and let me go and seize the sepoy." I said to the sepoy, "What are you doing?" The Adjutant then fired his pistol. The Serjeant-Major said something to the Adjutant. I said to the sepoy, "What are you looking at; do not you see the Adjutant's horse has been struck? Go forward." I then saw the sepoy strike the Adjutant and serjeant, and also the Serjeant-Major's sword broken. Shaick Phultoo then ran up towards the sepoy and the Serjeant-Major. Another sepoy was also with him, of the Light Company; he was not of the guard. Mungul Pandey then loaded his musket and aimed at me. I then retreated, as I thought my sword was of the same kind as the Serjeant-Major's, which had broken. A Sikh sepoy then went towards the Serjeant-Major. I said to him, "Take care where you are going to; why are you going towards the Serjeant-Major?" This Sikh sepoy was on the guard, a stout man, I don't know his

name. The Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant were both wounded. I sheathed my sword first, and said, "Who has wounded you; was it Mungul or another sepoy?" The Serjeant-Major then told me to give up my sword. I did not give it, I retreated. I then said to the men of my guard, "You have allowed four men to be wounded; why have you done so? you could have prevented this if you had liked; you have connived at it." I then determined to report this to all authorities. I proceeded to the house of the officer of the day, and related to him all that happened. I asked him if I should go and report it to the General myself, or whether he would go. The officer of the day told me to go, and take care of my quarter-guard. I told the men of the guard to seize the sepoy in any way they could. Four or five sepoy got ready. I asked if they were loaded. I said, "If any European officer should come I will go in front; you come behind." After this the Colonel and Captain Drury came. I then told the Colonel and Captain Drury to keep in shelter. The Colonel then ordered me to load the guard. I loaded the guard, and called Captain Drury aside, and said, "I doubt about two or four of the men of the guard." Captain Drury said, "Never mind." I then again told him to keep in shelter, and the Colonel also. The Colonel asked if we were ready, and ordered us to shoulder arms; we advanced about twenty or twenty-five paces, when three sepoy spoke, and said, What! are not the Colonel and Captain Drury coming? I then halted the guard, and ran towards the Colonel, and said, The guard are disobedient. The Colonel then ordered me to bring back the guard. The General, General Hearsey, Sahib Bahadoor, then arrived, and asked if we were loaded. I said, we are, but the caps not on. The General then ordered me to shoulder arms, which I did, and to quick-march, which I ordered the men to do, then afterwards to double. General Hearsey had a loaded pistol in his hand; as we advanced, the sepoy first presented his musket at us, and then shot himself. The General then gave orders about the funeral ceremonies for the man. The General then told us to unload our muskets. This is all. Some of the sepoy on the guard were young, and there were no non-commissioned officers at the moment with me.

The prisoner being asked, says, I have no witness to call.

The defence is closed.

The Court is closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandey, No. 1 Company of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of both charges preferred against him.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandey, No. 1 Company of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Barrackpore, April 13, 1857.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY, *Subadar-Major,*
43rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, *President of*
the Court.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate-*
General.

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the*
Court.

Approved and confirmed.

G. ANSON, *General and Commander-in-chief.*

Simla, April 20, 1857.

The Court closed proceedings on this trial at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., and adjourned until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Remarks.

It is unnecessary for General Anson to observe that it is a most painful duty to order the execution of the sentence of death upon any officer or soldier of the army he has the honor to command, but there is not in the whole of the evidence on which Jemadar Issuree Pandey has been convicted, one single extenuating circumstance upon which he could rest a claim for mercy.

The extreme punishment of military law has been justly awarded, and General Anson trusts that the enormity of the crime will be regarded with horror by every native officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of his army. Should, however, there be any, still undetected, who have looked on with apathy or passive encouragement at the act of mutiny of which the Jemadar has been found guilty, his ignominious end, and that of sepoy Mungul Pandey, will be a warning to them of the fate which awaits all mutineers, and which General Anson would fain hope will have a beneficial influence upon their future conduct.

G. A.

April 20, 1857.

 Inclosure 17 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st April last, I am directed to return the original proceedings of a General Court-martial on the trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandey, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny and sentenced to suffer death, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that it has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

 INCLOSURES IN No. 11.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of an European Special Court of Inquiry, to investigate into the conduct of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty at the quarter-guard of that corps, on the 29th of March ultimo; also the evidence taken (voluntarily given) from four men who were on duty with that guard, when they were ordered to be put into fetters.

These documents I wish to be laid before Government.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Captain Richards to Major Mathews.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

WITH reference to station morning orders of this date, I have the honor, by desire of the Brigadier Commanding at Barrackpore, to inform you that the Special Court of Inquiry of which you are President is convened with the view of eliciting the circumstances attendant on the Adjutant, the Serjeant-Major, and a sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, having been wounded in the lines of that regiment, on the evening of Sunday, the 29th March, 1857.

I have, &c.

J. RICHARDS, *Captain,*
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Inclosure 3 in No. 11.

*Assistant Surgeon Allen to Colonel Wheler, Commanding 34th Regiment
Native Infantry.*

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

IN reply to your demi-official letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I consider it would be hazardous at present to the health of either Lieutenant Baugh, or Serjeant-Major Hewson, for the Court of Inquiry to assemble at their quarters now for further investigation.

In the event of no unfavourable symptoms showing themselves during the next twelve or sixteen hours, the further investigation required by the Court of Inquiry may perhaps be proceeded with, and due notice of which shall be given to the Officiating Adjutant of the regiment for your information.

I have, &c.

JAMES ALLAN, F.R.C.S.

Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry directed in station morning orders of to-day, to assemble at the mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at 11 A.M., to investigate circumstances which occurred yesterday evening in the lines of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

President :

Major Matthews, 43rd Regiment N.I. (Light).

Members :

Major Cooke, 2nd Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers).

Captain Greene, 70th Regiment N.I.

Interpreter :

Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Regiment L.I.

Colonel Wheler, commanding 34th Native Infantry, will produce evidence.

The President, Members, and Interpreter, all present.

Letter dated Barrackpore, 30th March, 1857, from the Officiating Major of Brigade to Major Matthews, President of the special Court of Inquiry, is read and appended.

Colonel Wheler proceeds to call the following evidence :—

First evidence.—Shaick Phultoo, Grenadier Company, 34th Native

Infantry, Acting Lance Naick at the drill, is called into Court, and duly cautioned.

Q. State what occurred yesterday evening at the lines of your regiment.—A. At about half-past 3 o'clock, a sepoy of the 5th Company of my regiment, of the name of Mungul Pandy, came out of the lines on to the parade-ground with a musket and tulwar; he had his regimental coat on, and havresack, he had also his military cap on. A report of the above was made to the Serjeant-Major, who came out near to the quarter-guard, in his uniform. The sepoy fired at him, and missed. The Serjeant-Major then went into the quarter-guard and told Issurce Pandy, the Jemadar of the guard, to make arrangements about seizing the sepoy. The Jemadar did not obey the order he had received; he did nothing. The Serjeant-Major sent some one to call the Adjutant of the regiment, who came riding up, after about a quarter-of-an-hour, in uniform; he came close to the quarter-guard, no one telling him that there was a sepoy on parade with his musket loaded. While I was telling the Adjutant of the sepoy being there, the sepoy fired a shot, wounding the Adjutant's horse. The horse fell, the Adjutant falling with it. The Adjutant had a loaded pistol in his hand. The sepoy was about thirty yards off when he fired. The Adjutant told the sepoys who were about him to seize the sepoy, but no one obeyed his orders; the Adjutant went towards Mungul Pandy, and also the Serjeant-Major. The Adjutant fired his pistol at the sepoy and missed him; the sepoy then came at them with his sword and wounded the Adjutant on the face, and on his left hand. The Serjeant-Major drew his sword. Some sepoys from behind knocked down the Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant with the butts of their muskets: they got up and ran away.

This evidence corrects the above statement, and now says: that after Mungul Pandy had cut down the Adjutant and the Serjeant-Major, some sepoys knocked them down with the butts of their muskets. I don't know who they were, but they had their regimentals on. I got wounded myself in the hand trying to protect the Adjutant when Mungul Pandy was cutting at him. I had got Mungul Pandy down, a great number of sepoys, in undress, were assembled round us; they abused me, saying, "Why don't you let him go?" and struck me on the back and on the head with stones and shoes. I then let him go: the Adjutant had got out of the way in the mean time.

The witness having had the above read to him, now states:—"I let Mungul Pandy go when the Serjeant-Major, as well as the Adjutant, had got clear away."

By the Court.—Q. Where, and how far from Mungul Pandy, were you when you saw him go out on the parade?—A. I was near the kote of the Grenadier Company of the regiment. Mungul Pandy came out from the centre of the lines; he was about 100 yards from me.

Q. What did you hear him calling out?—A. He called out to the whole regiment to turn out, the Europeans had arrived.

Q. Were there many men present, and within hearing, on the occasion; and how did they act?—A. All that were in the lines were present looking on, but were quiet. Mungul Pandy called out, "The magazine has come of the Europeans, and the Europeans are here to make us bite the new cartridges, and destroy our religion."

Q. Was there any sympathy or exhibition of feeling shown by the men who were looking on when Mungul Pandy called out to them to turn out?—A. No, not any whatever, except that Jemadar Lalla Gunness, of the 5th Company, remonstrated with him, and said, "Havn't you heard that you are not to bite the cartridges? don't make a disturbance."

Q. Were all those men still spectators when the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major were fired at by Mungul Pandy and assaulted?—A. Yes, they were all looking on.

Q. Did any one of them step forward to assist you in defending the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major?—A. Not one of them.

Q. How many men in uniform assaulted the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with the butts of their muskets?—A. Three or four men, but I don't know whether they belonged to the quarter-guard or the pickets.

Q. How do you account for not recognizing them?—A. I was wounded and confused.

Q. Were there any commissioned or non-commissioned officers amongst those men you saw in uniform?—A. I did not see any.

Q. How were the men of the regiment engaged at the time of the occurrence, and were the bells of arms open?—A. Some were open, and some shut, and some of the men were engaged in cleaning their accoutrements.

Q. Prior to yesterday's occurrence, had any similar manifestation displayed itself amongst the men of the regiment?—A. No, not that I know of.

[The witness withdraws.]

Second witness.—Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, No. 5 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly cautioned.

By the Court.—Q. State to the Court what occurred yesterday in your regiment?—A. I was sitting, yesterday, in my house when Goorbucus Sing, Pay Havildar of the company, came and told me, "I don't know what has come over Mungul Pandey, sepoy; he is walking about on the parade with a musket and tulwar." I went to the front of the lines, near the kote of my own company, and saw him on parade walking about. I sent Gobin Sing, Havildar, to report to the Serjeant-Major, the Adjutant, and the commanding officer. I also sent Goorbucus Sing, Orderly Havildar of the company, to report to Captain Allan in charge of the company. I heard Mungul Pandey got the musket from kote to clean.

Q. Did you see Mungul Pandey yourself, and what was he doing?—A. He was walking about in front of the quarter-guard, distant about 125 paces.

Q. Did he say anything at all?—A. He called out for a bugler to blow the assembly, and said, All who are men turn out at 3 o'clock.

Q. What did he do after this?—A. I saw him discharge his musket in the direction of No. 6 or No. 7 Company. I do not know whom he fired at. He immediately reloaded, and walked backwards and forwards in front of the lines.

Q. What occurred after this?—A. Serjeant-Major came up in rear of the quarter-guard, and told the Jemadar of the guard, Issuree Pandey, to make his men fall in; they did so. Afterwards I saw the Adjutant coming up on horseback towards the quarter-guard. He was pretty close to it when Mungul Pandey fired at him, wounded his horse, which fell down, the men of the guard rushed up to pick up the Adjutant. Mungul Pandey was about 80 or 100 yards off when he fired at the Adjutant. The Adjutant got up instantly, and went towards Mungul Pandey with a pistol in his hand; and, accompanied by the Serjeant-Major and Sheik Phultoo, who came from the direction of the Grenadier Company, the Adjutant discharged his pistol at him, and missed; he then threw the pistol at him. The Adjutant drew his sword, as also the Serjeant-Major; the sepoy then drew his tulwar, and they fought together. I spoke to some sepoy of the quarter-guard to go and assist the Adjutant; when they got a short distance Mungul Pandey threw down his tulwar, and seized his musket by the barrel, and was striking with the butt-end of it, but I could not see whom he struck. I saw Sheik Phultoo seize him by the waist; I afterwards saw Mungul Pandey loose again, but I don't know how it happened.

Q. Did you see any sepoy, either in dress or undress, strike the Adjutant or Serjeant Major?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Did any of the sepoy assist the Adjutant or the Serjeant-Major?—A. Only one man, Hurlall Ditchit, or Tewarry (I don't know which), got up to them; all the rest returned, when the Adjutant made a sign to them to do so.

Q. Is it likely the Adjutant, when his life was in danger, would make a sign to those who were coming to assist him, to go away?—A. I cannot say, but I saw him make a sign.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court adjourns till to-morrow at 11 A. M., it being 4 o'clock P. M.

Barrackpore, April 1, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day, pursuant to adjournment. President, members, and interpreter, all present.

Letter dated Barrackpore, March 30, 1857, from Assistant-Surgeon Allan, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to Colonel Wheeler, commanding the 34th Native Infantry, is appended; a record to this effect having been inadvertently omitted in the former day's proceedings.

In consequence of the above letter, and the Brigadier's having informed the President of the Court that it was advisable not to hurry the inquiry, there has been a delay of one day. Colonel Wheeler proceeds to call in evidence.

Third evidence.—Mooktar Persaud Pandey, Havildar, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and has had explained to him paragraph 11, section 22, Military Regulations.

Q. State what occurred on the parade of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 29th of last month.—A. Between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of last month, a sepoy, Mungul Pandey, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, standing near the quarter-guard of the corps, called out to the bugler of the guard to blow the "assembly;" I was in my house close by, and heard him. I came out, and saw him standing near the quarter-guard, with his musket and a tulwar; he was abusing the bugler, and saying, Why don't you sound the bugle? I will shoot you if you do not. I said to Issuree Pandey, Jemadar, on duty at the quarter-guard, Confine the man, I think his musket is loaded. The Jemadar said, I cannot do so. I then said, If you don't confine him, I will report the circumstance to the Captain (meaning the Captain of the Jemadar's Company). At the time we were in front of the quarter-guard: we went to the rear of it, and I told him, You have neither confined him nor reported the circumstance, which you ought to have done. I then ran to Captain Drury, and told him what had happened; he said he would come immediately, and told me to go that instant to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, and tell him to confine the sepoy on his (Captain Drury's) authority. On this I ran to the Jemadar, and found him, the Serjeant-Major, and some sepoy, standing in rear of the quarter-guard. I gave Captain Drury's order to the Jemadar. The Jemadar said, How can I confine him, his musket is loaded? I said, It is the Captain's orders, he is to be confined some how or other; you have a guard with you; he repeated what he had before said. I then ran and reported the occurrence to Captain Allan, of my Company; I found he had gone to parade. I then returned, and when I had arrived opposite the line of the Grenadier Company, I saw the Adjutant on horseback; he rode up to the quarter-guard, and stopped his horse; the sepoy called out to him to come in rear of the guard. He was looking round when Mungul Pandey, sepoy, fired; the Adjutant's horse fell, and the Adjutant fell backward; he got up and seized a pistol, and rushed towards the sepoy; the serjeant-major and Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, followed him from the right of the quarter-guard, at about eight or ten paces' interval. The Adjutant, when some ten or twelve paces from Mungul Pandey, fired his pistol at him; he missed, and threw the pistol at Mungul Pandey. By this time the Serjeant-Major and Sheik Phultoo had got to within two or or three paces of the Adjutant. The Adjutant and Serjeant-Major drew their swords, the latter made a cut at the sepoy; he lifted up his musket to guard the cut, and the Serjeant's sword broke off at the hilt. The sepoy then took the musket in his left hand, and drew his tulwar, with which he made a cut at the Adjutant; at this time a sepoy of the quarter-guard, Hurrylall Tewarry, of the Light Company, rushed forward, Sheik Phultoo having seized Mungul Pandey round the waist from the rear; he was, however, still fighting with the Adjutant, who received a cut on the left hand, which fell down by his side. Mungul Pandey then broke away from Sheik Phultoo, and wounded him with a sword-cut. It was at this time Hurrylall Tewarry, who had rushed from the quarter-guard, struck the Serjeant-Major over the head with his musket; the Adjutant and Sheik Phultoo had withdrawn. Hurrylall Tewarry again lifted up

his musket, and struck the Serjeant-Major, who fell, and Hurrylall Tewarry went back to his guard. Shortly after, the Serjeant-Major got up, and made towards his house; the sepoy Mungul Pandey made two or three cuts at him. Mungul Pandey then went out to the parade in front of the quarter-guard, and loaded his musket; having done so, he walked backwards and forwards at about 150 paces in front of the guard, calling out something which I did not make out, excepting once, when I heard him say, If any one comes near me I will shoot him. The Colonel and Captain Drury then came to the quarter-guard; the Colonel gave the order for two sepoys to load, afterwards for four, and then for the whole guard. The Colonel told the Jemadar to take his guard and seize Mungul Pandey; the Jemadar took his guard about eight or ten paces to the front, halted them, and came back himself to the Colonel and Captain Drury, reporting, said the man's musket is loaded, and he says he will shoot any body who goes near him. The Colonel and Captain Drury said to the Jemadar, "What! are you afraid then, that you have returned?" He replied, "The sepoys say they will not advance without a European officer." The Colonel said, "This is shameful; if you don't want to go, bring your guard back." The Jemadar then ordered them to the right-about, and brought them back, then ordered arms. The General afterwards came to the quarter-guard with a number of gentlemen; he asked the Jemadar if his men were loaded; he said they were. He then ordered the advance, and all proceeded towards Mungul Pandey; when they had got ten or fifteen paces, he sat down and shot himself.

Q. Did you hear a musket fired by any one besides Mungul Pandey?—

A. No.

Q. How many musket-shots did you hear fired?—A. I heard one when I was reporting to Captain Drury, and a second when I saw Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh's horse shot under him.

Q. Did you hear a third musket-shot when the struggle was going on between the Adjutant, the Serjeant-Major, and Mungul Pandey?—A. I did not.

Q. What reason did Mungul Pandey assign to the bugler when he ordered him to sound the assembly?—A. I didn't hear him assign any reason.

Q. Had you a distinct view of the scuffle while it lasted?—A. Yes, I had; they were about 100 or 125 paces off; I was standing near a peepul tree, 8 or 10 yards to the left of the quarter-guard.

Q. What other men of the quarter-guard, besides Hurrylall Tewarry, did you see go forward?—A. No others went forward.

Q. Did you see any men of your regiment, of any other guard, in uniform, with muskets in their hands?—A. No, only those of the quarter-guard.

Q. Were many men of your regiment witnesses of the whole occurrence, and what did they do?—A. Yes; I should say from 100 to 125 men were looking on.

Q. What was the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard doing all this time?—A. He did nothing.

Q. How did Mungul Pandey get possession of his musket and cartridges at the same time?—A. The bells of arms are open at 2 o'clock, and sepoys can take out their arms and accoutrements to clean.

By Colonel Wheler.—Q. During the time that I was standing near the quarter-guard did you hear any one remark to me that the man in front (meaning Mungul Pandey) is a Brahmin, and no one will fire at him?—A. I did not.

[The witness withdraws.]

4th Evidence.—John Lewis, bugler, No. 8 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly cautioned.

By the Court.—Q. Were you on duty at the quarter-guard on the 29th of last month?—A. I was.

Q. Did any one call out to you from the front to blow the assembly?—A. Yes, the sepoy who lies wounded in the hospital, his name I don't

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know, ordered me to sound the assembly, and threatened to shoot me if I did not; I said I could not without proper authority.

Q. Did the sepoy assign any reason for making such an unusual request?—A. No, he did not to me, but I heard him say to a sepoy, by name Mehee Lall, I am doing this for my religion.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh to take his evidence.

By the Court.—Q. State to the Court what occurred on parade on the 29th of last month.—A. On the afternoon of the 29th, at about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock, the Havildar-Major, Madhoo Tewarry, came and reported to me that there was a sepoy of No. 5 Company out in front of the regimental quarter-guard, who had fired a shot at the Serjeant-Major; I told him to report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler; ordered my horse, put a brace of pistols in my holsters, and proceeded at full gallop to the spot. On pulling up at the quarter-guard a shot was fired by a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandey, and my horse fell; not a sign was given me by any of the guard as to the proximity of my danger, and though I once called out to the Jemadar Issuree Pandey, in command of the quarter-guard, saying why was not some arrangement made to secure this vagabond, he stood perfectly quiet and indifferent. On seeing Mungul Pandey, sepoy, about to reload his musket, as soon as I could disentangle myself from my horse, I took a pistol from one of my holsters, and presented at the sepoy, who was about fifty paces from me; he stopped loading and began retreating, but he again stopped, and I fired, and immediately rushed on sword in hand to secure him; I had not reached him half-way when the sepoy drew a tulwar, which I was not aware he had about him. I stopped and turned round to see where my horse was, intending to get my second pistol, and seeing him gone I concluded the pistol in the holster had gone with him, so continued my advance and engaged the sepoy. I must now call the Court's attention to a remarkable fact: My Syce states that on coming up to where my horse had fallen he saw Mooktur Persaud Pandey, the late Havildar-Major, standing close by with my remaining loaded pistol in his hand; the Syce asked him, Where did you get that pistol? he said, I just now picked it up; so that Mooktur Persaud was positively standing by with my sole means of defence in his hand, both keeping it from me and not using it in my defence, though only a short distance from me; during my conflict with Mungul Pandey both I and the Serjeant-Major were jostled a good deal by men who were about us: a shot was fired by some man so close to us that I saw the Serjeant-Major put up his hands to his head, as though he had been hit; I received a severe cut on my left hand, and two other wounds, one on my head and one on my neck, the one on my head I believe was from the butt of a musket. The Serjeant-Major complained to me when returning, that as we were retreating he was knocked down by some of the sepoys of the quarter-guard; I, myself, saw him in the act of falling, and it seemed as if he had been struck by some one behind him; he, however, got up and joined me, and we both went to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd. A sepoy of the name of Shaick Phultoo, Grenadier Company of my regiment, assisted me to the best of his endeavours during the whole of the fight, and received a severe sword wound in his hand. To the best of my belief my getting out of the business in the way I did was principally owing to this sepoy, as he drew off the attention of the men from us on himself, and allowed us time to retreat.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did the conflict take place?—A. I should say at about fifty or sixty yards.

Q. Was there time for the men of the quarter-guard to have come to your assistance when your horse fell to the time of the conflict?—A. There was plenty of time, but none came to my assistance; my horse fell only eight or ten paces from the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you see any sepoy regimentally dressed with a musket in his hand near you during the scuffle?—A. Most of the men that were near me were behind me; the only men that I could see were the Serjeant-Major,

Shaick Phultoo, and Mungul Pandy. I was so much excited that I could not take upon myself to say more than the above; my whole attention was taken up with the conflict.

Q. From what direction was the last musket shot fired, and could it by any possibility have been fired by Mungul Pandy?—A. I believe it to have come from the direction of the quarter-guard, and not from Mungul Pandy, certainly, as he was in front of me.

Q. Did you make a sign to any men not to come to your assistance?—A. Most certainly not.

The Court now proceeds to the quarters of the Serjeant-Major, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, where Serjeant-Major James Hewson, of the 34th Native Infantry, lies wounded: he is duly cautioned.

By the Court.—State to the Court what occurred on the parade of your regiment on the 29th of last month.—A. Between the hours of 4 and 6, P.M., the Naick of the 2nd guard came to my bungalow, and reported that a sepoy of No. 5 Company had dressed himself and loaded his musket, and was standing in front of the quarter-guard. I immediately ordered the Naick to acquaint the Adjutant of the regiment. I then dressed myself and went out on the parade. On reaching the left first kote, that of the Light Company, a sepoy, regimentally dressed, but without his pantaloons, took deliberate aim at me with his firelock; the shot did not take effect. I then went round in rear of the kotes towards the quarter-guard. During the time it took me in doing so, the man loaded his piece and then returned in front of the quarter-guard. I found some of the men on duty at the quarter-guard dressed. I ordered the native officer to make them fall in. He told them to do so; they grumbled, but did not obey his order, nor did the native officer, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No. 1 Company, draw his sword. I then spoke again to the native officer, and told him that it was his business to do his duty, and arrest the sepoy, Mungul Pandy. He answered me, "What can I do? the Havildar is gone to report the circumstance to the officer of the day, and the Naick to the Adjutant." I then ordered two men to be stationed, one on the right hand and the other on the left of the quarter-guard, and to keep an eye on Mungul Pandy. Several times I went beyond the quarter-guard, and each time the sepoy presented his piece at me, at the same time saying, "Get out of the way or I will shoot you." Several of the sepoys that were standing round about in undress, called to me to get out of the way, also the native officer of the quarter-guard. I recognised the native officer of No. 5 Company, Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, and the Color-Havildar Mooktar Persaud Pandy. Gunness Lalla advanced between the quarter-guard and No. 5 Kote, and spoke to Mungul Pandy, calling on him to throw down his arms, and he refused. A little after this time I heard the sound of horse's hoofs, and the Adjutant of the regiment came riding up. He called out, Where is the man? and I immediately answered him, Look to your left, and ride to the right for your life, for he will fire at you. The words were hardly out of my mouth, when the sepoy Mungul Pandy fired. The horse fell; the Adjutant then drew a pistol, having first dismounted, fired at Mungul Pandy, and missed him. The Adjutant then rushed with his sword drawn up to the sepoy. I also followed him, drew my sword, at the same time calling out to the guard to come on and take the sepoy. The sepoy loaded, but had not time to put on the cap. Before the Adjutant reached him he drew a tulwar. He made a feint at me and cut the Adjutant. I struck at the sepoy several times, but was knocked down from behind. On rising up I found that the men who struck me were all dressed in regimentals, and had their firelocks, but no bayonets fixed. I rushed again at the man, and caught him by the collar. I received some cuts and was again knocked down by blows from muskets; and when down the second time I received a blow from a musket on my head. On rising up, I saw the Adjutant walking away, covered with blood. I followed him. On arriving near my own bungalow, opposite the Light Company Kote, I heard footsteps, and on turning round I saw the Jemadar of the quarter-guard following me. I told him, You have acted shamefully, and I will place

you under arrest. I tried to grasp his sword, but he stepped back and prevented my taking it. I then saw my wife a few yards off, and she brought me to the Sergeant-Major's bungalow, of the 43rd Light Infantry. Outside it I again saw Lieutenant Baugh. I then saw his hand was cut very badly.

Q. Did the Naick of the quarter-guard when he reported to you, mention the reason of Mungul Pandey's arming himself?—A. He said he had drunk bhang and intoxicated himself, and I myself heard Mungul Pandey, when I was near the quarter-guard, calling out to the regiment to turn out.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did the Adjutant's horse fall?—A. About five or six yards to the left, and ten yards to the front.

Q. Did any of the guard advance to pick him up?—A. Nobody came to his assistance.

Q. Were there many men assembled near their bells of arms, and looking on; and if so, did any of those come to his assistance?—A. There were a great number in undress, and none of them came to the Adjutant's assistance.

Q. Did you see any one strike Lieutenant Baugh with a musket?—A. Yes, I saw a sepoy dressed in regimentals strike him; but I could not recognize his features.

Q. Did you hear a shot fired while you and the Adjutant were engaged with Mungul Pandey?—A. Yes I did, from behind, close by in the direction of the line.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with Hurrylall Tewarry, sepoy of your regiment, and did you see him during the scuffle referred to?—A. I know him; he was there, along with seven or eight other men in uniform, with muskets; but though I have a strong suspicion, I am not quite certain that he struck me.

Q. Did you receive assistance from Shaick Phultoo, sepoy?—A. I cannot say; I did not observe him.

There being no further evidence to produce, the Court adjourned at 6 P.M., *sine die*.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, President.*

W. A. COOKE, *Major, 2nd Grenadiers, Member.*

GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain, 70th Native Infantry, Member.*

A. F. CORBETT, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the Court.*

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,
Commanding at Barrackpore.*

The Court re-assembled this day at 6 o'clock A.M. at the Mess House of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, agreeably to Station Orders of yesterday, for the purpose of taking further evidence, particularly as to the conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty at the Regimental quarter-guard on the 29th March, 1857.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

The President and members all present.

Ensign Chamier, Interpreter 34th Regiment, is appointed Interpreter to the Court, in the place of Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Light Infantry, on another duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court.

By the Court.—State to the Court what happened on the evening of the 29th of last month at the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.—A. Captain Drury called at my house, and informed me that there was a man parading in front of the lines, exciting the men to mutiny. I immediately proceeded with him to the lines, calling upon the Brigadier, whose house was in my way, and reporting the circumstance to him. On arriving at the lines, I found all the men gathered in rear of their kotes.

I at once went to the quarter-guard, and on my way there I saw the man walking up and down in front. It was reported to me and Captain Drury, that Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant, and the Sergeant-Major, had both been wounded by the sepoy on endeavouring to secure him. On arriving at the quarter-guard I directed two or three men to load. Captain Drury suggested it would be better to order the whole guard to load, which I did. I then directed the native officer to take his guard and secure the sepoy. He murmured, and said, The men won't go. I reported two or three times to the native officer, it is ("hookon hue") ordered. He at last ordered the guard to advance. They did so six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on. I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front is a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life to order an European officer, with the guard, to seize him, as he would no doubt have picked off the European officers, without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard, and reported the matter to the Brigadier, who was standing in the street dividing the 34th and 43rd Regiments. On this General Hearsey came up, and proceeded towards the 34th quarter-guard, and a number of officers were with him. He rode up to the quarter-guard, and directed them to advance. They did so for a few paces, when the sepoy in front shot himself.

Q. After you ordered the guard to advance, and they halted, did the native officer order them to halt, or did they halt of their own accord?—A. I cannot say, as I did not hear the order given.

Q. Did you give the order to load through the Jemadar commanding the guard, or did you give it direct from yourself to the men?—A. I am not quite certain, but I think it was through the Jemadar.

Q. Was that order readily obeyed?—A. Yes, I believe it was.

Q. What are the Court to understand by your last answer, inasmuch as you were a witness as to the manner of carrying out of the order?—A. On re-considering, the order was sluggishly obeyed.

Q. What was the conduct of the Jemadar throughout; did he exert himself as he ought to have done?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Did the refusal of the guard to advance extend to the whole of the guard, or was there any exception?—A. I did not notice any exception.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper and determined example, do you think the men would have advanced on his order?—A. I do not think they would, that is, to seize the prisoner, or to touch him.

Q. When General Hearsey placed himself at the head of the guard, and ordered them to advance, did they obey his order at once, and did they show any hesitation during that advance?—A. They appeared to obey the order in starting off at once. After advancing a few paces, I noticed the rear rank began to step short, and did not lock up till directed to do so by an officer who was mounted in the rear.

Q. Were there any young sepoy in the guard who were on guard duty for the first time on that day?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Was there any other European officer present of your own regiment except Captain Drury, when the guard refused to advance on your order?—A. I did not see any.

[Witness withdraws.]

Captain Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court.

By the Court.—State what happened on the evening of the 29th of last month at the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.—

A. I accompanied Colonel Wheler down to the lines, on reaching which we saw Mungul Pandey parading up and down, at about 100 or 120 yards in front of the quarter-guard with a musket in one hand, and a tulwar in the other. He kept calling out something; I couldn't understand what he said; he spoke in a defiant manner. Colonel Wheler first of all ordered part of the guard to load; I suggested that they should all load, that no invidious distinction should be made under existing circumstances. The

Colonel gave the order and the men loaded, after which the Jemadar of the guard took me aside, said he wished to say something; he said, "It's no use, the men won't go; even if you go, they won't follow you; they would take the man's part." I pretended to pooh-pooh it, saying, "That was all nonsense; whatever orders the guard received they must obey." Colonel Wheler then ordered the guard to advance under the Jemadar; he murmured, but led the guard on some ten paces to the front in an unwilling manner, when the guard halted, but whether by any word or sign from him, I can't say, as he being on the right of the guard, I couldn't see if he moved his hand or made any sign. Matters seemed to be getting so serious that I suggested to Colonel Wheler that I should go and try and get a rifle somewhere and shoot the man, when I went up towards the lines of the 43rd, to try and get one; at this moment General Hearsey rode down, accompanied by some officers on horseback, and was joined by several others. On his arrival on parade, he rode up to the guard, who advanced with him some paces, when the man knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper and determined example, do you think the men would have advanced on his order?—A. It is a difficult question to answer; but I think the men would have advanced, though I much doubt whether they would have fired at, or injured him in any way.

Q. Did the non-commissioned officers of the guard show the same reluctance as the other to advance when ordered?—A. I didn't notice any one man in particular, except the Jemadar, he being the responsible person in command in the guard, but all showed equal wavering and reluctance.

Q. What reason have you for thinking that although the guard might have advanced if properly led, they would have refused to shoot Mungul Pandey?—A. I judged partly from what the Jemadar told me, still more so from their sulky and reluctant manner, also from their natural disinclination to kill a man of his caste, and also from the fear of the opinion of their comrades in the lines, as it is impossible to say, there being a very large proportion of Brahmins in the regiment, who were approving or otherwise of what the man was doing.

Q. Were there many men of your regiment present on the occasion?—A. Almost all; they were clustering about in rear of the bells of arms.

Q. Were any of them invited to do the duty which the quarter-guard refused to do?—A. No; certainly not in my hearing.

Q. From what you saw of their manner and bearing on the occasion, do you think they would have obeyed an order to shoot Mungul Pandey?—A. I doubt it, though individually I am certain there are numbers who were well affected; still I think the fear of consequences from their comrades would have deterred any one man from being the first to come forward on the occasion. I think that the men distrust one another, and neither dare do or say anything tending to criminate a comrade.

Q. How many Seikhs are there in your regiment?—A. Seventy-three. by the last monthly return.

Q. Had Colonel Wheler called them out, would they have shot Mungul Pandey?—A. I really cannot say. I have the highest opinion of the Seikhs in every way. I don't think they are mixed up in these disturbances, but for the reasons I stated above, and their being in such a minority, I think they would have feared to come forward; I think had volunteers been called for, there would have been a quiet slinking back of the men into their huts.

Q. Were there any young sepoy on duty at the quarter-guard on that day, who were on duty for the first time?—A. There were one or two who joined from the last squad of recruits somewhere in the middle of last month. I can't say whether they had been on duty before, but I think they must have been once or twice.

Q. Did you expostulate directly with any of the men of the guard, at the time referred to?—A. No; I was on parade in a subordinate position my commanding officer being there, and I had nothing to say to the guard.

[Witness withdraws.]

There being no more evidence to call the Court closes its proceedings.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, 43rd Light Infantry, President.*

W. A. COOKE, *Major, 2nd Grenadiers, Member.*

G. N. GREENE, *Captain, 70th Native Infantry, Member.*

The Court adjourns at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, 43rd Light Infantry.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to Captain Richards, Officiating Brigade Major.

Sir,

Barrackpore April 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter of this date to my address, for the information of the Brigadier commanding the station, reporting what took place at the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, when in conversation with some of the prisoners on Sunday last.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 11.

Ensign Chamier to Captain Drury, Acting Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Wheler, commanding the regiment, the following circumstance :—

On Sunday evening last, I accompanied Captain Drury to the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, who was directed to make arrangements for fastening the hands of the Seikh sepoy for whom handcuffs could not be procured large enough.

In the course of putting a few questions to the prisoners, I was informed by three sepoys there confined that the Jemadar commanding the guard had prevented them seizing Mungul Pandey, saying, Do not go near the madman. These sepoys refused to state whether they were prohibited rescuing the Adjutant; but two Seikhs distinctly stated that the Jemadar ordered them not to go to the rescue of the Adjutant. They then said that they would repeat this before a Court; and added, To prove this, if the Jemadar had not the courage to use his own sword, why did he not give it to the Sergeant-Major, whose sword was broken?

Lieutenant Bushby, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, was visiting the guard at the time, and, I have no doubt, will corroborate the greater portion of the above statement.

I have, &c.

F. E. A. CHAMIER.

Barrackpore, April 7, 1857.

Sobha Sing, sepoy, 6th Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, a prisoner in the quarter-guard, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, voluntarily states as follows :—

I was on duty on Sunday, the 29th March, 1857. In the afternoon, I saw the prisoner, Mungul Pandey, walking about the parade with a musket. I, and one or two others, asked the Jemadar if we should load. He said, You take your orders from me.

The Sergeant-Major came up and asked for the Jemadar's sword, as his own was broken. The Jemadar refused to give it. The Jemadar distinctly refused to let any one go to the rescue of the Adjutant, and said, If you go at all, you must go by my orders. Before this, the Jemadar had prohibited our seizing the sepoy, who was walking up and down the parade. One of the sepoys of the guard, and of the Light Company, I think (I should know him if I were to see him), ran forward, and, with the butt-end of the musket, struck the sergeant. The Jemadar did not order the sepoy to attack the sergeant, but did not stop him. The sepoy and Shaikh Phultoo both arrived about the same time. At one time, some sepoy of another regiment was passing the prisoner, who called out, If you do not give me some water from your lotah, I will fire at you. Havildar Mooktar Persaud Pandey was standing by the bells of arms, but offered no assistance.

Atma Sing, sepoy, 6th Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, voluntarily states as follows :—

I was on duty at the quarter-guard on the 29th March, when the sepoy Mungul Pandey came forward on the parade. The Jemadar shut the front door of the quarter-guard, and assembled the guard in the rear. I, Sobha Sing, and two others not Seikhs, offered to seize the prisoner, but the Jemadar would not allow it. After the sergeant had broken his sword, he asked the Jemadar for his, which the Jemadar refused. We offered to go to the rescue of the Adjutant, but the Jemadar said, When you get the orders from me, then you will go.

Taken by me, in the presence of Major Matthews, commanding 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Ensign*.

Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler to Captain Richards.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the statement of Sewbucus Tewarry, of the 8th Company, and Mehee Lall, of the 1st Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who were on the quarter-guard on the 29th March, 1857, taken in the presence of myself, Lieutenant Bunbury, subaltern officer of the day, and Lieutenant Grierson, Quartermaster of the week.

The two statements differ with regard to what is said about receiving the word "halt," after advancing by my orders. The latter one, by Mehee Lall, I beg to state, is the more correct one of the two.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel*.

Sepoys Atma Sing and Sobha Sing having been taken to the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, recognise the prisoners Sewbucus Tewarry, of the 8th Company, and Mehee Lall, sepoy, 1st Company, both of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sewbucus Tewarry, on being called on, states as follows :—

On the day when Mungul Pandey fired at the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, I was on duty at the quarter-guard of my regiment, and had obtained permission to go to the rear, when I heard a disturbance, and immediately ran and fell in with the guard.

Mungul Pandey came in front of the guard with a loaded musket and sword, and when the Sergeant-Major came out to the guard, he (Mungul Pandey) fired at him. I at once called out, Come, let us seize him; but the Jemadar called out that no man was to move without orders; that a report had been sent to the European officers, and, until orders were received from them, no man was to move.

We were all behind the quarter-guardhouse at this time, with the Serjeant-Major, who had run there after being fired at.

I did not see any man of the guard fire a shot during the conflict between the Adjutant and Mungul Pandey which ensued, but I saw Sepoy Hurlall Tewarry returning towards the quarter-guard with the cap of the Serjeant-Major, a sword-hilt, and a pistol. He was the only man who went to the front.

The whole guard wished to advance to the rescue of the Adjutant, but the Jemadar would not allow us.

Afterwards, when we had loaded and advanced a short distance, by orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Jemadar went up to the Colonel of the regiment, and said something to him (I don't know what), and then ordered us to halt, and right-about face.

Mehee Lall, sepoy, states as follows :—

On the day in question, I was on duty at the quarter-guard of my regiment, and had obtained leave to go the rear, and, on my return, seeing a disturbance was going on, I ran and joined the guard. Both when the Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant were fired at, I, and all the guard, wished to seize the sepoy Mungul Pandey, but the Jemadar in command ordered us not to advance until we got orders.

I saw Hurrylall Tewarry returning, with a pistol, a cap, and a sword-hilt in his hand, from the direction in which the affray had taken place.

His clothes were bloody, and I heard the Jemadar tell him to go and change them.

When the Jemadar refused to let us advance to the rescue, I saw sepoy Sobha Sing strike his head with the palm of his hand in grief.

Afterwards, when we had advanced some twenty-five paces, by order of the Colonel (after loading), the Jemadar halted us, on Mungul Pandey aiming at us, and then went and said something to the Colonel; after which, he ordered us to the right-about, to take off the caps, and to pile arms.

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 17, 1857.

I FORWARD the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, conducted by Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, assembled by my order, to take the evidence of Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and also Ramsahae Lalla, sepoy, in that corps. In this inquiry, we have a connected statement, but no evidence to prove such statement can be found.

From circumstances that have since occurred, I have but little doubt that these statements are founded in truth.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

P.S.—I return the documents received from you this morning.

Inclosure 9 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, assembled at Barrackpore, on Friday, the 17th April, 1857, by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, for the investigation of such matter as shall be laid before the Court by the Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Division.

President :

Brevet-Colonel J. D. Kennedy, 70th Regiment N.I.

Members :

Captain R. A. Smith, 19th Regiment N.I.

Captain Boswell, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.

Judge Advocate :

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter.

Lieutenant Wm. Grierson, 70th Regiment N.I.

The Court assembled this day at the quarters of the President of the Court, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to orders. The President, Members, Judge Advocate, and Interpreter all present.

The Court met with closed doors.

The Deputy Judge Advocate-General lays before the Court the following documents:—A statement of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain A. S. Allen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th February, with descriptive roll of sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, No. 8 Company of the regiment; the examination of sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, dated 11th February, with transmitting letter; a deposition of Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 10th February, and a statement of this Jemadar taken by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Abbott at Ishapore.

Judge Advocate.—The Major-General desires that a searching inquiry shall be made into the circumstances stated in the above documents.

Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called in, and states:

On the 26th of January, there was a halt of the three companies which went to Chittagong, at Calcutta, near the fort; Subadar-Major Ram Lall, of my regiment, was on guard at the Lieutenant-Governor's, at Allipore. On that day the guard was relieved and returned to Barrackpore. The Subadar-Major Ram Lall, and Subadar Muddeh Khan, and Subadar Lalla Gopul, and Jemadar Lalla Gunness, sent for the moonshee of the regiment, and had a letter written and sent off to Rajah Maun Sing. Ram Lall, Subadar-Major, came to my guard, which was at the treasury on the day that the guards were relieved. He arrived about 10 o'clock, and remained till 12, talking in a reasonable manner, loud enough for all the men to hear; telling them what they were to do, and that he was going off to Barrackpore, and could not remain there to conduct matters. On my guard there was a Havildar, Peer Ally, who used to go to Subadar Muddeh Khan, who commanded the Mint guard to eat with him. Peer Ally came to me, and awoke me, on the night of the 26th of January, and told me an order had come that I was to get ready my guard, and to send off two men to give information to the Mint guard. I sent two men, sepoy Gopul Ram, Light Company, and Chunder Sookul or Tewary, Grenadier Company, round to tell all the guards to be on the alert. Muddeh Khan sent word to me to say, that if there was any noise in the fort, to let him know. From that day, Subadar Muddeh Khan is

in the habit of abusing me. After we arrived here, about the 10th or 11th of February, I went up to see Captain Drury, commanding 8th Company, and on my return saw Muddeh Khan, Subadar, in the lines, crying. On the 14th February Muddeh Khan sent Havildar Peer Ally to me, to ask if I had told anything when at the Sahib's bungalow. I found great difficulty in making my communication; Captain Drury would not listen to me; and when I went to the Colonel's, Colonel Wheeler, he would not listen to me, because I did not come from Captain Drury. Then I went on duty to Ishapore, and told the Sahib there: since that I fell ill. The Subadar-Major, Mooktar Persaud, Havildar, formerly Drill Havildar, are trying to destroy me. I am afraid to leave my hut.

Q. How do you know that these persons sent for the moonshee, and wrote a letter to Rajah Maun Sing?—A. Peer Ally, Havildar, was my informant.

Q. Do you know if a regular communication was carried on, then, with Rajah Maun Sing?—A. I only know it from hearing it from Peer Ally.

Q. What part was your guard to take in the arrangements on the 26th January?—A. We were to remain on the alert.

Q. What treasonable things did Subadar-Major Ram Lall say?—A. He talked about the cartridges, and said he would not serve any longer; and some sepoy said the same.

Q. What arrangements did the Subadar say were going on?—A. He did not say what arrangements were made, but that he would not bite the cartridges; and the sepoy said the same, and that arrangements would be made. I understood that he was going up to Barrackpore, and would then make arrangements; and a plan was fixed upon afterwards.

Q. Were the sepoy aware that unusual precautions were taken in the fort?—A. Yes; a sepoy came out and told us that precautions were made, and that Europeans were posted at the gates.

Q. Have you heard what would have been attempted if these precautions had not been taken?—A. Subadar-Major Ram Lall would have taken the fort. I heard afterwards, on the 14th February, that it was the intention on the 26th of January, if the Subadar-Major had not been relieved from the Lieutenant-Governor's guard, with the aid of the three companies that were on the way to Chittagong, and with assistance that was to have been received from the King of Oude, to have taken the fort. Muddeh Khan, commanding the Mint-guard, and the Subadar-Major, were the ringleaders of this conspiracy. I heard afterwards that all the guards were to join.

Q. How did you hear this?—A. Peer Ally told me that he had overheard the Subadar-Major and Muddeh Khan, Gunness Tewarry, and Mooktar Persaud talking about it.

Q. How were the King of Oude's people to assist?—A. By all his men joining. All the four regiments here were to join, and also the Calcutta Native Militia.

Q. Did you hear how the troops were to be rewarded?—A. Their pay was to be increased to 10 rupees a-month. It was the common talk in the lines. I heard it mentioned too on the 6th February, and on the 5th at the meeting on the parade.

Q. Have you heard what caused the abandonment of the design of the 26th January?—A. I afterwards heard that a rumour had been sent up to Barrackpore to tell them that the authorities were on the alert in the fort, and that Muddeh Khan had said I had spoilt the plan by sending my two men to warn the guards in town to be on the alert. The sepoy came from the fort, and I believe from the authorities. I don't know the name of the sepoy. The design would have been attempted if the Subadar-Major had not been relieved from the Deputy-Governor's guard.

Q. Do you know what is the cause of the recent bad feeling amongst the native troops?—A. It originated in the dread of the sepoy losing their caste through the cartridges. Both Mussulmans and Hindoos were equally concerned.

Q. In what way did sepoy Kossersaud Doobee, No. 8 Company, and Mohun Sookul, No. 7 Company, induce you to go with them to the meeting on the parade-ground on the 5th February?—A. I had been on

fort duty in December and January, and returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd February. The 4th February passed tranquilly, except that I heard a good deal of talk about the cartridges. On the evening of the 5th February these two sepoys came and said, Mooktar Persaud Pandey calls you. I said, Where is Mooktar Persaud Pandey. They beckoned me on and told me to come along, saying, He is here; I went out on to the parade with them.

Q. Where is Mooktar Persaud's hut?—A. Immediately behind the quarter-guard, in the 5th Company lines. I went out by Mooktar Persaud's hut on to the parade; he was not in his hut.

Q. What did you see on the parade; did you see Mooktar Persaud there?—A. I consider that I recognized him partly from his figure, which is short and slight, and from his voice, which I have been accustomed to hear.

Q. What induced you to go out to this meeting?—A. I thought Mooktar Persaud Pandey was in his hut. I went because he is a very high Brahmin; all the native officers are in the habit of going to his house and staying hours there.

Q. Do the men still talk about the cartridges?—A. No; I disabused their minds to the utmost of my power. [The witness adds,] I am afraid of my life; I am accused of spoiling their plans and joining the Europeans.

Q. Did you recognize no one at that meeting?—A. I did not recognize any one.

[The witness withdraws.]

Ramsahae Lalla is called into Court, and, after being duly cautioned, states:

Q. Did you recognize any one at the meeting?—A. I did not go to it.

Q. From whom did you hear of the meeting on the 5th February?—A. It was the talk in the lines.

Q. Can you name any one from whom you heard what was to take place?—A. It was dark; every one was talking about it and I cannot particularize any one.

Q. What is the name of the regimental moonshee?—A. I don't know; he is called Moonshee; he was entertained at Lucknow.

Q. Can you state what the feeling now is in the regiment about the cartridge question?—A. The men are prepared to use them, but they still entertain suspicion about the paper being free from grease.

A variety of questions on different points have been put to this witness, but as the answers to all appeared to be quite useless they have not been recorded.

The witness appears to have no further knowledge of the meeting at Barrackpore than that contained in his statement.

The Court closed proceedings at 3 o'clock P.M.

Inclosure 10 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 18, 1857.

IN forwarding to you, for submission to Government, the proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry assembled at this station, by my orders, to take the evidence of the European officers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, with respect to the present state of feeling of the native portion of that corps, I beg to report that I quite agree with the opinion expressed by the Court, namely, that the Hindoos generally are not at present trustworthy servants of the State, though to myself individually they now are, and have invariably been, most respectful and obedient.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 11 in No. 11.

Major Ross to Brigadier Grant.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 14, 1857.

I HAVE been instructed by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Division, to acquaint you that the Special Court of Inquiry of which you are President, has been directed in this day's Division Orders to re-assemble to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving and recording evidence, for the information of Government, as to the present state of feeling and temper in the native portion of the 34th Regiment; for which purpose the Major-General considers that it will be probably sufficient merely to examine Brevet-Colonel Wheler, and the officers commanding or in charge of the seven Companies of that corps now at Barrackpore.

The Court will record their opinion as to the trustworthiness or otherwise of the 34th Regiment as soldiers of the State.

I have, &c.

A. H. ROSS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Inclosure 12 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry re-assembled at Barrackpore, on the 15th day of April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on a matter which will be communicated to the members by the President of the Court.

President :

Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., commanding at Barrackpore.

Members :

Brevet Colonel E. Amsinck, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Reid, 9th Battalion Bengal Artillery.

Major H. W. Matthews, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, Light Company.

Major W. A. Cooke, 2nd Regiment Infantry (Grenadiers).

Conducting the proceedings :

Captain G. N. Greene, 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, April 15, 1857.

THE Court re-assembled this day at 10 A.M., at the Mess House of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

The President, Members, and Officiating Judge Advocate, all present.

Read Presidency Division Orders of yesterday's date, directing the re-assembly of the Court, and nominating Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Reid, 9th Battalion of Artillery, a member of the Court in room of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hughes, 5th Battalion of Artillery, relieved from that duty.

Read, Barrackpore Station Orders of the same date, fixing the hour and place of re-assembly.

Read (marked Appendix A), and appended to the proceedings, Letter of Instructions No. 163, dated the 14th April, 1857, from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division, to the address of the President of the Court.

The Court proceed to call evidence.

1st Witness.—Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion as to the present state of feeling and temper in the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—

A. Of the temper and feeling of the three companies detached at Chittagong I am unable to speak. Regarding the seven Companies at Regimental head-quarters, I am of opinion that, since the latter end of January last, the men have been more or less in an excited state, on account of the new rifle cartridges, and they have shown this feeling both secretly and openly on some occasions. The first symptom of this excitement manifested itself in the latter end of January, when it was reported to me that there was a great deal of talking going on in the lines about the Government forcing the men to become Christians. I then ordered a quiet undress parade, in the hope of allaying the excited feelings of the sepoys. I explained to them that it was quite impossible for our Government to make them Christians by force; that such a thing had never been heard of since we came into this country; that faith in our religion must come spontaneously from the heart, and not from force; and that it was therefore very wrong of them to give way to such foolish reports. This apparently satisfied them, and they were afterwards quiet for a time. In the early part of February last Lieutenant Allen reported that a sepoy of the 5th Company (by name Ramsahae Lalla), had given information that a meeting of sepoys was to take place at a temple on the Fultah Ghat Road. The circumstance was reported on the same night to the Brigadier and the General by Lieutenant Allen and myself. The General suggested that an immediate roll-call should take place in the lines, which was done between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M. The sepoys, with one or two exceptions, were all present. Lieutenant Allen himself rode down to the temple where the meeting was expected to be held, but did not discover any trace of it. A day or two afterwards a Jemadar, by named Derriou, reported to Captain Drury that on the night previous to the one just referred to, a meeting of the men had taken place on the parade-ground; that he was present at it, and that it was held for the purpose of arranging for a meeting on the following night, and that he was invited to combine with them on the latter occasion; that he refused to do so, but that the object of the meeting was to plunder the station, and to destroy all the Europeans. In my opinion that meeting would have been held had it not been for the roll-call ordered by the General.

In the latter end of January several bungalows were burnt down, amongst others the electric telegraph bungalow. A general parade took place on the 9th February, when the subject of the cartridge paper was explained to the men by the General. That explanation seemed to quiet the men a good deal for the time.

On the 18th March the General again addressed the men on a public parade, about the cartridge paper and disbandment of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry; and at a regimental parade, on the following day, it was explained to the men that they were to break, and not to bite, the cartridges.

I would remark, that there must have been a smothered feeling in the regiment unknown to myself and the European officers, which, however, did not break out until the 29th March, when sepoy Mungul Pandey went out on the parade and tried to excite the regiment into a serious mutiny. When there, he called out to the men, "It is you who have sent me here, why don't you come out and join me?" This shows that many of the men must have been implicated with him, and such an inference is strongly supported by the fact of none of the men having gone forward to assist their officer when attacked by a mutineer, although at the time there must have been about 400 men in the lines looking on.

From all that has occurred, I am of opinion that it was the intention of the regiment to coerce and resist the Government, and that the feeling in the regiment was decidedly bad; but that now the men appear to be very much frightened.

Q. Do you consider that there now exists in the 34th Regiment Native Infantry a healthy feeling of loyalty towards the state?—A. I am of opinion that a healthy tone exists amongst the Mussulmans and Seikhs, but not so amongst the Hindoos.

Q. Have the men of your regiment, of any class, in any way manifested such contrition for past misconduct as to lead you to believe that they are now trustworthy?—A. No, there has been no such manifestation, but it has been reported to me that the Mussulmans are very angry at what the Hindoos have done.

Q. Did you, at the time of any of the late occurrences in your regiment, hear that the Mussulmans had stood aloof from the Hindoos?—A. No.

Q. Suppose your regiment were now ordered on field-service, would you place yourself at their head in full reliance upon their loyalty and good conduct?—A. No, I would not, because I could rely only upon the Seikhs and Mussulmans.

Q. What grounds have you for placing special reliance on the Seikhs and Mussulmans?—A. I judge from common report, and from two recent occurrences, viz., the good conduct of the Mussulman Subadar who was in command of the Mint Guard in Calcutta, and the gallant behaviour of Sheik Phultoo, Sepoy, on the occasion of the attack upon Lieutenant Baugh and the Serjeant-Major. Regarding the Seikhs common report is also in their favour, and I believe they would have acted like the Mussulmans referred to, had similar opportunities been offered them.

Q. In speaking of that portion of your regiment which you would distrust if employed on field service, did you intend to include the native officers of that class?—A. Certainly, because they have not done their duty of late. Had it been otherwise, recent events could not have occurred.

[The witness withdraws.]

2nd Witness.—Captain W. W. Aubert, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper in the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. For the last six weeks I have not been in the performance of regimental duty, and therefore cannot speak as to the present state of feeling and temper; but between May last year (when I returned from furlough), and the date of my entering upon my appointment at this station, I had observed a great want of respect on the part of the men towards their European officers. For instance, I frequently noticed, when I went to the lines on duty and in uniform, that the men did not stand up and salute me; a mark of disrespect for which I punished the men of my own company, and reported those of other companies. Again, when the regiment was coming down by water, in October and November last year, we encountered a severe gale in which three boats were wrecked, but not a single sepoy came forward voluntarily to assist the European officers in getting their boats out of danger. And, likewise, when the men's boats came into collision with those of the officers, the sepoys, who were seated above and looking on, never lent a hand to save their officers' boats from being damaged. In short, from all I have observed, I do not consider that the feeling and temper of the native officers and men are what they ought to be, and I am confirmed in this opinion by what I witnessed upon the evening of the 29th March, after Lieutenant Baugh was cut down. On that occasion I saw numbers of the men of all companies collected and passively looking on, and when I taxed them with cowardice in having allowed an officer of their own regiment to be cut down in broad daylight, within fifty yards of where they were standing, not one of them attempted any explanation; but they all seemed to regard the charge as a frivolous one, and some of them even laughed at it.

Q. Suppose you were now ordered to accompany your regiment on field-service, would you do so in full reliance on their loyalty and good conduct?—A. I would not.

Q. Does that feeling of distrust embrace men of all castes?—A. No, it extends to the Brahmins only. I think the men of other castes are inclined to be good and true, but nearly all the native influence in the regiment is in the hands of the Brahmins, who have also a numerical superiority.

Q. Would you, in time of need, place any special reliance on the loyalty of the Mussulmans or Sikhs?—A. I would, on both.

[The witness withdraws.]

3rd Witness.—Ensign F. E. A. Chamier, Interpreter, and Quartermaster 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper amongst the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. It is bad. I have observed that the native officers and men are generally disrespectful towards their European officers. An instance of the sort happened to myself only a fortnight ago. The Subadar-Major attended at my quarters, for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of reading and writing, preparatory to being sent in command of the Government-house Guard, Calcutta. I gave him a chair and treated him with all courtesy. As he sat down, he removed his turban from his head; when I desired him to replace his puggree, and pointed out to him the impropriety of his conduct, he neither attempted to excuse himself nor to apologise. This circumstance occurred on the day on which Lieutenant Baugh was wounded. Again, on the same day, when passing the quarter-guard, the Jemadar commanding it saluted me but neglected to put on his cap (he being in uniform); and shortly afterwards when I re-passed the guard, he repeated the salute in the same manner, although, on both occasions, he was standing close by his cot upon which his cap was lying.

Q. Do you consider that the bad feeling and disrespectful bearing of which you have spoken pervade men of all classes in the regiment?—A. No; I think that the Mussulmans and Sikhs are exceptions.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service in full reliance on the loyalty and good conduct of the men generally?—A. I would not do so, in full reliance on the Hindoos, but would decidedly trust the Sikhs and Mussulmans.

[The witness withdraws.]

4th Witness.—Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion as to the present state of feeling and temper amongst the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. I believe that with the exception of a few men (whom I can't name), the general feeling of the regiment is very good indeed.

Q. How do you account for the apathy exhibited by a large body of those men, in sight of where their Adjutant and Serjeant-Major were cut down by a mutineer, aided by sepoys from the quarter-guard, with the butts of their muskets?—A. I account for it because I think that there might have been some men who were perfectly willing to aid Lieutenant Baugh, but who did not do so from fear of after-consequences; I don't think that there are a dozen men in the lines who, under the present state of things, know who are their friends, and who are not. I also believe that the conduct of the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard on the 29th ultimo, had a great deal to do with preventing the men from acting as they ought to have done. I know both from the regimental records and from experience (he having been for some time a native officer of my own company), that he is a most litigious, untrustworthy man.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance upon the loyalty and good conduct of the native officers and men of all classes and castes?—A. Yes.

Examined by the Court.—Q. Has the behaviour of the native officers and men been of late respectful towards the European officers?—A. Personally, I have always found it to be so, but, during the last ten months, I have heard officers complain of a falling-off from what it used to be, and I believe it to be true.

Q. Did you, on a late occasion, express it as your opinion that the men were in a bad state, and that an officer's life was not safe in going to the lines?—A. Certainly not.

Q. How do you account for the falling-off in respect towards the European officers of the regiment?—A. I account for it by the lax state of discipline which has been allowed, by men being permitted to commit faults and receiving little or no punishment for the same. Also by the difficulty which officers of companies have experienced in getting adequate punishment for their men in cases when the offences were of so serious a nature as to require reference to a higher authority. In fact, to use the words of old officers of the regiment, the corps was commanded by the late Havildar-Major Mooktar Persaud Pandey. I wish it to be understood that the foregoing reply has no reference to the period during which Colonel Wheler has been in command of the regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

5th Witness.—Lieutenant A. C. Bunbury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Good.

Q. How do you account for the indifference shown, on the 29th ultimo, by the bulk of the men of the regiment in remaining passive spectators of a murderous attack on the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major by a mutineer supported by men on duty from the quarter-guard?—A. I cannot account for it.

Q. Have you noticed any change in the bearing and behaviour of the men towards yourself or towards any of the European officers?—A. None towards myself; but I have heard other officers speak of such a change.

Q. When did you first hear of that change?—A. I was absent from the station on fort duty last month, and whilst there I heard of it.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance on the loyalty and good conduct of the native officers and men of all castes?—A. Certainly I would.

[The witness withdraws.]

There being no more officers in attendance except Ensign G. R. Hennessy who informs the Court that he returned to the station only during the current month, having been for the three preceding months on fort duty, and consequently unable to speak to recent occurrences, or even present feeling; and also that he received charge of a Company on yesterday for the first time; the Court do not think that there would be any use in examining this young officer.

Opinion.

The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion that the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry are trustworthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos generally of that corps are not trustworthy.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*

E. AMSINCK, *Brevet Colonel, Member.*

C. S. REID, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*

W. A. COOKE, *Major, Member.*

GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain,*

Conducting the Proceedings.

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock P.M., *sine die.*

Friday, April 17, 1857.

Under instructions from the Major-General, commanding the division, conveyed through the President, the Court is re-assembled for the purpose of taking the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry (on the sick list), as also that of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. S. Allen, and Lieutenant J. T. Liscombe of the same regiment (on duty in Fort William), whose attendance at Barrackpore has been directed.

At a quarter-past 6 o'clock A.M. the Court proceed to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh.

The President, Members, and Officiating Judge-Advocate all present.

6th Witness.—Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh being present in Court, is examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. I do not exactly know what their present feeling may be, but their conduct hitherto has given me the greatest distrust in them. About two months ago, on the evening that the order came from Brigadier Grant for the men to be paraded in their Hindoostanee clothes, in order that the new cartridges might be shown to them, their conduct at that parade was most unruly and insubordinate, so much so that I took up two or three men (whom I had marked for having made use of very insubordinate expressions) to Colonel Wheler, who was on the parade-ground. The Colonel, however, advised that no further notice should be taken of them, saying that if the conduct of those men were to be noticed, he would for the same reason have to put half the regiment in confinement.

Again, about a month ago, the Subadar-Major was so extremely insolent to me on the parade-ground, that I was compelled to take him to the quarters of Colonel Wheler, by whom he was then and there severely reprimanded.

Again on the evening of the 29th ultimo, after my conflict with Mungul Pandey, when I was retreating severely wounded towards the bungalow of the Sergeant-Major of the 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, I looked towards the lines of my own corps, and seeing all the men collected outside, I said to those of the Light Company as I passed them, "You cowardly set of rascals! you see an officer cut down before your eyes, and not a man of you advances to assist him." They made no reply, but all turned their backs on me and moved away in a slow and most sullen manner. Indeed, the conduct of the men generally was at the time such that I do not hesitate to say that it is my firm conviction that all of them were cognizant of what was going to take place, fully prepared for what did take place, and all more or less implicated. On questioning some of the men a day or two afterwards as to where they were on the occasion referred to, I received the most futile and confused answers.

Q. Prior to the occurrence of the 29th ultimo, had you observed any change in the bearing and behaviour of the men towards their European officers?—A. I had observed that they were greatly wanting in respect towards the officers, and they performed their duty in such a sullen and sluggish manner that the Sergeant-Major one day remarked to me that he did not know what had come over the regiment.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance upon the loyalty and good conduct of native officers and men of all castes?—A. Most certainly not.

Q. Would you do so as regards those of any class?—A. Yes, I would rely upon the Mussulmans and Sikhs, because I think that those two classes are overawed by the preponderating influence of the Brahmins.

Examined by the Court.

Q. How do you account for the change in the general conduct of the native officers and men, as also for their altered manner and bearing towards their European officers?—A. I noticed it in December or January last, about the time that the general order was received for the formation

of the new Rifle Depôts, and the succeeding introduction of the new cartridges, and to that cause I attribute the change in question.

This witness's examination is closed.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the Court adjourn until 11 A. M. to-day, so as to allow of the arrival from Fort William of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Allen and Lieutenant Liscombe.

Friday, April 17, 1857.

The Court re-assembled pursuant to adjournment. President, Members, and Officiating Judge Advocate, all present.

7th Witness.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. S. Allen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and examined by the Officiating Judge Advocate.

Q. What was your opinion of the feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when you left this station on the 3rd instant?—**A.** With the exception of the parties who misbehaved in the quarter-guard on the 29th ultimo, I am not aware that the regiment generally has shown symptoms of disloyalty. My reasons for so thinking are—

1. Because on the evening alluded to, the Pay Havildars of both my companies came running to my quarters and informed me that Mungul Pandey, sepoy of one of those companies (No. 5), was standing with a loaded musket near the quarter-guard.

2. Because when I proceeded towards the lines on that occasion, and as I approached the Grenadier Company lines, I was stopped by another Havildar of my company, and two sepoys of other companies, who laid hold of my horse's head and told me not to advance, otherwise I would be shot. The names of the two Pay Havildars are Goorbucus Sing, of No. 5, and Jewra kun Tewary of the Grenadiers.

3. Because, about six weeks ago, a sepoy of No. 8 Company, named Ram Persaud Lalla, who reads and writes English, came to my quarters one evening and revealed to me the fact of a combination amongst the sepoys of all the regiments at Barrackpore, and the intention of their delegates to hold a meeting on that night. I reported the circumstance to Colonel Wheler and Brigadier Grant.

Q. It is a notorious fact that a very large number of the men of your regiment witnessed the attack upon the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major on the 29th ultimo; how do you account for the total apathy and indifference of those men upon that occasion?—**A.** I can only account for it on the supposition that Lieutenant Baugh was not very popular amongst the men, arising perhaps from the circumstance of the late Havildar-Major having been shortly before removed from his appointment by the commanding officer on the representation of the Adjutant. For the attack on the Serjeant-Major I am wholly unable to account.

Q. Have you noticed of late any falling-off from the respect which the native officers and men used to show their European officers?—**A.** I have not.

Q. Are you aware of the existence of a preponderating influence amongst the Brahmins of your regiment?—**A.** I am not.

Q. Suppose your regiment were now ordered on field service, would you have entire confidence in the loyalty and good faith of men of all castes?—**A.** I would have as much confidence in them as I would have in any native regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

8th Witness.—Lieutenant J. T. Liscombe, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge Advocate.

Q. What was your opinion of the temper and feeling of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when you left this station on the 3rd instant?—**A.** I considered the regiment to be in a

disaffected state, because when, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, I went down to the lines, I saw what I conceived to be the whole of the men in the lines looking on at an armed mutineer, and not attempting to seize him.

Q. Are you aware of any recent change in the manner and bearing of the native officers and men towards their European officers?—A. No.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on service, in full assurance of the loyalty and good faith of men of all castes?—A. Having already given it as my opinion that the regiment is in a disaffected state, I would, of course, have no confidence in them in a case of emergency.

Q. Does that distrust extend equally to Sikhs, Mussulmans, and Hindoos?—A. No; I would depend upon the Sikhs, and I understand that the Mussulmans are also good soldiers.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court, upon the additional evidence before them, adhere to their former opinion, viz. :—

“That the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry are trustworthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos generally of that corps are not trustworthy.”

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*

E. AMSINCK, *Brevet Colonel, Member.*

C. S. REID, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*

W. A. COOKE, *Major, Member.*

GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain,*

Conducting the Proceedings.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*

Commanding Presidency Division.

The proceedings are closed, and the Court adjourns at 1 o'clock P.M., *sine die.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 29, 1857.

I BEG permission to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the inclosed letter, dated the 22nd instant, from the officer commanding the detachment 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, transmitting a petition from the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys composing this detachment, expressive of the exceeding abhorrence with which they have viewed the disgraceful conduct of some of their comrades at regimental head-quarters, and at the same time begging to assure the Government of their own faithful and loyal feelings towards the State.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 14 in No. 11.

Captain Dewaal to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Chittagong, April 22, 1857.

LAST Sunday, upon my commenting upon the general good behaviour and proper feeling prevailing in the detachment 34th Native Infantry on duty at this station, in conversation with Mr. Steer, the Commissioner of Chittagong, that gentleman remarked that an expression of the loyal sentiments of the men, if made known, would be gratifying to the Governor-General.

On the following day I called the native officers of the detachment together at my quarters, and after describing to them the very insubor-

dinate and violent conduct of the men at regimental head-quarters, I told them that while such acts were perpetrated in the regiment, I considered that the detachment ought not to remain in a perfectly passive attitude, but that as faithful soldiers it behoved every man to come forward and openly to express his utter abhorrence of such disgraceful behaviour, and that if they wished to do so in writing, I would be happy to communicate their sentiments to Government.

Yesterday morning, Tuesday, a body of sepoy, consisting of men of almost every caste in the detachment, attended by their non-commissioned officers, waited at my quarters, and in the name of the three companies, in the most soldier-like and respectful manner, expressed the greatest sorrow and abhorrence of what occurred at regimental head-quarters; gave their approval of the well-merited punishment of the offenders; and declared their unalterable attachment to, and faith in, the Government of India.

This demonstration, which is quite in keeping with the general good conduct of the men, has given me the greatest satisfaction, and has served to confirm my former opinion, which I reported, of their steady fidelity to the State.

I beg leave to inclose the written expression of the sentiments of the detachment, which was placed in my hands, and have the honor to request you will solicit the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division to communicate the contents thereof to his Lordship the Governor-General in the usual manner.

I have, &c.

P. H. K. DEWAAL, *Captain,*
Commanding Detachment 34th N.I.

Inclosure 15 in No. 11.

Petition. .

(Translation.)

THE petition of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoy of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Companies 34th Native Infantry, at Chittagong.

According to orders we left Barrackpore and came to Chittagong: we obey and have obeyed all orders—we place no belief in the reports lately circulated. It is with extreme regret we have heard of the disgraceful conduct of the sepoy and guard towards the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major.

By a careful performance of our duties we have gained a reputation for fidelity to Government; these men have deprived us of it. We well know that the Government will not interfere with our religion. We hope that the Government will consider us as faithful as ever: and we pray that this petition may be sent to the Governor-General, in order that his Lordship may know the state of our feelings.

Chittagong, April 22, 1857.

(Signed by Subadars and Havildars.)

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Lieutenant,*

Interpreter, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, April 28, 1857.

Inclosure 16 in No. 11.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying numerical returns of castes of the 34th Native Infantry, as called for by the Major-General commanding the division.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Barrackpore.

Inclosure 17 in No. 11.

DETAILED RETURN showing the number of each Caste present at Regimental Head-Quarters, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of March 29, 1857.

	Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total.
At Regimental Head-Quarters.								
Off duty, and present in the lines of the Regiment on March 29, 1857 :								
Brahmins	2	..	7	4	..	129	142
Hindoos of inferior description	1	4	10	10	1	145	171
Sikhs	33	33
Mussulmans	1	..	7	8	3	70	89
Sick in Hospital, and attending on sick, on March 29, 1857 :								
Brahmins	1	..	8	9
Hindoos of inferior description	1	1	..	12	14
Sikhs	2	2
Mussulmans	1	..	4	5
On Regimental duty on March 29, 1857 :								
Brahmins	1	4	..	..	20	25
Hindoos of inferior description	2	1	..	19	22
Sikhs	4	4
Mussulmans	3	1	1	5
On Station duty on March 29, 1857 :								
Brahmins	1	..	..	1	..	..	16	20
Hindoos of inferior description	2	..	17	19
Sikhs	12	12
Mussulmans	2	..	10	12
Total	1	4	5	32	33	5	504	584

N.B.—One sepoy, Mungul Pandey, included in the roll of Brahmins "present in the lines."

Barrackpore, April 20, 1857.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

C. C. DRURY, *Captain,*
34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 18 in No. 11.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the different Castes in the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

	Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total.
Brahmins	1	2	4	24	10	..	294	335
Chuttees .. .. .	..	4	3	11	13	..	206	237
Hindoes of inferior description ..	..	1	2	14	13	1	200	231
Christians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
Mussulmans .. .. .	..	2	1	12	24	8	153	200
Sikhs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	74
Total	1	9	10	61	60	19	929	1,089

*Barrackpore, April 21, 1857.*S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
*Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.*C. C. DRURY, *Captain,*
Acting Adjutant 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 19 in No. 11.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, concurred in by
Mr. Dorin, April 30, 1857.

THE disposition and temper of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry has for many weeks occupied the serious attention of the Government of India.

The share which that regiment appeared to have in the disturbances that took place at Barrackpore in January; the fact that the presence at Berhampore of two detachments from their corps was followed by the outbreak of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry at that station; the murderous attack by Mungul Pandey, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment, upon his officers on the 29th of March, and his language at the time, which showed that his comrades had instigated him to it; and, above all, the conduct of the native officers and men of the regiment present on that occasion, whether on duty or only as spectators, coupled with other rumored indications of a bad spirit in the corps, led the Governor-General in Council to determine that evidence as to its state of feeling and temper should be taken by a special Court of Inquiry composed of Field Officers.

The result of this investigation is now before the Government, as are also the proceedings taken in the cases of the sepoy Mungul Pandey, and of the Jemadar Issuree Pandey, which led to the conviction and execution of both.

Inquiry has also been made into the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment, which was under the command of Issuree Pandey; and the depositions of Durriou Sing and Ramsahae Lalla, who have tendered evidence bearing upon the general question, have been received and recorded.

The special Court of Inquiry above mentioned have declared their opinion that the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th Regiment are trust-

worthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos, generally, of the corps are not trustworthy.

Of eight officers of the regiment summoned as witnesses, five, amongst whom are the Colonel and the Adjutant, express their opinion to the same effect, and state that if the regiment were ordered on field service they should not accompany it with full reliance on its loyalty and good conduct.

Studied disrespect towards their officers, and the use of insubordinate language on parade, are clearly established against the regiment; and I see no reason to doubt that the opinion expressed by the Court, as to the Hindoo portion of it, is correct.

When such a verdict as has been given by the Court of Inquiry can with truth be passed upon a regiment, and when a large part of the corps has furnished such indisputable proof of disaffection, and sympathy with mutiny, as was exhibited by the 34th Regiment on the 29th of March, it becomes necessary that the punishment and remedy should be sharp and effectual.

I should, indeed, have been glad if some punishment, short of the disbandment of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment, now stationed at Barrackpore, could have been considered thoroughly adequate for the occasion; but upon a careful examination and comparison of the proceedings which are before the Government, I am satisfied that no penalty less general than this would meet the exigencies of the case, or be effectual as an example.

The disbandment may be, and ought to be, so far tempered as that those of all ranks who were manifestly absent from the lines on the 29th of March, shall be exempted from it, as also those who upon that or any other recent occasion have shown attachment and fidelity to their officers and to the State.* But I see no possibility of drawing a line of separation between creeds, in the spirit of the decision given by the Special Court of Inquiry, and which should have the effect of relieving the Sikhs and Mussulmans who were present, from the punishment to be inflicted upon the Hindoos. It would be impolitic and dangerous to attempt it.

All must suffer together; and indeed, as regards the conduct of the corps on the day of the mutinous exhibition by Mungul Pandey, all were equally culpable. The proportion of Hindoos to Mussulmans and Sikhs, amongst those who may be assumed to have been present, appears to be about eight to three.

The reports of the conduct and temper of the three companies of the 34th Regiment who are stationed at Chittagong, are very favourable. There is no good evidence of their having been implicated in the misdoings, or of their sharing the spirit, of their comrades at Barrackpore. I annex a draft of a General Order which I would propose to issue, directing the disbandment.

April 30, 1857.

CANNING.

I assent entirely to the measures proposed by the Governor-General.

In my opinion, it is impossible that a regiment can be in the state of insubordination disclosed in these proceedings, without grave fault on the part of the commanding officer, and much of Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler's conduct appears to me open to serious question.

I forbear, however, from discussing this subject at present, as I know it is the intention of the Governor-General to consider it separately.

J. DORIN.

May 1, 1857.

* Those who deserve exemption on this account are:—Subadar Sewumber Pandey, who warned Captain Drury of his danger on the 29th of March, and did his duty as a member of the court-martial on Issuree Pandey; Subadar Muddeh Khan, in command of the Mint Guard on a recent occasion; Jemadar Durriou Sing, who has given evidence to Government which, whatever its value may be, appears to be honestly given; Havildar Sheikh Phultoo, distinguished by his fidelity on the 29th March; Havildar Goorbucus Sing and Havildar Jewrekun Tewarry, these two brought notice of the disturbance on the 29th of March to Captain Allen (see his evidence before the special Court of Inquiry); sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, who gave useful information to Captain Allen on the 6th of February; sepoys Sobha Sing, Atma Sing, Mehee] Lall, Sewbucus Tewarry, all of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment on the 29th of March, but who may be believed to have been anxious to do their duty had not the Jemadar restrained them.

Inclosure 20 in No. 11.

Minute by Major-General Low, dated May 2, 1857.

THE disloyal feelings and the insubordinate and disrespectful conduct which have of late been, in various ways, evinced by the native officers and the men of the 34th Regiment, have formed the subject of many full and anxious discussions at the Council Board since February last; and we have read so many public and demi-official letters and papers connected with the present condition and conduct of that corps, including the voluminous records of proceedings now circulated, that it is clearly unnecessary to delay any longer to punish the offenders in the most public way possible, and thereby give a wholesome warning to the native army generally.

2. The narrative of what has taken place connected with the misconduct of the 34th Regiment, the measure proposed as the requisite punishment, and the reasons for inflicting the punishment, to the specified extent and in the particular manner described, are all so clearly detailed in his Lordship's Minute of the 30th instant, that it is needless for me now to say more than that I fully concur with his Lordship in all the sentiments therein recorded.

I greatly regret to think that, in all probability, there are some good soldiers, especially Seikhs and Mahomedans, in the 34th Regiment, who, by the measure proposed, will be punished along with the real delinquents, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the risk of this must be incurred, for it is in the highest degree important to avoid any act which could be supposed by the Indian community to indicate that Government is more indulgent towards certain classes of men among its native soldiers than it is to any other class on the score of their religion. We should endeavour in all our measures to show that our grand object is to have a faithful and trustworthy army of natives of India, and that we have no desire nor intention to meddle, in any way, with the religion of the soldiers composing that army, or to show by our treatment of them the least preference for one religious creed over another. We should try to impress upon the minds of all our native soldiers that they will be protected and rewarded, and punished, solely according to their own conduct as soldiers.

In conclusion, I have only to state that I entirely agree in regard to all parts of the measure now proposed by the Governor-General, and in the reasoning on which that measure is founded.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 21 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Grant, dated May 2, 1857.

I HAVE read all these papers carefully, and I have come to this conclusion that no measure short of that proposed by the Governor-General is adequate for the occasion. I agree entirely with all that has been above recorded on this subject.

That an extremely disloyal and mutinous feeling has existed in the seven companies of this Regiment now at head-quarters, for some months past; that the feeling was general, and its prevalence known to every native officer and man of these companies; and that this feeling has taken outward shape in inducing the 19th Regiment to commit the offence for which they have been justly disbanded, and in the disgraceful affair of the 29th of March, in which the mass of the 34th itself, in the light of day, were actively or passively participators, are facts admitting of no doubt. It is probable that some sections of the regiment were not affected with a spirit of active mutiny, but here there has been, besides the offence of the active encouragement of disloyalty, concealment of the fact, and failure to denounce the workers of the mischief in order to enable the authorities to

repress it, which is an offence but one degree removed from active mutiny. And although some sections of the regiment may be free from any deep participation in the former crime (a supposition, however, which is not proved) all certainly are equally implicated in the latter.

The punishment which is to be imposed is after all but a deprivation of the advantages of further military service. It appears to me that this necessary punishment is leniently inflicted, when it is restricted to those only who presumably were present, and at least passive spectators of the outrage of the 29th of March. Soldiers who in a large body, whether on or off duty, armed or unarmed, stand quietly by, when other soldiers are in open mutiny attempting to murder their officers before their eyes, deserve a very much heavier punishment than the mere loss of a service which they have disgraced; and it cannot be right to retain in the service men, each one of whom may be fairly presumed to have acted in this manner.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 22 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated May 3, 1857.

I AM of opinion that nothing short of the punishment proposed by the Governor-General would be sufficient for the late mutinous proceedings which have brought dishonor and disgrace upon all, with only few exceptions, of the native officers and sepoys of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who were at Barrackpore on the 29th of March last, and no less punishment would, in my judgment, operate as a sufficient warning and example to others.

In my opinion, the Subadar Muddeh Khan, and the sepoys Sobha Sing, Atma Sing, and Mehee Lall, ought not to be exempted from the punishment. If the evidence of Durriow Sing is to be trusted, I think that there can be little doubt that Muddeh Khan was one of the principal ringleaders. General Hearsey reports that he has but little doubt that the statement is founded on truth, and Durriow Sing is to be exempted from punishment for having given it. If there were any reason for supposing that he gave false evidence as regards Muddeh Khan, he ought to be punished rather than excused. I think it will be very inexpedient to declare that recent events have satisfied the Governor-General in Council of the fidelity of Muddeh Khan to the Government, when, most probably, it must be known to himself, as well as to many of those who are to be punished, and of those who are to escape punishment, that he was actually engaged in promoting mutiny and disaffection. I do not mean to say that there is legal evidence to criminate him; but if he was in the lines at Barrackpore on the 29th, I do not think that the fact of his having given the two men into custody at the Mint, which took place some time before the 29th, ought to operate to exempt him from the general punishment awarded for what took place on that day, when upwards of 400 men, according to the evidence of Colonel Wheler, must have been in the lines looking on, while a murderous attack was made on two of their officers, without attempting to render them the slightest assistance, or to bring the actual perpetrators of the crime to justice. For this act those who were present are to be punished, and I see no sufficient ground, on the face of the evidence of Durriow Sing, to make Muddeh Khan an exception.

If he was one of those who were absent from the lines on the 29th, he will fall within the general exception; if he was present, I would punish him in the same manner as the others.

Each of the three sepoys admits that he saw Hurry Lall Tewarry strike the Serjeant-Major with the butt of his musket, that he saw him come back with his pantaloons bloody, and that he went and changed them. Yet this man was allowed to remain until the 31st, when he absconded without being arrested, as he would have been if those

witnesses of his guilt had acted as they ought to have done, and informed any of their European officers of what they had seen.

With that evidence of actual dereliction of duty on record, I think there is no sufficient ground to exempt them from the general punishment which will, probably, fall on many less deserving of it than they. I think a mere offer to go to the assistance of those officers, even if it is believed that they did offer, is not, under the circumstances, sufficient to excuse them from the general punishment.

The very fact of their having come to the knowledge of Hurry Lall Tewarry's mutinous act, without immediately giving information thereof to their commanding officers, was a grave offence for which, in strictness, they were liable, by the articles of war, to a much more severe punishment than that of dismissal.

I also doubt whether there is sufficient to exempt the Sewbucus Tewarry, who was one of the quarter-guard, from the general punishment. In all probability many of the quarter-guard, if they had been examined, would have sworn that they were willing to go to the assistance of the officers. The fact would still remain that they did not go.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 23 in No. 11.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, dated May 4, 1857.

I HAVE read with attention the observations of my honorable colleague Mr. Peacock, upon the exceptions it is proposed to make in the disbandment of a certain portion of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

I am still of opinion that the Subadar Muddeh Khan should not be included in the disbandment.

However reliable the evidence given by Durriow Sing, as to the meetings held at Barrackpore in the early part of the year may be (and on this point it has been confirmed from other sources), and however truly he may believe all that he has said respecting the designs upon the fort at the end of January, it is to be observed that his testimony against Muddeh Khan individually is not direct, except so far as regards Muddeh Khan's abuse of him; in other respects it rests entirely upon messages brought to Durriow Sing by another person, professing to come from Muddeh Khan.

On the other hand, we have the incontestable facts that Muddeh Khan did, on a subsequent occasion, seize and give up to justice the traitors who attempted to seduce his guard from its post at the Mint; and that a year ago Muddeh Khan was recommended for the second class of the Order of British India, on the ground of long and honorable service.

It is by no means impossible that Muddeh Khan may have been at one time an honest and well-conducted soldier, at another time on the verge of treason and mutiny, and that circumstances may have brought him back again to better courses; but I do not think that Durriow Sing's evidence can be held to establish conclusively the intermediate condition of evil-mindedness against Muddeh Khan; and if good and faithful conduct exhibited since disaffection has been rife in the regiment is to entitle to exemption at all, I still recommend that Muddeh Khan should be one of the exempted.

There is no doubt a seeming inconsistency in rewarding Muddeh Khan for fidelity, whilst Durriow Sing, who is rewarded as an informant, charges him with being a traitor. But Durriow Sing gave some information, of the truth and importance of which there is no question; and I think it not unreasonable or impolitic to assume that he was mistaken in respect of Muddeh Khan, in favour of whom facts speak, but that his evidence, which in many other points was correct, was given conscientiously throughout.

With respect to the sepoy of the quarter-guard whom it is proposed to exempt, it is true that they witnessed Hurry Lall Tewarry's attack upon the officers, but they were on duty at the time, with their Jemadar at their

side, forbidding them to move: the Jemadar saw what passed, as well as they. As soon as the Colonel of the regiment came upon the ground, he addressed himself to the Jemadar; the Jemadar appeared to have the full confidence and approval of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who sanctioned the return of the guard after they had marched a few paces towards the mutineer, and the piling of their arms.

I am not surprised, and I do not think it inexcusable, that in these circumstances the men of the guard did not step forward to tell the Lieutenant-Colonel of Hurry Lall Tewarry's assault upon the officers.

It is true that the evidence of the good disposition of these men comes from themselves; but it is given with an appearance of sincerity: they confirm each other's testimony on all principal points without any sign of concert, and I think that the perusal of the evidence leaves a conviction that they did offer to go to the assistance of their officers, and to seize the mutineer, and were prevented from doing so only by the prohibition of the superior under whose orders they were at the time.

Whether this be a sufficient ground for exemption is another question. My own opinion is, that it is so; and that, although a more sweeping measure than that which has been proposed would be perfectly defensible in military justice, it will be sound policy to make the punishment a discriminating one wherever this can be done with fair show of reason.

CANNING.

Inclosure 24 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Dorin and Major-General Low, dated May 4, 1857.

I CANNOT say I am satisfied that any of the native officers and men of this regiment have been altogether untainted with mutiny; but I think it good policy to make the punishment as discriminating as possible, and would uphold the exemptions proposed by the Governor-General.

I especially question the character and loyalty of the Subadar Muddeh Khan, but consider, nevertheless, that whatever his real motives and intentions may have been, his action at a somewhat critical juncture entitles him to the liberal consideration of the Government.

J. DORIN.

I also entirely concur in the sentiments recorded by the Governor-General, in his Minute No. 2 of this date on this sad subject.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 25 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Grant and Mr. Peacock, dated May 4, 1857.

I QUITE agree with the Governor-General in the propriety of adhering to the exception from the general disbandment of the four individuals whose cases are now specially in question.

As to the Subadar Muddeh Khan, whatever may be our conjectures, what we certainly know of him, and the only thing we certainly know of him, is, that, very lately, he seized, denounced, and brought to justice two secret mutineers, connected in some way with the disaffection that has blazed out in his own regiment,—we do not know that he was present on the 29th of March; and the actively loyal and officer-like conduct which we do know him to have displayed lately, in connection with the same general matter, is, in my judgment, more than a counterpoise, in his individual case, to that fair presumption on which the general measure of punishment is founded. Moreover, his act of loyalty, which is a certain fact, is all that the army at large will ever hear of this Subadar's conduct; and I think it would have a bad effect if the next thing they are to hear of him were to be his dismissal from the service, without trial or charge.

As to the three sepoys of the quarter-guard, although it is quite true, as his Lordship admits, that the evidence of their good disposition comes from themselves, yet this is not all the evidence they gave. It was upon their evidence, spontaneously proffered, that their disloyal Jemadar was tried, convicted, and hanged. Surely it would be neither just nor politic to reward this good service with dismissal. They did not act, and they do not pretend to have acted, with unimpeachable propriety throughout; but they were in a very trying position, and they have, by their later conduct, not without personal risk, separated themselves by a wide interval from the mass of their misconducted comrades. As to their own good disposition, I must say, for myself, that I place as full credit upon that part of their evidence as I do upon that which proved the treachery of the Jemadar. For why was it that, of the whole guard, all of whom had the same opportunity, when arrested, of professing their own good disposition, and of denouncing their officer, these three men alone availed themselves of the moment?

J. P. GRANT.

I very much regret that the expression of my opinion should have caused any delay from the necessity of re-circulating the papers. It is not my wish to re-argue the question, but I feel bound to state that I still retain the opinion before expressed. I have no doubt that I have taken an erroneous view of the case, seeing that I stand alone in the opinion which I have formed.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 26 in No. 11.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 4, 1847.

No. 645 of 1857.—On the 29th of March, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore, armed himself with a loaded musket and sword, advanced upon the parade-ground in front of his lines, and, after conducting himself in a violent and mutinous manner, and calling upon the men of the regiment to come forth and join him in resisting lawful authority, attacked and wounded the Adjutant and Serjeant-major of his regiment, who approached to restrain him.

This man has been tried, condemned, and hanged.

On the same occasion the native officer, a Jemadar in command of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, refused to obey his superior, by whom he was ordered to seize the above-mentioned sepoy.

After being tried by a Court of native commissioned officers, this man, himself a commissioned officer, has paid the penalty of his mutiny by the same ignominious death.

But these men were not the sole offenders upon that occasion.

The Governor-General in Council laments to say that the conduct of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the 34th Regiment who were then present, has been shown to be such as to destroy his confidence in them as soldiers of the State, and to call for severe and exemplary punishment.

The mutinous sepoy was permitted to parade himself insolently before his assembled comrades, using menaces and threatening gestures against his officers without an attempt on the part of any to control him.

No such attempt was made even when he had deliberately fired at the Serjeant-Major of the regiment.

None was made when, upon the appearance of the Adjutant, Lieutenant Baugh, and after having reloaded the musket unmolested, the mutineer discharged it at that officer and shot his horse.

When the horse fell not a sign of assistance to Lieutenant Baugh was given either by the quarter-guard or by the sepoys not on duty, although this took place within ten paces of the guard.

During the hand-to-hand conflict which followed between the mutineer

and Lieutenant Baugh, supported by Serjeant-Major Hewson, the men collected at the lines in undress, looked on passively, others in uniform and on duty joined in the struggle; but it was to take part against their officers, whom they attacked with the butts of their muskets, striking down the Serjeant-Major from behind, and repeating the blows as he lay on the ground.

The Governor-General in Council deeply regrets that, of the ruffians who perpetrated this cowardly act, the only one who was identified has escaped his punishment by desertion.

There was, however, one amongst those who stood by, who set an honorable example to his comrades. Sheik Phultoo, sepoy (now Havildar) of the Grenadier Company, obeyed the call of his officer for assistance unhesitatingly. He was wounded in the endeavour to protect Lieutenant Baugh from the mutineer, and did all that an unarmed man could do to seize the criminal. His conduct was that of a faithful and brave soldier.

When the Adjutant, maimed and bleeding, was retiring from the conflict, he passed the lines of his regiment and reproached the men assembled there with having allowed their officer to be cut down before their eyes without offering to assist him. They made no reply, but turned their backs and moved sullenly away.

For the failure of the quarter-guard to do its duty, the Jemadar who commanded it has already paid the last penalty of death. In this guard, consisting of twenty sepoy, there were four who desired to act against the mutineer; but their Jemadar restrained them; and when eventually the order to advance upon the criminal was given by superior authority, the majority yielded obedience reluctantly.

Upon a review of these facts and of all the circumstances connected with them, it is but too clear to the Governor-General in Council that a spirit of disloyalty prevails in those companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry which are stationed at the head-quarters of the Presidency Division. Silent spectators of a long continued act of insolent mutiny, they have made no endeavour to suppress it, and have thereby become liable themselves to the punishment of mutineers. The Governor-General in Council can no longer put trust in them, and he rejects their services from this time forward.

Therefore, it is the order of the Governor-General in Council that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, now quartered at Barrackpore, be disbanded and dismissed from the Army of Bengal, with the following exceptions in favour of those who, in the course of recent events, have given the Governor-General in Council good reason to believe in their fidelity to their officers and to the Government:—

Subadar Sewumber Pandey.
 Subadar Muddeh Khan.
 Jemadar Durriow Sing.
 Havildar Sheik Phultoo.
 Havildar Goorbuccus Sing.
 Havildar Jewrakun Tewarry.
 Sepoy Ramsahai Lalla.
 Sepoy Sobha Sing.
 Sepoy Atma Sing.
 Sepoy Mehee Lall.
 Sepoy Sewbuccus Tewarry.

Also those non-commissioned officers and sepoy will be excepted whose absence from the lines on the 29th of March, whether as having been on duty, in hospital, or from other cause, can be established.

But this exemption will not apply to the native commissioned officers, all of whom, with the exception of the three above-named, are dismissed from the Army.

The Army of India is well aware that it is to the native officers that the Government looks for the maintenance of order and fidelity in their respective corps. This was solemnly proclaimed in the General Order

of the 23rd January, 1856, No. 132, and each regiment may rest assured that it is a principle which will be rigorously and invariably enforced.

The disbandment will be carried out at the head-quarters of the Presidency Division, in the presence of all available regiments stationed within two days' march of the spot.

The regiment will be paraded for the purpose, and every dismissed man, after giving up his arms and receiving the pay due to him, will be deprived of his uniform, and be required to leave the cantonment.

The foregoing part of this Order does not apply to the three companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry which are stationed at Chittagong, and against which there is no reproach.

There remains one point which the Governor-General in Council desires to notice.

The sepoy who was the chief actor in the disgraceful scene of the 29th of March, called upon his comrades to come to his support for the reason that their religion was in danger, and that they were about to be compelled to use cartridges the use of which would do injury to their caste; and from the words in which he addressed the sepoys it is to be inferred that many of them shared this opinion with him.

The Governor-General in Council has recently had occasion to remind the Army of Bengal that the Government of India has never interfered to constrain its soldiers in matters affecting their religious faith. He has declared that the Government of India never will do so, and he has a right to expect that this declaration shall give confidence to all who have been deceived and led astray.

But whatever may be the deceptions or evil counsels to which others have been exposed, the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry have no excuse for misapprehension on this subject. Not many weeks previously to the 29th of March it had been explained to that Regiment,—first by their own commanding officers, and subsequently by the Major-General commanding the Division,—that their fears for their religion were groundless. It was carefully and clearly shown to them that the cartridges which they would be called upon to use contained nothing which could do violence to their religious scruples. If after receiving these assurances, the sepoys of the 34th Regiment, or of any other regiment, still refuse to place trust in their officers and in the Government, and still allow suspicions to take root in their minds, and to grow into disaffection, insubordination, and mutiny, the fault is their own, and their punishment will be upon their own heads. That it will be a sharp and certain punishment the Governor-General in Council warns them.

This Order is to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for that purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 27 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, May 4, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying General Order by the Governor-General in Council, directing the dismissal of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

His Lordship in Council requests that you will carry out this order as speedily as possible.

To save time, the necessary instructions have been issued from this Department to the Pay Department to forward to Barrackpore sufficient money to pay up the seven companies; to the body guard to proceed, escorting the treasure, and so as to reach Barrackpore by to-morrow evening; and to the Musketry Dépôt and Native Artillery details at Dum Dum, to march to-morrow morning early, and arrive at Barrackpore by to-morrow evening.

The steamer and flat have been directed to proceed to Chinsurah, so as to bring the 84th Foot down to Barrackpore by to-morrow evening.

You are requested to send tents sufficient to shelter the dismissed men, to Ghyretty Ghaut, whither they are to be made to proceed after dismissal. The European officers should not accompany the men to Ghyretty; but the Governor-General in Council leaves it to your discretion to keep the dismissed men under proper surveillance during the day of their dismissal, to enable them to settle their accounts with the Bunneahs, and to get together their property, for the conveyance of which across the river to Ghyretty, carriage will be provided by Government; and should you so arrange, the men, themselves, may be marched over under proper escort to their camp, on the other side of the river, in the evening.

The Governor-General in Council directs me to request that you will have a good translation of the General Order made at once, and that a copy of that translation may be forwarded to me; it being the intention of his Lordship in Council to cause the same translation to be read to all the regiments in the army.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 28 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 4, 1857.

WITH reference to the letters from this Department of the 1st, 16th, and 18th April, 1857, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, transcripts of the following documents accompanied by a General Order of this date, disbanding seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore:—

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated 12th April, 1857, with the proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the men of the quarter-guard 34th Infantry, on the 29th March, 1857, and statements made by four men who were on quarter-guard duty;

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated 17th April, 1857, with the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry appointed to take the evidence of Jemadar Durriow Sing, and sepoy Ramsahai Lalla, of the 34th Native Infantry;

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, with the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry into the existing state of feeling of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry;

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated 29th April, 1857, with an inclosed letter from Captain Dewaal, and a petition from the men of the three companies 34th Native Infantry on detached duty at Chittagong;

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated 6th May, 1857;

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated 4th May, 1857.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 4, 1857.

IN transmitting to you transcript of my letter to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, and of the General Order No. 645, both of this date, I am instructed to inform you that on the receipt of the translation which the Major-General has been requested to furnish, it will be forwarded to you for general use in the army.

A copy of the letter to Major-General Herrsey, C.B., and of the General Order No. 645 has been duly forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with my letter of this date.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, May 6, 1857, 5.30 A.M.

THE 34th Regiment Native Infantry has been disbanded. All quiet: time on parade.

Inclosure 31 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that a portion of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, as per margin,* was disbanded this morning between the hours of 5 and 7, in presence of all the troops within two marches of this station.

The disbanded portion of the regiment, after being stripped of their coats on parade, as well as disarmed, were sent under escort of two companies of Her Majesty's 84th Foot and a troop of the body-guard to Fultah Ghat. One of the steamers on board of which the private baggage of these men was loaded was sent under charge of a guard of native sepoy to Chinsurah, where it will be delivered over to them on their arrival there.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

* 412 men, of all ranks.

Inclosure 32 in No. 11.

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT of the portion of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry dismissed the Service on May 6, 1857.

	Native Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Brahmins	2	12	135
Rajhpoots	2	8	100
Hindoos of inferior description ..	2	11	50
Mussulmans .. .. .	..	14	49
Sikhs .. .. .	..	..	29
Total	6	45	363

Barrackpore, May 7, 1857.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*

Commanding at Barrackpore.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

B. H. BAUGH, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 33 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 8, 1857.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of your official letter to my address of the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward a translation of the Government General Order dated 4th idem, directing the dismissal of the seven Companies 34th Native Infantry, prepared by Lieutenant Chamier, of that regiment.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 34 in No. 11.

Translation of Governor-General's Order No. 645 of 1857, Fort William,
May 4, 1857.

[For Original, see Inclosure 26 in No. 11.]

Inclosure 35 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 11, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to transmit to you in original the accompanying translation of the Government General Order, dated 4th May, 1857, directing the dismissal of the seven Companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 12.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, April 3, 1857.

RUMOURS having reached Government that Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has of late held language to the men of his regiment, indicating that it was his expectation that they would, sooner or later, be converted to Christianity, and that he has lately addressed them on religious subjects, I am instructed to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether you are cognizant of any reports to the same effect, and whether you have reason to believe that there is any truth in them.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your official letter to my address, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, letters in original from Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., and Brevet Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which replies are given to the question put by you as to the reports affecting the conduct of the last-named officer.

I beg to add, that my residence at this station has been so short that I have no knowledge whatever of the truth, or otherwise, of the rumours referred to, though I am well aware that such are prevalent and generally credited.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward Colonel Wheler's (34th Regiment Native Infantry) reply to Colonel Birch's letter of the 5th April.

I beg to state, that when the disaffection first made its appearance among the sepoys at Barrackpore, Colonel Wheler reported his having addressed the men of his regiment on parade on the subject of religion, and as well as I can recollect nearly as follows :—

That the British Government did not interfere with the religion of its servants, and never had done so. He then explained that no person could be made a Christian by force, as it was first of all necessary to understand and give your assent to the Christian religion before anybody could become a Christian.

At this time the sepoys said that they heard that they were to be made Christians by force.

This is the only instance that I know of Colonel Wheler speaking to the sepoys on the subject of religion.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Barrackpore.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to the Officiating Brigade Major, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, together with inclosures, with a request that I would afford the information called for, for transmission to Government.

In reply to this very delicate subject, on which I hope I may be allowed to express my sentiments freely, since they involve what I consider as part of my conscientious duty towards my Heavenly Superior, I would beg to remark, in the first place, that there is no foundation whatever for my having held language to the men of my regiment, indicating that it was my expectation that they would, sooner or later, be converted to Christianity. To entertain such an expectation on right and solid grounds would afford me the highest gratification, both as regards my own regiment, the whole army, and every native in the country, as we should then no longer witness such opposition as has been lately manifested towards the Government; all would be deeply impressed with the principles of one religion, particularly as regards their conduct to their superiors, as laid down in the first part of the 13th chapter of Romans.

With regard to my having addressed the sepoy on religious subjects, I beg to state that during the last twenty years and upwards I have been in the habit of speaking to the natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, since there is no respect of persons with God, on the subject of our religion, in the highways, cities, bazars, and villages (not in the lines and regimental bazars). I have done this from a conviction that every converted Christian is expected, or rather commanded, by the Scriptures to make known the glad tidings of salvation to his lost fellow-creatures, our Saviour having offered himself up as a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, by which alone salvation can be secured. He has directed that this salvation should be freely offered to all, without exception.

Should any native, sepoy, or other, come to me earnestly soliciting

instruction in the truths of our religion, I should consider myself bound to afford it to the best of my ability. To refuse such a request I should incur the displeasure of the Almighty.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 5 in No. 12.

Minute by the Governor-General of India.

WHEN the Secretary's letter of the 3rd instant was written, it was not intended that the inquiry therein made of Major-General Hearsey, as to the practice attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler of speaking to the men of his regiment on religious subjects, should be addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler himself. This, however, has been done by Major-General Hearsey, and I see no reason to regret it.

In his reply, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler frankly states that he has been in the habit of speaking to natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, on the subject of the Christian religion. The only distinction which he describes himself as having observed, is, that he has not done this in the lines or regimental bazars.

It does not appear whether Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler has been in the habit of addressing the sepoys of his own regiment, as well as those of other regiments, upon religious matters. Nothing to the contrary is said by him, but the question is an important one, having regard to recent proceedings in the ranks of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the present temper of that corps, and it is desirable that the answer to it should be clear.

I propose, therefore, that Major-General Hearsey be directed to ascertain from Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler whether, in speaking to sepoys on the subject of the Christian religion, he has spoken to any of the sepoys of the regiment which he commands, as well as to others.

CANNING.

April 10, 1857.

J. DORIN.

April 11, 1857.

J. LOW.

April 11, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

April 11, 1857.

See separate minute.

B. P.

Inclosure 6 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated April 11, 1857.

THE last paragraph of Colonel Wheler's letter appears to leave it rather ambiguous whether or not he intends it to be understood that he has not spoken to sepoys, or other natives, upon the subject of Christianity except when they have come to him and solicited instructions as to the truths of that religion. The expression of what he should consider to be his duty in future, seems to be intended to reflect some light upon what he admits himself to have been in the habit of doing for the last twenty years. I think it will be advisable to avoid all doubt, by directing Major-General Hearsey to ascertain from Colonel Wheler, in addition to the information suggested by the Governor-General, whether he intends it to be inferred, from the last paragraph of his letter, that he has not spoken to any sepoys upon the subject of the Christian religion except when they have solicited instruction in the truths of that religion, and whether he has or has not volunteered his opinions and advice upon the subject of the Christian religion to any of the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, either collec-

tively or individually, since that regiment has been commanded by him, and to other sepoys in the same cantonment, and endeavoured to convert them to Christianity, either by exhorting them to embrace that religion, or by pointing out that their own religion is false, or otherwise; and, if not, what has been the nature of his conversation with the sepoys to whom he has spoken upon the subject of our religion.

This will prevent all doubt as to the nature of the conversation, although I think it clear that Colonel Wheler intends to admit that he has spoken to the sepoys by way of instruction or exhortation, and not in the sense referred to by Brigadier Grant.

I do not intend to impute to Colonel Wheler that he has intentionally left any ambiguity in his answer; on the contrary, I think he has answered as might be expected from him—in a fair and straightforward manner.

I merely make this suggestion because I think it will be well to avoid all doubt in the event of its becoming necessary to act upon the answer.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 7 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, April 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding one from Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which that officer frankly states that he has been in the habit of speaking to natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, on the subject of our religion. The only restriction which he describes himself as having observed, is that he has not done this in the lines or regimental bazars.

2. It does not appear whether Colonel Wheler has been in the habit of addressing the sepoys of his own regiment, as well as those of other regiments, upon religious matters. Nothing to the contrary is said by him; but with reference to recent proceedings in the ranks of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the present temper of the corps, the question is an important one, and it is desirable that the answer to it should be clear.

3. I am therefore desired to request that you will call upon Colonel Wheler to state whether, in speaking to sepoys on the subject of our religion, he has spoken to any of the sepoys of the 34th Regiment, which he commands, as well as to others; and, with reference to the concluding paragraph of his letter, whether he intends it to be inferred that he has not spoken to any sepoys upon the subject of the Christian religion except when they have solicited instruction in the truths of that religion; and whether he has or has not volunteered his opinion and advice upon the subject of the Christian religion to any of the sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, either collectively or individually, since that regiment has been under his command, and to other sepoys in the same cantonment, and endeavoured to convert them to Christianity, either by exhorting them to embrace that religion, or by pointing out that their own religion is false, or otherwise; and, if not, what has been the nature of his conversation with the sepoys to whom he has spoken upon the subject of our religion.

4. The Governor-General in Council does not impute to Colonel Wheler that he has intentionally left any ambiguity in his answer; on the contrary, his Lordship in Council thinks that he has answered as might be expected from him, in a fair straightforward manner, but it is desirable that all doubt should be removed, and it is with this view that this further inquiry is made.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 12.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 16, 1857.

AS directed in your despatch dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, a second letter in original, of yesterday's date, from Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, affording a further explanation respecting his conduct, as required by you.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 9 in No. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of yesterday's date, requesting me to afford the fullest information in my power relating to the subject-matter of the letter dated Council Chamber, Fort William, the 13th of April, 1857, from Colonel Birch, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and addressed to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division. In reply to this second communication, I would beg to express my regret that I did not explain myself so explicitly, or afford so full an explanation, as was expected in my first answer, as regards my addressing the sepoys and others on the subject of religion. I would now, therefore, beg to state that it has been my invariable plan to act on the broad line which Scripture enforces, that is, to speak without reserve to every person: when I therefore address natives on this subject, whether individually or collectively, it has been no question with me as to whether the person or persons I addressed belong to this or that regiment, or whether he is a shopkeeper, merchant, or otherwise, but speak to all alike, as sinners in the sight of God; and I have no doubt that I have often, in this way (indeed, am quite certain) addressed sepoys of my own regiment, as also of other regiments at this and other stations where I have been quartered. I have told them plainly that they are all lost and ruined sinners both by nature and by practice, like myself, that we can do nothing to save ourselves in the way of justifying ourselves in the sight of God; our hearts being sinful, all our works must consequently be sinful in His sight, and therefore there can be no salvation by works, on which they are all resting and depending. The justice of God demands an infinite punishment for sin; and there is but one way in which guilty man can stand just before God, who is infinite in holiness and purity, and that is by believing and embracing the sacrifice made for sin by Jesus Christ, the Son of God; in this way and only this, can the sinner become reconciled to an offended God, and this salvation is freely offered to Hindoos, Mussulmans, and every denomination of men in the whole world. These have constituted the leading points which I have generally endeavoured to bring to their notice, and which in declaring them leads to various interesting questions as to the efficacy of their own works of washing in the Ganges, proceeding on pilgrimage, worshipping all kinds of creatures instead of the Creator, and other methods of man's invention, all of which I endeavour to answer according to the spirit and principle laid down in the Scripture of truth, the standard by which alone we can meet all their arguments. As to the question whether I have endeavoured to convert sepoys and others to Christianity, I would humbly reply that this has been my object, and I conceive is the aim and end of every Christian who speaks the word of God to another, namely, that the Lord would make him the happy instrument of converting

his neighbour to God, or, in other words, to rescue him from everlasting destruction; and if there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth (whether sepy or other), should not the instrument of that person's conversion join in rejoicing likewise. Such, I feel confident, would be the feelings of every commanding officer being an experienced Christian, whereas the very opposite would take place in the feelings of one who never studied the subject, and therefore possessed no deepened views of spiritual religion: the fear of man would then preponderate, and the very idea of a sepy of his regiment becoming a true convert to Christianity would, if I mistake not, so far from rejoicing at the event, set him trembling from head to foot with fear, and thus it will ever be when the fear of God is found wanting in the heart. On matters connected with religion, I feel myself called upon to act in two capacities—"to render unto Cæsar (or the Government) the things that are Cæsar's, and to render unto God the things that are God's." Temporal matters and spiritual matters are in this passage clearly placed under their respective heads. When speaking, therefore, to a native upon the subject of religion, I am then acting in the capacity of a Christian soldier under the authority of my Heavenly Superior; whereas in temporal matters I act as a Government officer under the authority and orders of my earthly superior. In carrying out these duties towards my Heavenly Superior, I am reminded by the Saviour that I must count the cost and expect to meet persecution; to be brought before Kings and Rulers for His sake; to be condemned by the world and all around me: but His favour and protection is promised, and grace and strength in every time of trouble and difficulty, and a rich reward hereafter. I take shame to myself in having manifested such coldness and lukewarmness in the service of Him who underwent the most agonizing and ignominious death, in order that he might fully atone for our guilt and sin.

In conclusion, I trust I shall be excused for having taken more liberty in speaking on this delicate subject than on another occasion.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 10 in No. 12.

Minute by the Governor-General.

THE evidence taken by the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry,* which have been held upon the insubordinate and mutinous acts of certain native officers and sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, imposes upon the Governor-General in Council the duty of considering the conduct pursued by the commanding officer of that corps in the course of the events disclosed by those investigations.

In respect to Colonel Wheeler's proceedings, the following facts are already on record:—

On the evening of the 29th of March, Colonel Wheeler proceeded to the lines of his regiment, having been informed by one of his officers that a sepy was parading in front of the line, inciting the men to mutiny.

On arriving there, he saw the man walking up and down, armed, and was informed that the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment had both been wounded in an attempt to secure him.

On reaching the quarter-guard, Colonel Wheeler directed two or three men of the guard to load; but upon the suggestion of Captain Drury, who accompanied him, extended this order to all. He then directed the Jemadar to take the guard and secure the mutineer.

The Jemadar murmured, and Colonel Wheeler thereupon repeated the

* Special Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 29th of March; Court-martial for the trial of Mungul Pandey, sepy, of 34th Regiment Native Infantry; Court-martial for the trial of Issuree Pandey, Jemadar of 34th Native Infantry; special Court of Inquiry into the present state of feeling of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

order two or three times. What followed shall be told in Colonel Wheler's own words :—

“He (the Jemadar) at last ordered the guard to advance: they did so, six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on; I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front was a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life to order an European officer with the guard to seize him, as he would, no doubt, have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier.”

All this is frankly stated by Colonel Wheler, and here his share in the transaction ends.

Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, then rode up, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp and others, and, having ascertained that the muskets of the guard were loaded, ordered the Jemadar and sepoys of the guard to follow him. They did so, and he led them forward against the mutineer, who, upon their drawing near, shot himself.

This is the substance of all that appears in evidence regarding Colonel Wheler's conduct, and the motives of it. Were it necessary to come to an opinion upon this evidence alone, I could come to none more favourable to Colonel Wheler than that he is entirely unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment.

But the occasion is so grave, and the misconduct of Colonel Wheler bears, *primâ facie*, so serious an aspect, that I do not think that any decision upon that officer's case will be satisfactory which is not founded upon a full inquiry specially directed to his conduct; giving him, of course, opportunity of explanation and defence. No such inquiry has yet been had, Colonel Wheler having appeared in Court on each occasion, either as prosecutor or witness.

I therefore propose that the Commander-in-chief be requested to submit the conduct of Colonel Wheler on the 29th of March, to an investigation by Court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper. Before the proceedings of the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry on the 34th Regiment came before the Government, the conduct of Colonel Wheler in another matter not immediately connected with the events of the 29th of March, but materially affecting his fitness for military command, had been the subject of inquiries addressed by order of the Government to Colonel Wheler himself. I allude to the rumours which reached the Government, that Colonel Wheler had lately addressed the men of his regiment on religious subjects.

Colonel Wheler's answers were not satisfactory; but I do not propose to submit this part of his conduct to investigation by a Military Court although I reserve to myself full liberty to deal with it hereafter.

CANNING.

April 9, 1857.

Inclosure 11 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Dorin.

I THINK it is essential to the cause of military order and discipline, that Colonel Wheler should be brought to trial by Court-martial for unsoldier-like conduct.

No one can place this conduct in a more unfavourable light than Colonel Wheler has done himself.

According to his practice, as admitted by his own evidence on the inquiry into the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, the way to put down a mutiny in his regiment, taking place before his own eyes, is to say, as it were, to the native officers of the guard, “You go

first, and I'll stand and look on; and if you won't go, then I had rather do nothing, because it is dangerous." It seems never to have occurred to Colonel Wheler to head the guard, because he was ordering it on a service of danger; a course that was immediately adopted by Major-General Hearsey, when he came on the ground after Colonel Wheler had left it to report to the Brigadier.

I am sure every soldier in the armies of British India would repudiate Colonel Wheler's doctrine and example on this occasion.

In my opinion, whatever may be the result of a Court-martial on Colonel Wheler, he has shown himself incompetent to command the 34th or any other regiment; and I would remove him at once from regimental command.

He has already been passed over as unfit for the Brigade Staff.

Sepoys are quick-sighted enough in understanding the characters of their officers; and the fact that the quarter-guard and the whole of the men off duty in the lines of his corps paid not the slightest attention to Colonel Wheler's, or any of his officers' orders, during the occurrences of the 29th of March, shows the sort of discipline he maintained in the regiment, and the estimation in which he was apparently held by his own men.

The whole evidence in these proceedings goes to prove the mutual distrust existing in the corps between officers and men. The commanding officer must necessarily be primarily responsible for this state of feeling, and as regards the men under his command, it may reasonably be presumed that the distrust was not diminished by the fact, avowed by Colonel Wheler, that he has been in the habit of addressing them, in common with other native soldiers, on religious subjects, with a view to their conversion from their respective creeds.

Such conduct appears to me totally subversive of military discipline, and, conjointly with his other short-comings, to render Colonel Wheler unfit for regimental or any other military command.

J. DORIN.

May 9, 1857.

Inclosure 12 in No. 12.

Minute by Major-General Low, concurred in by Mr. Grant.

BEFORE I had seen the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the misconduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 29th of March last, and having regard only to Colonel Wheler's habitual and persevering personal endeavours to convert Hindoo and Mahomedan sepoys in our army to the Christian religion, it was my decided opinion that the dictates of a sound policy require that this officer shall be removed from the command of the 34th Regiment, and prevented from commanding any other regiment composed of natives of India; and I need scarcely say that the behaviour of Colonel Wheler on the 29th of March has given me a most cogent additional reason, although of a different kind, for adhering to that opinion.

I agree, however, with the Governor-General in the opinion that the conduct of Colonel Wheler, connected with that of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment, should be dealt with quite separately from all other errors on his part, and that the decision on his behaviour on the 29th of March ought to be founded upon a full inquiry, specially directed to that object, so that an opportunity may be given him for explanation and defence; and as his extraordinary errors (to apply the mildest possible term to his conduct) on that occasion were committed in his professional capacity of Commandant of the regiment to which that quarter-guard belonged, I also concur with the Governor-General in thinking that the natural, and the most suitable, course in the present stage of these affairs for the Government to follow, is to request the Commander-in-chief to have

Colonel Wheler's conduct on the 29th of March last, submitted to the test, either of a court-martial at once, or of such other formal investigation as his Excellency may deem proper.

J. LOW.

May 11, 1857.

I entirely concur.

J. P. GRANT.

May 11, 1857.

Inclosure 13 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Peacock.

I ENTIRELY agree. It appears to me that Colonel Wheler is open to the charge of not having used his utmost endeavours to suppress the mutiny commenced by Mungul Pandey. This was one of the charges upon which Issuree Pandey was tried and found guilty, Colonel Wheler acting as prosecutor.

In his defence Issuree Pandey says, "We advanced about twenty or twenty-five paces, when three sepoys spoke and said, 'What, are not the Colonel and Captain Drury coming?'"

Whether the statement was true or false, the question was not a very unnatural one.

If Colonel Wheler had insisted upon the guard doing its duty, and if he and Captain Drury had accompanied them, I do not think that they would have ventured to disobey orders.

Captain Drury in his evidence says, "Matters seemed to be getting so serious that I suggested to Colonel Wheler that I should go and try and get a rifle and shoot the man," and Captain Drury went accordingly to try and get one; from which I assume that Colonel Wheler assented to his suggestion. If he had succeeded and carried his intention into effect, I think it would not have been a very soldierlike or dignified proceeding, or a very good example either to the quarter-guard or to the 300 or 400 sepoys who were looking on, but fortunately he met General Hearsey, the result of whose proceedings is well known. It is to be remarked that, even when General Hearsey advanced with the guard, neither Colonel Wheler nor Captain Drury appears to have accompanied him, though they both saw him advance.

B. PEACOCK.

May 11, 1857.

Inclosure 14 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the evidence recorded by the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry* which have been held upon the insubordinate and mutinous acts of certain native officers and sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has imposed upon the Governor-General in Council the duty of considering the conduct pursued by the commanding officer of that corps in the course of the events disclosed in those investigations.

The following facts are on record regarding Colonel Wheler's proceedings:—

* Special Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 29th of March; Court-martial for the trial of Mungul Pandey, sepoy, 24th Native Infantry; Court-martial for the trial of Issuree Pandey, Jemadar of 34th Native Infantry; special Court of Inquiry into the present state of feeling of the 34th Native Infantry.

On the evening of the 29th of March last, Colonel Wheler proceeded to the lines of his regiment, having been informed by one of his officers that a sepoy was parading in front of the lines, inciting the men to mutiny.

On arriving there he saw the man walking up and down, armed, and was informed that the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment had both been wounded in an attempt to secure him.

On reaching the quarter-guard, Colonel Wheler directed two or three men of the guard to load, and, upon the suggestion of Captain Drury, of the 34th Regiment, who accompanied him, extended this order to all. He then directed the Jemadar to take the guard and secure the mutineer.

The Jemadar murmured, and Colonel Wheler thereupon repeated the order two or three times. What followed, Colonel Wheler's own words best explain:—

“He (the Jemadar) at last ordered the guard to advance. They did so six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on. I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front was a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life, to order an European officer with the guard to seize him, as he would no doubt have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier.”

All this is frankly stated by Colonel Wheler, and here his share in the transaction ends.

Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, then rode up, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and others, and, having ascertained that the muskets of the guard were loaded, ordered the Jemadar and sepoys to follow him. They did so, and he led them forward against the mutineer, who, upon their drawing near, shot himself.

This is the substance of all that appears in evidence regarding Colonel Wheler's conduct and the motives of it. Were it necessary to come to an opinion upon this evidence alone, the Governor-General in Council could come to none more favorable to Colonel Wheler than that he is entirely unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment.

But the occasion is so grave, and the misconduct of Colonel Wheler bears *prima facie* so serious an aspect, that his Lordship in Council thinks that no decision upon that officer's case will be satisfactory which is not founded upon a full inquiry specially directed to his conduct, and giving him of course opportunity of explanation and defence. No such inquiry has yet been had, Colonel Wheler having appeared in Court on each occasion either as prosecutor or witness.

The Governor-General in Council therefore requests that the Commander-in-chief will be so good as to submit the conduct of Colonel Wheler, on the 29th of March last, to an investigation by Court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper.

Copies of the proceedings of the special Courts of Inquiry accompanied my letter of the 4th instant. The proceedings of the two Courts-martial are already at army head-quarters, in the office of the Judge Advocate-General.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 13.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Narrative of Events at Meerut and Delhi, taken from Telegrams received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and other sources.

May 19, 1857.

IT seems that some eighty-five men of the 3rd Light Cavalry who had been tried by a court-martial, for refusing to use their cartridges—the old ones—as none of the new kind had been issued, were sentenced to imprisonment, and sent to jail on the 9th of May. On the 10th, the troopers of the regiment broke into the jail, and released these men. Nothing is known of the further proceedings at Meerut, but that some 100 men of the 3rd Cavalry left the station, and took possession of the Hindun bridge; telegraphic communication between Delhi and Agra, and between Meerut and Allyghur, was interrupted; a sepoy armed, and on a cavalry trooper, was apprehended at Boolundshuhur on the 11th. At Allyghur all appeared quiet; strong bodies of police were placed on the road to Meerut, to intercept all straggling sepoys and sowars. The mutineers from Meerut appear to have proceeded to Delhi, and, on being joined by the native troops at that place, headed by the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, took possession of the palace, fort, and town. On the 13th, five sepoys of the 11th and 20th Native Infantry were apprehended at Allyghur. These men had left Meerut on the 11th: they were obstinately silent as to the events of Meerut, and were sent to jail. Mr. Carter, a railway engineer, reached Allyghur, having fled from Pulva [probably Pulwal], twenty-seven miles from Delhi, on the road to Muttra. He reported that a large body of insurgents had marched from Delhi towards Agra, *via* Ballaghur (probably Bullumghur, near Pulwal), where Mr. Roods, the portrait painter, is said to have been killed. In a message dated the 14th, the Lieutenant-Governor said that he had received authentic intelligence from the King of Delhi that the town and fort, and his own person, were in the hands of the insurgent regiments, which joined about 100 of the Meerut troops, and opened the gates. The Treasury and Fort at Meerut were safe on the 12th, and the troops ready to move. Mr. Colvin states that he had addressed the native troops at Agra. A deep and genuine conviction has seized the minds of the sepoys of the army generally, that the Government is steadily bent upon making them lose caste by handling impure things. Mr. Colvin urged the desirableness of issuing a proclamation to the army, pointing out that Government would in every way respect and protect their religious feelings and usages of religion and caste. On the 15th Mr. Colvin recommended that martial law should be proclaimed in the Meerut district; this was authorized at once.

The Maharajah Scindiah, to manifest his attachment to the British Government, offered to send to Agra his own body guard, 300 strong, and a battery of Artillery. In addition, a regiment of Cavalry, and a battery of the Contingent, were to go to Agra, and two regiments of Infantry, to occupy the road between Delhi and Agra.

The mutineers from Meerut appear to have reached Delhi on Monday night, the 11th, or Tuesday, the 12th. The Delhi troops, headed by the 38th Light Infantry, fraternized with them, shot their officers, and put to death all the Europeans, with the exception of a few who escaped across the Jumna. Lieutenant Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, blew up the magazine; the powder magazine, which is near the native lines, alone fell into the hands of the insurgents. Thirty Europeans are said to have been massacred in the city and civil lines. The rebels declared the heir-apparent King; they are apparently organizing a plan of a regular Government; they remain in the place; their policy is supposed to be to

annex the adjoining districts to their newly-founded kingdom; they may have received fifty lacs of rupees. The regiments that have joined are the 11th, 20th (Meerut regiments), 38th, 54th, and 74th (the Delhi garrison). The Lieutenant-Governor has received aid from Gwalior and Bhurtpore. The Bhurtpore troops and Gwalior Contingent are to arrive at Muttra in a day or two to keep open the road. A message from Meerut reports the arrival of the Sappers and Miners from Roorkee. The Sirmoor Battalion (Goorkas) had marched from Deyrah, and the 75th Foot and 1st European Regiments from the Hills. The European Infantry and Artillery Barracks formed a place of safety for women and stores, guarded by European troops. The Sirmoor Battalion reached Meerut on the evening of the 16th.

The troops at Cawnpore and Allahabad are stated to be well disposed, though there was great excitement consequent on the events at Delhi and Meerut. There had been some excitement at Benares in the 37th Native Infantry, but it was stated to have passed over on the 16th. Full military powers were given to Sir H. Lawrence, in Oude, and he was authorized to raise at once any Irregulars he could trust. On the 17th, telegraphic communication between Meerut and Agra was restored. Intelligence received of the Sappers having mutinied on the 16th; shot their officers; and proceeded to Delhi. They were followed, and about fifty were cut up, the men dispersing. One hundred and fifty, who were on duty, were disarmed, and were working as Sappers at Meerut. A force from Puttialah and Jheend, supported by the 9th Lancers and 75th Foot, and some Artillery, will assemble at Kurnaul on the 20th; the 75th and 1st Fusiliers having left the Hills on the 14th. At Lucknow all was prepared on the 17th, the troops having been concentrated so as to protect the Treasury and Magazine. The Madras Government have dispatched the 1st Fusiliers (Madras) in the "Zenobia." Steamers are in readiness to take them up the Ganges on their arrival in Calcutta.

The whole of the artillery of the European Invalid Battalion have been ordered to Allahabad.

Authority has been given to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab to send to Rujpore three companies from each of the eighteen regiments of Infantry in the Punjab force, Guides, and Punjab police and to raise as far as 1,000 men.

A wing of the 4th Irregular Cavalry has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor from Hansi. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Meerut district. The Bhurtpore force, consisting of horse, with six guns and three officers, reached Muttra on the night of the 16th. It seems that the men of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry on the first outbreak protected their officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-chief have been told of the importance of attacking the mutineers, and regaining possession of Delhi as early as practicable.

A regiment of European Infantry has been ordered from Kurrachee to Mooltan, the Belooch Battalion from Hyderabad to Ferozepore, and the two European regiments and the European artillery returning from Persia are to be sent round to Calcutta as soon as practicable. An officer is going by the steamer to Ceylon to obtain European troops.

All was quiet at Agra on the 18th. A party of cavalry had been ordered into the Doab to clear it of all plunderers. The Syuds, who are Mussulmans of the highest order, and Jats, a tribe of Hindoos in the neighbourhood of Meerut, are entering on our side. A Syud had brought in three British officers from the Delhi force, names not mentioned, and reported that five other officers had been killed by the Goorjahs, a low plundering tribe near Meerut.

The troops at Benares are quiet, the Sikh regiment said to be staunch, and the 37th believed to be quiet.

Thirteen English from Delhi are said to be at Kede-ke-dureh, near Bagput, protected by zemindars. A party of the 3rd Cavalry had been sent out to bring them in. The mutineers at Delhi had removed to the Ajmere gate, and had plundered six villages for subsistence. Up to 14th all was quiet at Mooradabad and Seharunpore. The 75th Foot and Irre-

gular Cavalry had been sent for by express to Meerut, as the troops at that station could not move out for want of carriage, and without leaving protection for women and stores. Nothing heard from Dinapore or Patna. A wing of the Bengal Sikh Police Battalion has been ordered to proceed immediately to Dinapore.

The powers of officers commanding troops to assemble general courts-martial, for the immediate trial and punishment of native officers and soldiers, have been extended by an Act of the Legislative Council, and all officers commanding stations of whatever rank can assemble general courts-martial consisting of five officers, either European or native, at the discretion of the officer assembling the Court, who has also power to confirm and carry into effect at once any sentence.

Sir H. Lawrence, who has had full military power in Oude conferred on him, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

A proclamation has been issued by Government, assuring the native troops and the people in general, that Government never have and never will interfere with their religious observances and creed.

A General Order has also been issued, authorizing the Commander-in-chief, the Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Major-Generals, Brigadiers, and officers commanding stations at which there may be two or more corps, to promote any non-commissioned officer to a commission, and of sepoys to non-commissioned officers for any conspicuous acts of loyalty and gallantry, and the Commander-in-chief, and Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners are authorized to admit native officers and soldiers to the Order of Merit. The sanction of the honorable Court will be separately asked for thus extending the Order of Merit.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Docket of a Letter dated May 6, 1857, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

TO prevent vague and exaggerated accounts of the mutinous conduct of some of the troops at Meerut, intimates that eighty-five out of the ninety men of the 3rd Light Cavalry armed with carbines having refused to receive the cartridges tendered to them, the Commander-in-chief has ordered the trial of the whole of them by general court-martial, and a squad of artillery recruits (seventeen in number) having also refused, they were at once summarily dismissed by the officer commanding the artillery at the station, a punishment which the Commander-in-chief considers to be incommensurate to the offence, and his Excellency has caused the authorities concerned to be informed that the recruits should have been instantly placed in confinement in view to their trial by court-martial.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

May 11, 1857.

LAST night at 9 o'clock, a telegraph message was received here by a lady from her niece, sister of the post-master of Meerut, to the following effect :—The cavalry have risen, setting fire to their own houses and several officers' houses, besides having killed and wounded all European soldiers and officers they could find near their lines; if aunt intends starting to-morrow evening, please detain her from doing so as the van has been prevented from leaving the station. No later message has been received, and the communication by telegraph has been interrupted, how, not known; any intelligence which may reach will be sent on immediately.

Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 12, 1857.

AN express has just arrived from Boolundshir saying that it is believed the troopers of the 3rd Cavalry who were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, have been released, the jail being broken open. Guns were heard all the night of the 10th, and the morning of the 11th.

All passage between Haupper and Meerut interrupted.

A young sepoy with his arms and a cavalry troop-horse stopped at Boolundshir, believed to be travelling down to warn other regiments.

No results stated.

Inclosure 5 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 12, 1857.

COMMUNICATION with Meerut and Delhi is still interrupted. The road towards Meerut is clear as far as Haupper. It is stated that the villages between Meerut and Haupper have risen and joined the mutineers. All is quiet at Allyghur: little or no excitement among the natives.

The officers of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry think well of the temper of the men of their Regiment.

No further news from the direction of Delhi. The road is evidently in possession of the mutineers.

A troop of the 3rd Cavalry are said to have left Meerut in a body, and to have taken possession of the Delhi Road, at the Hindun Bridge. A strong body of the police are placed in the Meerut Road, about three miles from Allyghur, to intercept all straggling sepoys or sowars, who might be coming this way, with a view to tamper with the men of the 9th.

The sepoys who left Delhi on the 9th instant have just been arrested, and their papers have been examined. They were *en route* to Bengal on leave. No suspicion attached to them.

Inclosure 6 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 13, 1857.

IT will no doubt have been already thought of, but I cannot do harm in suggesting that the force returning from the Persian Gulf, or a considerable portion of it, be summoned in straight to Calcutta, and thence sent up the country. Necessarily it will give a powerful moveable force free from local influences, and have an excellent effect in showing that the Government has large means independent of the usual army here.

Inclosure 7 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 13, 1857.

THIS message just come from magistrate of Allyghur, who declares he is using his best efforts to get information through the Post-office authorities along the line: at present the statements are only hearsay. It is confidently hoped that the messenger sent to the Commissioner at Meerut will bring full details in reply. Apparently communication is mainly impeded by insurgent villagers, who rob and ill-use every passenger. If Irregular Cavalry were available, this mob of villagers could be easily cleared away.

Reports from Delhi say that the fort and bridge of boats are held by insurgent regiments. The magistrate of Boolundshur wrote yesterday for reinforcements, but he furnished no fresh intelligence of events.

Inclosure 8 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 13, 1857.

FIVE sepoy of the 11th and 20th Regiments have just been apprehended as they were entering Allyghur. These men left Meerut on the 11th instant. They are obstinately silent as to what has occurred. They have been sent to jail. Every effort will be made to apprehend stragglers before they can reach this station.

Inclosure 9 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the General Officer Commanding Meerut Division.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 13, 1857.

REPORTS have reached Government about the conduct of the 3rd Light Cavalry on the 10th instant, and subsequently. Pray state by telegraph what has occurred, and what measures are being taken.

Inclosure 10 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

MR. CARTER, railway-engineer, has just reached Allyghur. He has fled from Palwa, crossing the Jumna at Googway Ghaut. He reports that a large body of insurgents have marched from Delhi towards Agra, *vid* Bullughur. Mr. Carter reports the European inhabitants of Delhi are said to have been murdered. Mr. Roods, the portrait-painter, is said to have been murdered at Bullumghur.

Inclosure 11 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

WE have authentic intelligence in a letter from the King that the town and fort of Delhi and his own person are in the hands of the insurgent regiments of the place, which joined about 100 of the troops from Meerut and opened the gates.

The Commissioner, Mr. Fraser, and his assistant, Captain Douglas, are mentioned in the letter to be killed, and also Miss Jennings. We have made all our plans here, and shall act vigorously, and look confidently for success should the insurgents, as is likely, march down on this.

I have communicated with the native corps, and their tone appears satisfactory to me.

Inclosure 12 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

LETTER received from Meerut of May 12th. The fort and treasury all safe, and the troops ready for any attack. Tradespeople, servants, and parties returning on horseback, coming to scour the neighbourhood. The only name given of all officers killed is Mr. Tregear, of the Educational Department.

Inclosure 13 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

THE authorities at Meerut very strongly recommend, and I warmly concur in the recommendation, that martial law be proclaimed in the Meerut district. The force is strong and vigorous, and fully prepared to carry out the measure; I request immediate authority for it.

Inclosure 14 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

THE following message received from Political Agent at Gwalior:—
 "Scindia desires to be allowed to manifest his attachment to the British Government, by sending to Agra to be at your disposal his body guard, consisting of 800 horse, and a battery of Horse Artillery. They will be ready to march to-morrow evening." I have said that I shall accept this handsome offer as a personal compliment for a short time only, though we really do not require more troops.

Inclosure 15 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 14, 1857.

AS an instance of the kind of feeling among the Sepoys about our designs against caste, I send an extract from a note just received from the Collector of Muttra:

Extract of Letter.

"I have just heard what makes me doubtful of the fidelity of our Sepoy guard here. The Subadar told one of the clerks to-day that he was convinced that the Government intended to take their caste, and had for that purpose mixed ground bones in their flour. I have appointed Mr. Fleetwood Williams, now at Meerut, to be Agent and Commissioner of Delhi, in Mr. Fraser's place, being an officer of great activity and decision. He is instructed to open a communication with the cantonment of Delhi as soon as he possibly can. The feeling of disturbance is passing away among all parties here, and before long we may look to the recovery of Delhi by the advance of troops from Meerut, Umballah, and this."

Inclosure 16 in No. 13.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 14, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize every General Officer commanding a division, every Brigadier, and every officer commanding a station, being the senior officer on the spot, to appoint General or other Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the officers, or soldiers, or followers, in the service of the East India Company, being natives of the East Indies, or of other places within the limits of the said Company's charter, who may be charged with any offence which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay; and to confirm and carry into effect at once, or to mitigate, or to commute, or remit, all sentences of such courts martial, or, in case he shall deem it necessary, to refer any such sentence to the Commander-in-chief for his orders thereon.

General Courts Martial assembled under this authority shall consist of not less than five native commissioned officers, and shall have the full powers of a General Court Martial as specified in the 75th Article of War.

This Order is not intended to apply to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 14, 1857.

ORDERS have been sent to the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, to hold in readiness his nearest Regiment of Irregular Cavalry to march wherever you may require. Orders have been sent to the 4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry at Hansi, to move wherever you may require.

Inclosure 18 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 14, 1857.

GOVERNMENT take it for granted that the Commander-in-chief has taken measures for bringing down to the plains the European regiments in the Hills. The Chief Commissioner in the Punjab has been requested by telegraph to hold in readiness his nearest regiment of Irregular Cavalry, to go wherever the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra may require. Orders have been sent to the 4th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, at Hansi, to move wherever the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra may require.

Inclosure 19 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 14, 1857.

IT is understood that the 43rd Foot and the 1st European Regiment are at or near Madras. It is requested that both these regiments may be held in readiness, so that either may be brought to Calcutta without delay, if required.

Inclosure 20 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding the Sirhind Division.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 14, 1857.

PRAY direct the 4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, at Hansi, immediately to hold itself in readiness to move wherever the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, may require.

Inclosure 21 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 14, 1857.

TELEGRAMS from Agra have informed Government that heavy firing at Meerut was heard at Boolundshubur on the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th instant, that a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry have taken possession of the road between Meerut and Delhi, at the bridge over the Hindun; that the villagers on that road, and between Meerut and Hauppér, assist the mutineers and molest travellers, and have stopped all communication; that the Fort and Bridge of Boats at Delhi are held by insurgent residents; that all Europeans at Delhi have been murdered; that a large body of insurgents has marched from Delhi via Bullumghur towards Agra. The certainty of the two last particulars is not yet ascertained.

Inclosure 22 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 15, 1857.

MESSAGE of to-day received. Every means taken to open a communication with Meerut, but the result still awaited. I am doing everything possible here to keep together and prevent the Native Troops from giving trouble, and trust to succeed. More again to-morrow.

Inclosure 23 in No 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 15, 1857.

I HAVE had a very satisfactory review of the troops this morning. I had previously ascertained, from undoubted authority of natives of confidence of all classes, that a deep and genuine conviction, however absurd, has seized the minds of the Sepoys of the army generally, that the Government is steadily bent on making them lose caste by handling impure things. Men of their own creed, trusted by them, were sent by me into their lines, and the most distinct assurances given to them on the subject. I spoke to the same effect at the parade, and the men said this was all they wanted to be certain of. I believe that under the present circumstances the men are now staunch. If mutineers approach in any force it is our determination to move out the brigade and fight them. We shall go with the brigade: a reinforcement of a battery of guns, and some of the contingent Cavalry will be here from Gwalior the morning after to-morrow. It is most urgently recommended, from the result of present experience, that a proclamation to the army be at once issued by the supreme Government, saying, if it be so thought fit, that the Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces, has informed them, that he has found a gross misconception to be prevalent; that, being so informed, it is at once declared to its faithful troops, that it would in every manner respect and protect their feelings and usages of religion and caste as it has always scrupulously protected them; that it declares the notions which have got abroad on the point to be an utter delusion, propagated by some designing persons to mislead good soldiers; and the army may remain thoroughly satisfied that no attempt whatever will be made in any way to injure in the least their religious rites and practices. Armed with a simple and direct assurance of this kind, it would rapidly, I think, quiet the minds of the troops. An inducement, too, is wanted for not joining the mutineers and for leaving them. I am in the thick of it, and know what is wanted. I earnestly beg this, to strengthen me.

Inclosure 24 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and Sir H. Lawrence.

FURTHER information received of the events at Delhi this morning. The massacre of thirty Europeans in the city and civil station is dreadful; but this must be passed over. All the native corps, with the battery of Artillery in the cantonment, are stated to have joined; but there may possibly be a mistake in this. The rebels have declared the heir apparent king. The following message gives the pith of the report of their plans. The rebels are apparently organizing a plan of a regular Government; they still remain in the place. Their policy is supposed to be to annex the adjoining districts to their newly founded kingdom,

They are not likely, therefore, to abandon the country or leave Delhi; they have, probably, strengthened themselves there. They may have secured fifty lacs of rupees. If this account be all true, the regiments that have joined are the 11th, 20th, 38th, 54th, 74th. Many of these cannot be staunch in their hearts to this new kingdom. We are strengthening ourselves in every way here. Gwalior and Bhurtpore are aiding us heartily. The native regiments here are weak, and, whatever their feelings may be, they are not likely to rise of themselves without other support; we do not, therefore, show distrust of them. Communication with Meerut not yet properly restored, nor have I heard of the plans of the Commander-in-chief. I have every confidence that they will be all put to rights in a few days. We are thoroughly united in feeling and plans here. The Bhurtpore Troops and Gwalior Contingent, under British officers, will move in a day or two, to and beyond Muttra, to unite the road from Delhi and protect the country until forces can be assembled from all parts. None of the native chiefs will have any sympathy with this new Delhi monarchy.

Inclosure 25 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to me by telegram, for the information of Government, what may be, in your opinion, the temper of the troops under your command at Cawnpore and at Allahabad.

You are requested to send on to me any news that may have reached you regarding the proceedings at Meerut and Delhi, and to keep me informed of all that you may hear from those places. The Officers Commanding at Allghur may be able to give you some information if requested.

Inclosure 26 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to me by telegram, for the information of Government, what may be, in your opinion, the temper of the troops under your command.

Inclosure 27 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 15th, 1857.

NO confirmation of murder of Europeans at Delhi, but two gentlemen and one lady are stated to have been killed. The Cantonment and Treasury at Meerut are safe, and the troops there prepared to resist attack. The newspaper statement that Government have received intelligence of the murder of the Officers of the 3rd Cavalry is untrue; some officers have been killed probably at Delhi, and a gentleman in the Educational Department; but particulars not known.

The troops at Agra are said to be staunch, and will oppose the mutineers if they come from Delhi.

Inclosure 28 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to the officer commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore, that the wing of that regiment at Mirzapore is to be held in readiness to move to Lucknow, should the Chief Commissioner in Oude desire him to send to that place; you are requested to arrange for the duties of the station until the arrival of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry now on their way up in steamers.

Inclosure 29 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner in Oude.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 15, 1857.

THE wing of the Regiment of Ferozepore, now at Mirzapore, is placed at your disposal should you consider its services necessary at Lucknow. The officer commanding has been directed to move on receiving your orders, but there may be some difficulty in providing for the duties of the station.

Inclosure 30 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 16, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, but affairs are critical; get every European you can from China, Ceylon, and elsewhere; also all the Goorkas from the Hills; time is everything.

Inclosure 31 in No. 13.

The Political Agent at Gwalior to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

IN the Durbar, and in their Army, and the Contingent troops, good feeling prevails. At Mr. Colvin's request, the Contingent Cavalry Corps and Battery are moving to Agra, and two Regiments of Infantry are ready, for Scindia, to manifest his attachment to the Government, offers his whole force and Artillery; desires to send to Agra his Body-Guard of 300 men and a battery.

Inclosure 32 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 16, 1857.

THIS message just received from the Magistrate of Allyghur:—

“A letter giving a full detail of events has just arrived from Greathed. It is brought by one of my messengers. Events at Delhi are far more disastrous than was supposed. The Commissioner writes as follows:—The mutineers

reached Delhi on Monday night (11th) or Tuesday morning (12th). The Delhi troops fraternized with them, the 38th taking the lead and shooting their officers; all the Europeans put to death with the exception of a few, who avoided them by crossing the Jumna. Major Abbott, Captain Wallace and his wife, Mrs. Murphy, Captain De Teissier and his wife, Mrs. Hutchinson and her children, are here. It is quite certain that there is no European at Delhi now. The mutineers took the guns they had taken to the palace, and were received by the King. Lieut. Willoughby blew up the magazine at Delhi. The powder magazine alone fell into the hands of the insurgents. The commissioner's letter, which is a very long one, will be sent by this afternoon's mail to Agra."

Well done Willoughby!

Inclosure 33 in No. 13.

The General Commanding Division at Meerut to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Meerut, May 16, 1857.

SAPPERS and Miners joined from Roorkee; Simmoor Battalion ordered in from Deyrah; the Artillery and European Infantry barracks, with schools of instruction, form a place of safety for women and stores, guarded by the European troops; the mutineers said to be still at Delhi; Her Majesty's 75th and 1st European Regiments marched from the Hills.

Inclosure 34 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 16, 1857.

AS far as I have means of judging, the troops here and at Allahabad are at present well disposed; however there is much excitement in consequence of events elsewhere. Reports of the most unfavourable description of events at Delhi. The city in possession of insurgents; but not mentioned whether the troops are concerned. Mr. S. Fraser, Captain Douglas, and Miss Jennings said to have been murdered.

Inclosure 35 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 16, 1857.

THERE has been some excitement in the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, which seems to have passed over. The Regiment of Loodianah is in good temper, parades and target practice going on as usual. The 37th are out for a short parade every morning, and are behaving quietly. The 13th Irregular Cavalry are at Sultanpore Benares; all quiet here.

Inclosure 36 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 16, 1857.

THE Regiment of Ferozepore has already marched to Allahabad, leaving a detachment for duty at Mirzapore; the party of the Regiment of Ferozepore at Chunar has been relieved by one of similar strength from the 37th from Benares. Further instructions are requested. The two corps at Benares are very weak.

Inclosure 37 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, 16 May, 1857.

THE following is just received from the Lieutenant-Governor. Telegraphic communication with Meerut re-opened; troops marching down from the Hills. Sirmoor Battalion arrived at Meerut to-day; arrangements are being made for the re-capture of Delhi; all quiet here.

Inclosure 38 in No. 13.

Act passed by Legislative Council, May 16, 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General this day, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII of 1857.

An Act to amend Act XIX of 1847.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the trial and punishment of offences against the Articles of War for the Native Army, It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, by Order in Council, to empower every General or other Officer having the Command of Troops in the Service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or any of such General or other Officers, to appoint General or District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the Officers, Soldiers, or Followers in the Service of the East India Company, being Natives of the East Indies or of other places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops, who may be charged with any offence punishable by the said Articles of War, which, in the judgment of such General or other Officer, requires to be punished without delay; and also to confirm and carry into effect, immediately or otherwise, any sentence of such Court Martial; or to commute, mitigate, or remit any such sentence; or, in case he shall deem it necessary so to do, to refer any such sentence to the Commander-in-Chief for his orders thereon.

Governor-General in Council may empower General or other Officers having the Command of Troops to appoint General or District or Garrison Courts Martial for the trial of persons amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops.

II. Any General Court Martial, which may be appointed under the authority of this Act, shall be appointed by the Senior Officer on the spot, and shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, the number to be fixed by the General or other Officer appointing the Court Martial. The Order in Council may direct that a General Court Martial, to be appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers; and, in such case, the Officer appointing the Court Martial shall determine whether the same shall consist of European Officers or of Native Officers. Every General Court Martial appointed under the authority of this Act shall have all the powers of a General Court Martial specified in the 75th Article of War for the Native Army; and sentence of death, or other punishment to which the offender is liable by the said Articles of War, may be given by such Court Martial, if a majority of the Members present concur in the sentence.

General Courts Martial to be appointed by the Senior Officer on the spot, and to consist of not less than five members.

The Order in Council may direct that General Courts Martial shall consist wholly of European or of Native Commissioned Officers. Powers of General Courts Martial appointed under this Act.

III. General Order No. 677 of 1857, made by the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, and bearing date the 14th of May, 1857, is hereby confirmed; and the same shall have the force and effect of Law, and shall be deemed to have had such force and effect from the date thereof.

General Order of Governor-General in Council, Military Department, No. 677 of 1857, confirmed.

The said General Order or any Order issued under this Act may be countermanded or altered.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to countermand or alter the said General Order, or any Order in Council, which may be issued under the authority of this Act.

W. MORGAN, *Clerk of the Council.*

Inclosure 39 in No. 13.

General Order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

IN pursuance of Act No. VIII of 1857, passed this day, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize every General Officer Commanding a Division, every Brigadier, and every Officer Commanding a Station, being the Senior Officer on the spot, to appoint General or other Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the Officers, or Soldiers, or Followers, in the Service of the East India Company, being Natives of the East Indies, or of other places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops, who may be charged with any offence which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay; and to confirm and carry into effect, immediately or otherwise, any Sentence of such Court Martial, or to mitigate, commute, or remit any such Sentence; or, in case he shall deem it necessary, to refer such Sentence to the Commander-in-Chief for his orders thereon.

General Courts Martial assembled under this authority shall consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers, the number of such Officers not being less than five, and shall have the full powers of a General Court Martial, as specified in the 75th Article of War. The Officer appointing the Court Martial shall determine whether the Court Martial shall be composed of European Officers or of Native Officers.

This Order is not intended to apply to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 40 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Howitt, Commanding Meerut Division.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

MESSAGE received. Pray state by telegraph what has occurred at Meerut between the 10th instant and the present date. State the condition of the 3rd Cavalry. It is understood that the two Native Infantry Regiments had gone to Delhi. Has there been any loss of life at Meerut? Send frequent messages to me of all that occurs.

Inclosure 41 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

REPLY to message received:—No orders need be issued now to the Ferozepore Regiment.

Inclosure 42 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

IT appears that the entire regiment of Ferozepore has already marched to Allahabad, and that, under present circumstances, no part of that regiment can be spared.

Inclosure 43 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief at Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

TO-DAY messages have been received stating that thirty Europeans have been killed in the fort and civil lines of Delhi. That the mutineers, among whom are the 11th and 20th Regiments Native Infantry, were joined at Delhi by the Brigade there, the 38th Regiment taking the lead, and shooting their officers. It is stated to be certain that there is not an European now at Delhi; but it is not ascertained that all have been killed. Those known to have escaped are Major Abbott, Captain Wallace and wife, Captain de Teissier and wife, Mr. Murphy, Mrs Hutchinson and her children. Those named as killed are Mr. Fraser, Lieutenant Douglas, Miss Jennings, besides Mr. Roods, the painter, and Mr. Tregear. But from what is said above, the number is very great. The insurgents have set up the heir apparent as king, and they are still at Delhi. The Rajah of Gwalior has offered all his troops, and the Rajah of Bhurtpore the same. There are troops being brought to Meerut from the Hills, and Umballa and Deyrah. At Agra all right. Lieut. Willoughby nobly blew up the arsenal; he is believed to be among the killed. Martial law proclaimed in districts under Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces.

Inclosure 44 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 16, 1857.

ALL is well here. Give me plenary military power in Oude; I will not use it unnecessarily. I am sending two troops of cavalry to Allahabad. Send a company of Europeans into the fort there: it will be good to raise regiments of irregular horse under good officers.

Inclosure 45 in No. 13.

G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

YOU have full military powers. The Governor-General will support you in everything you think necessary.

It is impossible to send an European company to Allahabad. Dinapore must not be weakened by a single man.

If you can raise any irregulars that you can trust, do so at once. Have you any good officers to spare for the duty?

Inclosure 46 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 17, 1857.

THE following just received from Agra, from the Lieutenant-Governor, you will be glad to hear that the telegraph communication with Meerut has just been restored, there is the best proof that things are fast quieting.

Inclosure 47 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 18, 1857.

AS there is difficulty, do not send the Sikhs to Lucknow.

Inclosure 48 in No. 13.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Madras, Saturday.

THE Fusiliers will be sent immediately by "Zenobia," but she is hardly fit to take a whole regiment.

Inclosure 49 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

COMMUNICATION with Meerut being now found to be opened, I have sent on your message, received last night, with all haste; all well here. I hope to preserve the peace, by not permitting native troops to meet and directly fight with their brethren; they will not rise against us, until the rebels are near.

Inclosure 50 in No. 13.

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Meerut, May 17, 1857.

YOUR message will be sent to Commander-in-chief. Sappers mutinied yesterday; shot their Commanding Officer; left cantonments with their arms; when followed, dispersed, and 50 cut up; about 150 who were on duty, have been disarmed, and are working as Sappers only. A force from Puttialah and Jheend Raja assemble at Kurnaul on the 20th, supported by Her Majesty's 75th, 9th Lancers, and Horse Artillery. The mutineers are said to be still at Delhi; 75th and 1st Europeans left the Hills on the 14th instant.

Inclosure 51 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 17, 1857.

YOU are quite right to keep Allahabad quite safe. We shall do without Sikhs or Goorkahs; all well. We have concentrated the troops as much as possible, so as to protect the treasury and magazine, and keep up a communication. Generally a good spirit. A false alarm last night.

Inclosure 52 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

PRAY warn the officer commanding 84th Foot, that his corps is to be brought down immediately, one wing to Barrackpore, the other to Dum Dum; more by letter.

Inclosure 53 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

THE Artillery invalids at Chunar, about 109 in number, have been ordered to proceed to Allahabad immediately.

Inclosure 54 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

THE Artillery Invalids from Chunar, 109 in number, have been ordered to proceed to Allahabad immediately.

Inclosure 55 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief at Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

THE Sappers and Miners who had gone from Roorkee to Meerut, have resolved to join the mutineers. They murdered their Commanding Officer, and then left Meerut for Delhi, with their arms; pursued by Cavalry and Horse Artillery, 50 were cut up, and 150 disarmed. The 75th Foot, and 1st Fusiliers, have been ordered from the Hills; the 75th, and the 9th Lancers and Horse Artillery and troops from Puttiala and Jheend, were to be at Kurnaul on the 20th. The rebels are said to be still at Delhi.

Inclosure 56 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

May 18, 1857.

IF 100 Europeans, Infantry, could be spared for duty here, it would restore confidence, and make Benares more secure, so as to maintain the communication with the north-west.

Inclosure 57 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

MESSAGE received, asking for 100 Europeans. Consult General Lloyd by express. He will best know whether he can spare 100 men from Dinapore.

Inclosure 58 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.)

May 16, 1857:

TWO of the three European Regiments which are returning from Persia are urgently wanted in Bengal.

If they are sent from Bombay to Kurrachee, will they find conveyance up the Indus?

Are they coming from Bushire, in steam or sailing transports?

Let me know, immediately, whether General Ashburnham is going to Madras.

Inclosure 59 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 16, 1857.

MANY thanks for your full confidence; I shall endeavour to deserve it. The worst of the storm is past, and the aspect of affairs is fast brightening. Martial law has been proceeding at Meerut, as was authorized by you. A Proclamation has been issued by me, to explain generally our arrangements for surrounding and crushing the mutineers; a copy of this will go by post to night; I trust it will do good all over the country. The following is the intelligence of the morning from General Hewitt. The Commander-in-chief has sent Her Majesty's 75th Regiment and Fusiliers down there. The Sirmoor Battalion is expected here to-night. Some of the Puttialla and Jheend Rajah's people, with a Police Battalion, and some Cavalry, are to assemble at Kurnaul, on the 20th, to be supported by Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 9th Lancers, and 4 guns. Puttialla Rajah reported as having been invited to join the rebels. Martial law proclaimed in Meerut; no communication by telegraph about this; the rebels were to settle their plans yesterday evening after prayers; I have sent for a wing of the 4th Irregulars, and asked for another. The Bhurtapore force of Horse, and six guns, with three British Officers, reached Muttra last night, and quite re-established confidence there. It shall soon be vigorously patrolling the country, round Delhi, until the mutineers can be attacked or dispersed. Be sure that confidence and forwardness now mark every step.

Inclosure 60 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India to Major-General Hewitt, Meerut.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 16, 1857.

SEND an express to the Commander-in-chief, and tell him, that it is of the utmost importance, that Delhi should not remain an hour longer in the hands of the insurgents, than can possibly be avoided. Every exertion must be made to regain the place without delay. Send this message immediately.

I beg that you will keep me informed daily, of the state of things at Meerut, and of what you hear from Delhi.

Inclosure 61 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 17, 1857.

IT has been ascertained, that on the first outbreak at Meerut, the men of the 11th Native Infantry protected their officers' lives, although they otherwise joined their comrades.

Inclosure 62 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

I HAVE sent you the Proclamation* by telegraph. Have it translated, and take means to disseminate it in every town, village, bazar, and serai. It is for the people as well as for the troops. In reading it to the troops, it should be read to a few at a time, so that every man shall hear and understand it.

I have already called for the European Regiments from Persia, you may announce this; one of them will be at Bombay in a few days, but I fear there will be difficulty in getting them to Calcutta by steam. You shall know how this is settled.

Every hour that Delhi remains in the hands of the rebels increases our risk elsewhere enormously.

Inclosure 63 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 17, 1857.

THE case being emergent, I have disposed of the 7th Regiment, by dismissing about 15 Sepoys and the Native Officers, with one or two exceptions, and promoting half a dozen men, all others are foreign. Their Commanding Officer has returned from the Hills, and says, he implicitly trusts them. 200 only will be armed, until orders are received; all quiet here, but we are preparing. If Seikhs are wanted at Allahabad, keep two companies, or the wing there; the Fort ought to be made quite safe. Could not two companies of the 10th Foot be pushed up to the Fort? Even three companies of the Seikhs will be useful here; keep Benares safe.

* See Inclosure 92 in No. 13.

Inclosure 64 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 17, 1857.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday, thanks for its kind expressions; I will send on your message to the Commander-in-chief as soon as possible. The telegraph has been interrupted, but is opened again. We must await events; I feel safe here.

Inclosure 65 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 17, 1857.

WITH reference to the telegraphic dispatches which we have just received from Agra, should you think it desirable to send the news home immediately, a steamer might at once be dispatched from this to Suez, which would be in time to catch the French steamer of the 7th of June, at Alexandria. It is even possible that if an officer starts off immediately in a fast steamer he might overtake the mail which left this four days ago.

The 64th will arrive in a few days from Bushire; their destination is Bengal; but we can keep them here available or send them round to Calcutta if you wish it.

Inclosure 66 in No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Rawul Pindee to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Rawul Pindee, May 17, 1857.

WITH reference to the state of affairs at Meerut, Delhi, and Umballa, we shall probably have to disarm the greater part of the Native army. I propose that Captains of Police and Officers Commanding Punjaub Corps of Infantry and Guides, &c., be at once ordered to raise three companies of Infantry from eighteen regiments which compose the force. This will give fifty-four companies of eighty-nine each, with which Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will give about 5000 men extra: these companies can hereafter form the nucleus of new regiments with the promotions. This will be very popular with the irregulars: I ask for leave, if necessary, to raise as far as 1000.

Inclosure 67 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 17, 1857.

I HEARD from Lord Elphinstone, that the Treaty of Peace with Persia is ratified, and that three European Regiments, and a portion of the European Artillery, return to India immediately. The early landing of this strong European reinforcement, *en masse*, in Calcutta, and its rapid dispatch to the Upper Provinces, will have the most valuable effect. I urgently recommend that this be ordered by electric telegraph to Bombay at once. A message

from Meerut, received an hour ago, announced that the Sappers and Miners who had come in as a reinforcement from Roorkee, had also mutinied and shot their Commanding Officer, and were marching out of cantonments; they were being pursued by Cavalry and Artillery, and no doubt a good account will be taken of them; even if a large number joined the Insurgents at Delhi, it is of no sort of consequence; but it has become indispensably necessary to show how powerfully and rapidly we can reinforce the European strength of our army. I should be much gratified and assisted by authority to announce that those orders have been given.

Inclosure 68 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 17, 1857.

I DO not desire to send to England by an earlier opportunity than the mail which will leave this to-morrow.

If you can send the 64th to Calcutta by steam, do so without any delay.

If steam is not available I will wait for an answer to my last message before deciding that they shall come round in sailing vessels.

Let me know when you expect the other European Regiments and the Artillery, and what steam vessels will be available for their conveyance.

Have you at present a steam-vessel that could go to Galle to bring troops from there to Calcutta? This must not interfere with the dispatch of the 64th.

Inclosure 69 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

(Telegraphic.)

May 16, 1857.

SEND word as quickly as possible to Sir John Lawrence, that he is to send down such of the Punjaub Regiments and European Regiments as he can safely spare.

Orders will meet them on the march.

I have written to this effect, but probably the dawk is interrupted.

If the telegraph is in order beyond Delhi, you will of course use it for this purpose.

Every exertion must be made to regain Delhi; every hour is of importance; General Hewitt has been ordered to press this upon the Commander-in-chief.

If you find it necessary, you may apply in the Governor General's name to the Rajah of Puttiala, or to the Rajah of Jheend, for troops. I am glad you accepted Scindias. I have sent for an European Regiment from Madras and from Pegu; but they cannot be here for a fortnight, and until then I cannot spare a single European from here.

Peace is ratified; but the troops from Persia cannot be here for many weeks.

I will send you a proclamation to-morrow morning by telegraph.

I thank you sincerely for all you have so admirably done, and for your stout heart.

Inclosure 70 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris.

(Telegraphic.)

May 17, 1857.

IF the "Zenobia" cannot bring all the Fusiliers, the remainder might be sent in the "Bentinck," which will be at Madras on the 26th.

But send as many in the "Zenobia" as she will safely hold.

Let me know when the "Zenobia" sails, and what force she brings.

Inclosure 71 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir J. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

May 17, 1857.

YOU may take the fifty-four companies from the eighteen Infantry Regiments, as you propose, and raise as far as 1000 if necessary.

If you are in want of officers, take any that are in civil employ and fit for the work.

You will be supported in every measure that you think necessary for safety.

Keep the Government informed.

Inclosure 72 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, the Chief Commissioner of Oude,* the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

AN Act has been passed, authorizing every General Officer Commanding a Division, every Brigadier, and every Officer Commanding a Station, being the Senior Officer on the spot, to appoint General and other Courts-martial, for the trial of native officers or soldiers, or followers, charged with any offence, which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay, and to confirm and to carry into effect immediately or otherwise, any sentence, or to mitigate, commute, or remit, any such sentence.

General Courts-martial under this authority may, at the discretion of the Officer assembling the Court-martial, consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers, the number of such officers not being under five, and these Courts Martial are to have the full powers of a General Court-martial, under the Seventy-fifth Article of War. Any sentence of death, or other punishment, may be given, if a majority concur.

Inclosure 73 in No. 13.

The Secretary to Government to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

IT is hoped, that the Officer Commanding at Chunar has placed the whole of the Europeans, invalids and veterans, in the Fort. After the

* You are requested to inform all Officers commanding Stations in the Punjaub and cis-Sutlej States,—Oude.

Artillery invalids leave, there will be still sufficient Infantry invalids and veterans to keep the fort safe. Send back to Benares any portion of your Native Infantry detachment not actually required.

Inclosure 74 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

IT is hoped that you have arranged for the security of the fort and magazine. Keep me informed of the state of feeling among the native troops.

Inclosure 75 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

PRAY send out a European escort to bring to you the battery now at Cox's Bungalow, and march them in through the park. Body-guard detachment will go hence.

Inclosure 76 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 17, 8 A.M.

YOUR dispatches of the 16th instant received. The best of the Indus steamers are in Persia, and it would be impossible with those remaining, to send three European regiments to the Punjaub, within any reasonable time; I write to Mr. Frere immediately, and will direct him to send the 1st Europeans, now at Kurrachee, to Mooltan at once.

The river is very low at this season; the Commissioner of Mooltan should be directed (if necessary) to send boats to meet them. They will, of course, be required to take the regiment on to Ferozepore.

In case the electric telegraph from Calcutta to Mooltan should be interrupted, I shall write direct to Major Hamilton about this.

The 2nd Europeans from Bushire will be at Kurrachee to take their place on their arrival; they are daily expected; shall I send them round to Calcutta, and shall I send the 78th also? General Ashburnham leaves this to-day by the steamer for Galle, where he expects to meet Lord Elgin; he is not going to Madras.

Inclosure 77 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.)

May 18.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday morning.

It will not do to send more than one regiment by the Indus.

Send the other two and the European Artillery round to Calcutta.

You do not say whether you can send them by steam. If not, I must leave it to you to judge whether it will be better to send them off at once in sailing vessels, or to keep them at Bombay till steamers are available.

Inclosure 78 in No. 13.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Madras, May 18, 1857.

IF you require more Europeans could you not send for regiments from Ceylon?

Fusiliers leave this evening.

Inclosure 79 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

THANK you for your great expedition. It is of the utmost importance that you should keep all quiet at Madras.

I send an officer to Ceylon by to-morrow's mail. He will call on you at Madras.

Steam conveyance for the troops from Ceylon will be the difficulty.

Inclosure 80 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 17, 1857.

WITH reference to my message of this morning, we have at Hydrabad a regiment of Beloochees. If the means of transport are at hand it might be advisable to send them to Ferozepore, as well as the 1st Europeans. They would require less space than Europeans in the steamer, would suffer less from heat, and could march from Buckill Ghaut to Ferozepore, if boats are not procurable.

An early reply requested.

Inclosure 81 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 18, 1857.

SEND the Beloochees, if you can do so without delaying the 1st Europeans.

Is there time to push up a European regiment along the road north of the Nerbudda before the heavy rains begin?

I doubt it; but you will know better at Bombay. Let me know.

Inclosure 82 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 18, 1857.

THIS is the latest news from Meerut. Fifty-six Sappers shot by Carbineers; 280 escaped with arms. Two companies, on duty elsewhere, laid down arms on order; profess readiness to serve on as Sappers unarmed; one

Carbineer killed. Thirteen English at Kedekharah, near Bajpoot, escaped from Delhi, protected by Zemindars; party of 3rd Cavalry sent to bring them in. Mutineers at Delhi removed to Ajmere Gate; have plundered six villages for subsistence. King has posted troops at Shadairia, Fyzabad, and Dadnee. All right at Moradabad 14th, and at Saharunpore to 14th. Beresford still at Mozuffermuggur. Greathed not arrived. Ghoorkas not yet heard of. 75th Queen's and Irregular Cavalry sent for to Meerut by express. The Meerut force cannot move for want of carriages, nor could it do so without leaving protection for women and stores at Meerut. Things continue in a satisfactory state here.

Inclosure 83 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

(Telegraphic.)

May 18, 1857.

SEND on the following message to the Commander-in-chief by the quickest and surest means:—

The Madras Fusiliers left Madras for Calcutta on Sunday.

The Oriental has been dispatched to bring up the 35th from Moulmein.

An officer goes to Ceylon by to-morrow's mail, to bring European troops from there.

A European regiment has been ordered from Kurrachee by steam to Mooltan, and will be brought up from there in boats.

Two European regiments and some Artillery will come round to Calcutta from Bombay, where they are expected immediately from Persia.

I hope to catch the regiments which are on their way to China.

But time is everything, and I beg you to make short work of Delhi.

Inclosure 84 in No. 13.

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Meerut, May 18, 1857.

ON the evening of the 10th, the 20th and 11th Native Infantry, with 3rd Light Cavalry, broke into open mutiny; shot down the officers who were on parade; liberated all the prisoners, 1200 in number; fired cantonments south of the Nullah, as well as part of the civil lines, and, joined by the inhabitants of the city and cantonments, bazars, and neighbouring villages, pillaged houses, murdered every European man, woman, and child who fell into their hands. The mutineers were driven out of the station, and the European Artillery, Dragoons, and Infantry defended the barracks. On the 12th, the garrison of Delhi joined with the mutineers, burning that station and murdering all the officers who were in their power. There are about fifty of the 3rd Light Cavalry who remained with their officers, and about 130 of the 11th. Every night all the European troops are under arms, who prevent the barracks being attacked and burnt by the populace. The loss of life at Meerut amounts to about forty, including Colonel Finnis, Captains Taylor, McDonald, Lieutenants Henderson, Pattle, McNabb, Veterinary Surgeons Phillip and Dawson. The casualties at Delhi are not yet known. The women and stores at Meerut are safe in the Artillery School of Instruction, which is being fortified to enable part of the garrison to join in the combined movements on Delhi, when the Commander-in-chief's arrangements are completed. Telegraph having been closed, reports were sent by Dawk.

Inclosure 85 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir J. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

May 18, 1857.

AN European Regiment, now at Kurrachee, has been ordered to proceed up the Indus by steam to Mooltan.

Direct the Commissioner to make such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the regiment with boats, and to transport it to Ferozepore, or where ever you may most need it.

Inclosure 86 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 18, 1857.

A LINE only to say that the complexion of all the news of the day is better and better. I am sending a party from a Gwalior Cavalry Corps into the Doab, who will clear the roads and put down the petty plunderings that are going on in many places from the want of trusty light troops. Commissioner of Meerut reports that Syuds and Jats near him are acting upon our side. A Syud brought in three British officers from the Delhi force, whom he had shielded, and said that five other officers had been killed by the Goorkahs, a low plundering tribe near Meerut.

Inclosure 87 in No. 13.

H. Tucker, Esq. to Cecil Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 18, 1857.

THE Seikh Regiment is quite staunch, and the 37th is now believed to be quiet. A wing of the 13th Irregulars marched in this morning. We have put a bold face on it, staying in our houses, and going on as usual so as to avoid exciting distrust. The City of Benares is perfectly quiet. We have been running a risk, but the good to be gained was worth it. I feel quite easy and confident; Chunar is held by a detachment of the 37th. I wrote yesterday to Colonel Blake, to endeavour quietly to place the Fort in possession of his European invalids and pensioners. I do not think the regiments at Azimghur and Ghazeepore will dare to move so long as we maintain our present front at Benares; in a choice of difficulties, we have adopted the bolder course, and I trust that, with God's blessing, we shall succeed.

Inclosure 88 in No. 13.

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Meerut, May 19, 1857.

LAST night passed all quiet, though we were warned of an attack by the mutineers from Delhi. Several villages were seen on fire during the night.

Inclosure 89 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 18, 4 P.M.

ALL at Cawnpore quiet; but excitement continues amongst the people. Copy of message received this morning from Agra. All goes on excellently here. Levies of light horse will soon clear the Doab of plunderers. Troops are hurrying from the Hills and Punjaub, and the final advance on Delhi will soon be made. The insurgents can only be about 3000 in number, and are said to cling to the walls of Delhi, where they have put up a puppet king. I grudge the escape of one of them. Disorder has not now come below the Haupper, and the country around Meerut will soon be quite restored to order. In our lower districts they are watched, and calm and expert policy will soon re-assure the public mind; the plague is in truth stayed. Copy of message just received from Sir H. Lawrence. All's well.

Inclosure 90 in No. 13.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary of the Government of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, May 19, 6 A.M.

THE battery of Artillery, and a wing of Her Majesty's 84th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The other wing proceeded on to Dum Dum, *vid* Cossipore.

Inclosure 91 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Madras, May 19, 1857.

"ZENOBIA" is to leave this evening, with part of the Fusiliers, and remainder in the Government sailing vessel to-morrow. Fusiliers take only pouch ammunition, sixty rounds; further supply should be provided at Calcutta, they have 250 Enfield rifles.

Inclosure 92 in No. 13.

*General Order No. 696 of 1857.**Fort William, May 19, 1857.*

The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to re-publish in General Orders the following Proclamation issued from the Home Department:—

Proclamation.

THE Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal, that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion, or injury to their caste, is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion con-

tinues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people. He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans soldiers and civil subjects that their religion is threatened secretly, as well as openly, by the Acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking, in various ways, to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims, that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been, or will be, done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government, and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

The above Proclamation is to be carefully translated and explained to the whole of the troops at general parade, and, subsequently, at the head of each troop and company of natives on three successive days.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 93 in No. 13.

General Order No. 697 of 1857.

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

THE Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. of the Regiment of Artillery, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner in Oude, to be a Brigadier General, with effect from the 16th instant.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 94 in No. 13.

General Order No. 698 of 1857.

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

AT a time when disaffection, excited by unfounded and unreasonable mistrust, prevails, the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to find that conspicuous instances of loyalty and of attachment to the Government have occurred in the ranks of the Native Army of Bengal.

His Lordship in Council desires, therefore, not only to acknowledge and to reward those who thus distinguish themselves, but also to express his

conviction that, in the ranks of this well-tried and heretofore faithful army, many will evince by meritorious deeds their unflinching allegiance to the State, and to the colours which they have sworn to defend.

In order that the reward for eminent gallantry, loyalty, and good conduct may be prompt, and be conferred on the soldier in the sight of his comrades, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces; the Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjaub; the Governor-General's Agents in Central India and Rajpootana; General Officers in command of Divisions; Brigadiers, being the Senior Officer present, and Officers in separate command of bodies of troops and detachments consisting of two or more regiments, to promote to the Commissioned ranks of the army, any non-commissioned officer or soldier who, by eminent gallantry, or by any conspicuous act of devotion to the State, shall merit such distinction.

The same authorities, and the Commanding Officers of all corps and detachments, are authorized to promote to the non-commissioned ranks any soldier who shall, in like manner, prove himself worthy of that reward.

Officers and non-commissioned officers, promoted under the operation of this order, will be returned as supernumeraries, and be brought on the effective strength as vacancies occur.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to authorize his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjaub, to admit native officers and soldiers to the "Order of Merit," in cases of distinguished gallantry, or exemplary loyalty to the state.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 95 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will make immediate inquiry of the Agents of the steamers "Harbinger," "Manchester," and "Cape of Good Hope," whether any one, or all, of those vessels can be had to proceed to Ceylon for troops, and to state how many each vessel will convey.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 96 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

PRAY direct the detachment of the 84th Regiment, which proceeded with the battery to Barrackpore yesterday, to return to Dum Dum as soon as you can spare it. A company of this regiment is to be sent forthwith to Benares. They will go from Dum Dum in parties of twenty-one, commencing this afternoon.

Inclosure 97 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

ONE hundred Europeans will be sent immediately, in small detachments, to Jugdees Serai, near Benares. They proceed at the rate of twenty-one per diem, in transit carriages. It is proposed to assemble the whole at Jugdees Serai, and then march them into Benares.

If you have any better place or arrangement to suggest, send a return message immediately.

Inclosure 98 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

ARRANGEMENTS require to be made immediately, for the accommodation at Jugdees Serai, of the company of European soldiers now being sent to Benares. Pray see about this without delay, and inform me quickly.

Boats will be required specially to convey these men across the river. Have the goodness to procure these; the first party, an officer and eighteen men will leave Calcutta this afternoon.

Inclosure 99 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

YOU are requested to begin immediately to make all preparations for the accommodation of a European force, and to let it be known that you are doing so.

Inclosure 100 in No. 13.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Rattray, Commanding Police Battalion.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

YOU are to detach a wing of your battalion immediately to Dinapore, with orders to reach that place as early as practicable.

Inclosure 101 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Magistrate of Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE European soldiers, with officers, will proceed daily from Calcutta by carriage dawk to Benares. Be so good as to instruct your road police to be prompt in furnishing all necessary aid in the supply of provisions, for which the officers are instructed to pay. First party will start from Ranceegunge to-morrow, there will be in all, five successive parties.

Inclosure 102 in No. 13.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of Government, that being now able to dispense with the services at Barrackpore, of the under-mentioned troops, I directed them to return this morning to their respective cantonments at Chinsurah, Dum Dum, and Ballygunge :—

Governor-General's Body Guard.

3rd Company, 5th Battalion Artillery, with No. 20 Light Field-Battery.

A Wing of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

Rifle Musketry Depôt.

2. The 84th returned to their barracks at Chinsurah yesterday in the steamers.

3. It is not probable that I shall again require the presence of any of these troops at this station.

4. I have also permitted the Commanders of both the Government steamers and their accommodation flats to return to Calcutta.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 103 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 8, 1857.

THE Major-General Commanding the Presidency Division having intimated in his letter, of yesterday's date, that he has permitted the Commanders of both the Government steamers, and their accommodation flats to return to Calcutta, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness, in communication with the Officiating Superintendent of Marine to take immediate measures for sending the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, and also the Artillery proceeding to the North-Western Provinces, hence by steam to Allahabad.

2. As the Financial Department has some treasure to send by the same opportunity, a communication on the subject will be this day made to that Department.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

2 E 2

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, Officiating Military Auditor-General, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Inspector-General of Ordnance, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 104 in No. 13.

Minute of Council, Military Department, May 8, 1857.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, of this date.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Financial Department for information, and any orders that may be necessary for the dispatch of treasure to the Upper Provinces.

Inclosure 105 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 8, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain whether the Peninsular and Oriental Company can place at the disposal of Government, the services of a steamer to convey Her Majesty's 84th Foot hence to Rangoon, and, if necessary, to bring back troops and establishments thence to Calcutta.

2. The terms on which the vessel can be made available for the purpose stated, and the number of days within which she can be dispatched, are to be clearly stated for the information of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 106 in No. 13.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, May 11, 1857.

WITH eference to your letter, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter of this date, from the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, intimating that he cannot

spare a vessel from the mail service for the purpose required, and further that he is not likely to have a vessel available until the return of the "Oriental" to this port.

I have, &c.

D. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 107 in No. 13.

*The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to
H. Howe, Esq.*

Sir,

13, Garden Reach, May 11, 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting to know, whether I can place a steamer at the disposal of Government for the conveyance of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment hence to Rangoon, and afterwards, if necessary, to bring back troops and establishments thence to Calcutta.

In reply, I regret to state, that at present I cannot spare a vessel from the mail service for the purpose in question, nor am I likely to have one available, until the return of the "Oriental" to this port.

I have, &c.

H. P. LOVELL.

Inclosure 108 in No. 13.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of
Marine.*

Sir,

Fort William, May 13, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter, of the 11th Instant, I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain and report, for the information of Government, how soon the steamer "Oriental," if engaged for the purpose, will be able to receive Her Majesty's 84th Foot on board, and proceed with that corps to Rangoon.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 109 in No. 13.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General
of the Army.*

Sir,

Fort William, May 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that Government are unable to spare Her Majesty's 84th Foot, from Bengal for the present, and that as the regiment is likely to be detained for some time longer, you will intimate to the Officer Commanding that Regiment, that arrangements will be made for bringing over the depôt, with the wives and families of the men, leaving in Pegu the company on duty at Bassein.

2. You are requested to ascertain the number of persons attached to the depôt, and to arrange with the Superintendent of Marine, for their conveyance to Calcutta and Chinsurah.

3. It is to be understood, that bringing over the wives and families is merely for the convenience of the men, but if they would prefer their remain in

at Rangoon, and the Commanding Officer think such a course expedient, they will not be required to leave that place.

4. A steamer leaves for Rangoon in a day or two, and you are requested to communicate by her to the General Officer Commanding the Pegu Division.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 110 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the General Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, May 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that it has become necessary to detain Her Majesty's 84th Foot in Bengal, and as the return of that regiment to Rangoon is very uncertain, Government have authorized the depôt with the wives and families of the men, should they wish it, to be brought over.

2. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army has been instructed to place himself in communication with the Officer commanding that Regiment, and afterwards to address you on the subject.

3. The Company of the 84th at Bassein, is to remain in Pegu, and I am desired to request that you will take steps for sending over the recruits and others with the depôt as well as the families, should it be settled that they are to come to Calcutta.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 111 in No. 13.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, May 13, 1857.

IN continuation of correspondence on the subject of the dispatch of Her Majesty's 84th Foot to Rangoon, I have the honor to submit herewith an original letter from the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, offering the "Oriental," arrived from Rangoon, and available on the 19th instant, on the same terms as on the previous contract, viz., 2000 rupees per diem, from the day of leaving to that of returning, both days inclusive, and 200 tons of coal to be supplied at Rangoon free of charge.

I have, &c.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 112 in No. 13.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to H. Howe, Esq.

Sir,

Calcutta, May 13, 1857.

IN continuation of my correspondence of the 11th instant respecting the transport of troops to Rangoon, I beg to inform you that the "Oriental" has now returned, and will be available for that purpose on the 19th instant.

The terms will be the same as the previous contract, viz., Co. rs. 2000

(two thousand rupees) per diem, from the day of leaving, to that of returning, both inclusive, and 200 (two hundred) tons of coal to be supplied at Rangoon free of charge.

I have, &c.

H. P. LOVELL.

Inclosure 113 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am instructed to state that Government accepts the services of the steamer "Oriental," tendered by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at the rate of rupees (2000) two thousand per diem, and a supply of 200 tons of coal at Moulmein or Rangoon free of charge.

2. You will have the goodness to instruct the Superintendent to hold the "Oriental" in readiness to proceed to Moulmein, and that she takes her departure for Moulmein early to-morrow morning.

3. Further instructions will be communicated in the course of the day, as to the service upon which the steamer is to be employed.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 114 in No. 13.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, May 16, 1857.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, dated the 16th of May, 1857.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Home Department (Marine) for information.

Inclosure 115 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

I AM instructed to inform you that the steamer "Oriental" has been engaged by Government to proceed to Moulmein, and that she will take her departure from Calcutta early to-morrow morning for that post.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Commissary-General, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Brigade-Major, Q. T., Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 116 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Bell, Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will, without delay, on the receipt of this letter, issue the necessary orders to prepare for the immediate embarkation of the Depôt of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, and every available man of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at Rangoon; the steamer "Oriental," by which you will receive this letter, will then proceed at once to Moulmein, for the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at the station, returning via Rangoon, to embark the troops there, and bring them on to Calcutta; care being taken that the steamer shall on no account be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary.

2. I am to repeat that Her Majesty's 35th Regiment must be sent up as strong as possible. If you *must* detain any portion of the corps at Rangoon, pray keep as small a portion as you can.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 117 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding the "Oriental."

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to proceed with the steamer "Oriental" to Rangoon, and after delivering to Major-General J. Bell, Commanding the Pegu Division, the accompanying letter, directing the immediate preparation of troops for Calcutta, proceed without delay to Moulmein, and embark the Detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at that place, with which you will return to Rangoon, and receive on board the remainder of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and the Depôt of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and bring them round at once to Calcutta.

I am further directed to request that you will use every exertion to prevent the detention of the ship you command longer than is necessary.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Official Superintendent of Marine, in continuation of letter of this date.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 118 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit for the information of the Governor in Council, the accompanying copies of my letters of the 14th instant, and of this date, to the address of the Major-General Commanding the Pegu Division, acquainting him that it has become urgently necessary to detain Her Majesty's 84th Foot in Bengal, and directing the immediate embarkation of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment for Calcutta, on the steamer "Oriental," which has been sent to Rangoon for the purpose.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 119 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will detain at the Presidency every Government river steamer and flat, including those employed on the Assam line.

2. No river steamer is to quit Calcutta without express orders from this department, the vessels being required for the conveyance of European Troops to the North-Western Provinces.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army at the Presidency for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 14.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, May 4, 1857.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that on the 2nd instant the 7th Oude Regiment, stationed seven miles from the Lucknow Cantonments, refused to bite the cartridge when ordered by its own officers, and again by the Brigadier. It was ordered to parade on the 4th. On the 3rd several symptoms of disaffection appeared. At 4 P.M. the Brigadier reported it in a very mutinous state. Instantly a field battery, a wing of Her Majesty's 32nd, one of the 48th and 71st Native Infantry and of the 7th Cavalry, the 2nd Oude Cavalry and 4th Oude Infantry, marched against

it. The regiment was found perfectly quiet; formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition. But when the men saw guns drawn up against them, half their body broke and fled, throwing down their arms. The Cavalry pursued and brought up some of them. The arms were collected and brought away, and the Regulars were withdrawn. The disarmed 7th were directed to return to their lines, and recall the runaways. They were informed by Sir Henry Lawrence, that Government would be asked to disband the corps; but that those found guiltless might be re-enlisted. The corps had, before the arrival of the troops, given up two prisoners to Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge, and had offered to give up forty more. During the day a treasonable letter had been brought by a subadar of the 48th Native Infantry to the authorities from these two prisoners and others of the 7th, instigating the 48th to mutiny. All the corps displayed the best spirit, and in three hours the troops from three quarters were concentrated opposite the mutineers. During the night everything was perfectly quiet in the city, through part of which the troops marched. They returned at 1 A.M. on the 4th.

I have, &c.

GEORGE COUPER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

The Chief Commissioner of Oude to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 12, 1857.

FIFTY-SEVEN men of the 7th Regiment, including two subadars and one jemadar, are prisoners. The Court of Inquiry is over; not much elicited. I will not disband.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated May 10, 1857.

THIS dispatch from the Chief Commissioner in Oude reports the outbreak of a mutinous spirit in the 7th Regiment of the Oude Irregular Infantry, and their refusal to use the cartridges furnished to them.

The regiment has been disarmed, and has been told that the authority of Government will be asked for its disbandment; but that those found guiltless should be re-enlisted.

Sir Henry Lawrence has acted with promptitude, and should be supported in the course which he has taken. His report of the first part of the transaction is meagre; but I have no doubt whatever that his measures of precaution and coercion, taken in concert with Brigadier Grey, were fully necessary; and I see no reason in the tardy contrition of the regiment for hesitating to confirm the punishment of all who are guilty. I would, therefore, support the Chief Commissioner at once. I think it better, however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real; and that the men whose innocence can be shown, and whose general character is irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally. There is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which will greatly weaken the general effect of the measure as an example.

I propose that Sir Henry Lawrence should be instructed to this effect.

It appears that the revised instructions for the platoon exercise, by which the biting of the cartridge is dispensed with, had not come into operation at Lucknow when the event took place. Explanation of this should be asked.

CANNING.

Inclosure 4 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Dorin, dated May 10, 1857.

I DO not think disbandment is a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort. The regiment not only mutinied itself, but tried to induce others to mutiny.

The sooner this epidemic of mutiny is put a stop to the better. Mild measures won't do it. A severe example is wanted.

It is little or no punishment to a Local on five rupees monthly pay to be disbanded in his own country. In many instances it might rather be a convenience to him than otherwise.

I would try the whole of the men concerned for mutiny, and punish them with the utmost rigour of military law. I am convinced that timely severity will be leniency in the long run.

I do not understand how it happens that the names of Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge appear in this affair. They are not officers of the 7th. Is it to be inferred from this that the officers of the 7th have no influence on their own corps?

My theory is that no corps mutinies that is well commanded. If it should turn out that the officers of the 7th have been negligent in their duty, I would remand every one of them to their own regiments.

The biting of the cartridge can only have been an excuse for mutiny, since I presume it is certain that no new rifles or greased cartridges have been served out to this local corps.

J. DORIN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 14.

Minute by Major-General Low, dated May 10, 1857.

THE report from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, dated the 4th instant, does not describe, so distinctly as one could wish, all that actually occurred previous to the 3rd instant, and since; I cannot say with much precision all that ought, in my opinion, to be done by orders of the Government, especially as it appears to me, that probably the main body of this regiment in refusing to bite the cartridges, did so refuse, not from any feeling of disloyalty or disaffection towards the Government or their officers, but from an unfeigned and sincere dread, owing to their belief in the late rumours about the construction of those cartridges, that the act of biting them would involve a serious injury to their caste and to their future respectability of character. In short, that if they were to bite these cartridges they would be guilty of a heinous sin in a religious point of view.

I have no hesitation, however, in stating, that I concur generally in the plan of proceeding laid down in the Governor General's Minute of yesterday on this subject, and I have only to add, that I would select a few of the most guilty, especially those who originally instigated their comrades to refuse to obey orders, to be tried by Courts Martial for Mutiny, and I would disband the main body of the regiment, on the plan of not re-admitting into the service any man who had once been disbanded.

J. LOW.

P.S. I beg to add my opinion, that if it should come to light that want of zeal, or want of good judgment, or short comings of any kind have been evinced by European officers on this occasion, they ought to be promptly punished to the fullest extent that is admissible in such cases by the rules or by the usages of the service.

Inclosure 6 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Grant, dated May 11, 1857.

I AGREE in all the general views expressed in the Minutes above recorded; but I confess that the information contained in Mr. Couper's letter of the 4th instant, which contains all I know with certainty of the affair reported, is not, in my judgment sufficiently full, or sufficiently precise and specific, to enable Government to come to a satisfactory decision as to the measures which ought to be taken in this case.

2. In particular, I so far agree with my honorable colleague Mr. Dorin that I think it very probable, that for some of the men concerned, only some few I hope, disbandment is not a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort, and I apprehend that any men whom it is desirable to try by military law, in order to the infliction upon them of some positive and severe punishment, ought not to be disbanded meanwhile. But the information before us does not warrant any final order to this effect, for excepting the two prisoners who carried what is called a treasonable, but what I presume to have been at most a mutinous letter to the 48th Regiment, it does not enable us to indicate any men as fit subjects for especial example.

3. Also I agree with my honorable colleague General Low in thinking it probable, that the main body of these men may have refused to bite cartridges, not from any feeling of disaffection, but from an unfeigned dread of losing caste, engendered by the stories regarding cartridges, which have been running like wildfire through the country lately. Sepoys are, in many respects, very much like children, and acts, which on the part of European soldiers would be proof of the blackest disloyalty, may have a very different significance, when done by these credulous and inconsiderate, but generally not ill-disposed beings. These men, taken from the late Oude army, can have learned as yet little of the vigor of British discipline; and although there can be no doubt that the cartridges which they refused to bite were not the new cartridges, for the Enfield musket, which by reason of the very culpable conduct of the Ordnance Department, have caused all this excitement; yet it may be presumed, that they were the first cartridges that these men were ever required to bite in their lives. Also there is no saying what extreme mismanagement there may have been on the part of the Commandant and Officers in the origin of the affair; the mere fact of making cartridge-biting a point after it had been purposely dropped from the authorized system of drill, merely for rifle practice, is a presumption for any imaginable degree of perverse management.

4. But amidst these opposite considerations, I find, in the single report before me, nothing to guide our judgment, towards a just and politic leniency on the one hand, or a just and necessary severity on the other.

5. I can hardly think, that Sir Henry Lawrence does not intend to send up a full report of the affair, with the usual reports of the Commandant and Brigadier, on a matter so distinctly in their own province, as mutiny in the regiment of the one, and in the brigade of the other officer. The professional reports, we may fairly expect, will contain full information, or at least very much fuller explanation, than is conveyed in the few lines submitted through Mr. Couper. I can hardly think that Sir Henry Lawrence intended the Governor-General in Council to pass a final order on so serious a question as the disbandment of a regiment, on the mere heads of intelligence before us. And I observe that he does not make any actual recommendation in this letter; he only states, that he told the men what recommendation he intended to make.

6. We are told, that on the 2nd instant the regiment refused to bite the cartridge, when ordered by its own Officers, and again by the Brigadier. But we do not know how this refusal was manifested. Was it that every man when on drill individually refused? or was it that the whole regiment, when on parade, refused to obey the word of command? or was it, that, notwithstanding the orders of the Commandant and Brigadier the determination of the whole

regiment to refuse was declared through native officers or others? or in what one of an infinite number of conceivable ways, was the refusal manifested? What had passed previously on the subject, and what were the attendant circumstances of the refusal?

7. We are told, that on the 3rd, several symptoms of disaffection appeared. What were these symptoms? Did they appear in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment, or a portion only, or certain individual men only? and if they did not implicate the whole, what portion, or how many individual men did they implicate? This is an all-important point; for it may make the whole difference between actual dread, arising from credulous folly (such as General Low alludes to, which ought to have been, but was not, corrected by sensible and kindly explanations) and real heartfelt disloyalty.

8. Lastly we are told, that the regiment was reported by the Brigadier to be in a very mutinous state on the 4th instant; neither this, nor any other report on the subject is sent up. What was it exactly that the report thus alluded to was founded upon? The next thing we learn is, that on that same day, at four o'clock in the evening, the regiment was found perfectly quiet, formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition.

9. I do not understand, whether the fact of half the regiment breaking and throwing down their arms afterwards in a panic caused by seeing the artillery, forms a part of the Chief Commissioner's grounds for disarming the regiment or not, for the letter of his Secretary is a mere summary of facts, and gives no reason for any thing. It is desirable to know, whether weight is attached to this fact or not, and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the immediate opening of fire.

10. In this unsatisfactory state of our information, the question in my mind arises, is there any important object to gain passing on the instant an order to disband the regiment, which as I understand it, will preclude Government from doing anything more or anything less, even should the receipt of complete information hereafter prove, that more or less was required; under all the circumstances, I doubt that there is any such object.

In each of the cases of 19th and 34th Native Infantry, in which the Governor-General himself initiated directly the measures taken, a Court of Inquiry sat and reported, and all the facts were carefully ascertained and considered, before any decisive step was taken. This calm, just, considerate, and dignified course, neither too hasty nor too dilatory, appears to me to have had the best effects and to have been generally approved by sensible men. It is a question, and a fair question, whether in the case of the 34th, the Jemadar should have been the only man selected for condign punishment by Court Martial, and it is indeed my own opinion, that if the regiment had not been commanded by an incapable man, other chief criminals in that bad corps, would not have escaped positive punishment. But the time occupied in inquiry facilitated any selection of the greatest criminals, whose guilt was proveable that it might have been desired to make. I am strongly inclined to recommend, that the same course, as far as possible, be taken in the case of the 7th Oude Regiment.

11. The only distinction in this case is, that the Chief Commissioner took the initiative, and has summarily disarmed the regiment. It was, I doubt not, quite right to do so, but that this has been done, seems to me to make it all the less necessary for Government to pass any final order such as that of disbanding the regiment, before it is in possession of complete information. The prompt stroke of the Chief Commissioner seems to me to have done all the good that immediate action can do, and to have left ample time for full investigation. I think the dismissal of the bad men, with the trial by Court Martial of a few of the worst men a month hence, likely to have a better effect, than a more general disbanding now.

12. I express an opinion on this subject with diffidence; but my inclination is to support Sir H. Lawrence, by full approval of what he has done, to tell him that Government awaits his recommendation regarding the regiment, and the Reports of the Military Authorities upon the affair; and to instruct

him, if he has not anticipated the order, to appoint a Military Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the whole subject, including the conduct of the European Officers of the regiment, before and during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated May 11, 1857.

I HAVE no doubt that eventually it will be necessary to dismiss from the service, the greater portion of the Native officers and soldiers of this regiment. I can scarcely think it possible that under any circumstances a regiment, which has been marched against by other troops, and disarmed for mutinous conduct, can be retained in the service of Government. I agree in thinking, that such of the native officers and soldiers as are dismissed should be dismissed finally and that none should be dismissed upon condition, that if found guiltless, they shall be re-enlisted. The ringleaders, and some of those who have taken the most active part in the mutiny, should be tried and punished. I do not understand that it is proposed to dismiss the ringleaders without punishment. I am inclined to think, that it will be better to obtain a further and more complete report before passing final orders. Indeed, as Sir H. Lawrence does not ask for the sanction of Government, to the disbandment of the regiment, I expect he intends to send a further report.

Mr. Couper's letter was written on the 4th, the day on which the troops returned to Lucknow, after the disarming of the 7th Regiment on the evening of the 3rd. It seems to have been written merely for information, and not for orders. Perhaps it may be advisable to ask Sir H. Lawrence, by Electric Telegraph, whether he intends to send a further report and whether any inquiry has been ordered.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 8 in No. 14.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council, dated May 12, 1857.

I AM averse to multiplying Minutes; but having read those which have been recorded on the subject by my honorable colleagues, I desire to say, that it was not the intention of my Minute of the 9th instant, that the answer to be given to Sir H. Lawrence should be a final order, or even a sanction of immediate disbandment.

Sir H. Lawrence had told the men that he would ask Government to disband them. I think that he was right; but I think, that having thus announced his reference to Government, the sooner that it could be made known to himself, and to the regiment, and to the troops in general, that he had the support of Government, the better. And although his report was meagre, it was not so incomplete as to make it necessary to delay the assurance of that support.

But Sir H. Lawrence had also proposed, before the regiment, to take a course, which, if carried out, would have diminished the effect of disbandment generally as a warning, making it in some instances a mere form, and would have worn the appearance of haste and inconsiderateness on the part of the Government. This single error of Sir H. Lawrence, I proposed to correct at once.

I did not conceive, that inquiry according to daily usage, would be omitted, or that all graver punishments would be swallowed up in disbandment, or that we should not have fuller reports from Sir H. Lawrence.

I also wish to say, that it is my conviction that the measures which have been taken, in dealing with the mutineers, have not been too mild. I have no doubt that many rank offenders have not had their deserts; but I know no instance in which the punishment of any individual could, with unquestionable justice, have been made more severe: and I am not disposed to distrust the efficacy of the measures, because the present ferment in running its course over the land after being checked in the Presidency, has shown itself in Oude and in the north-west.

I would meet it every where with the same deliberately measured punishments. Picking out the leaders and prominent offenders, wherever this is possible, for the severest penalties of military law; visiting the common herd with disbandment, but carefully exempting those, whose fidelity, innocence, or perhaps timely repentance is proved.

This has been the course hitherto pursued, and I earnestly recommend, that it be adhered to steadily.

CANNING.

My only wish is to punish prominent offenders with severity, and there would seem to be more in the present case than has yet transpired. It is to be hoped that the news from Meerut (in the telegraph message from Agra, in this box) is not true.

J. DORIN.

May 12, 1857.

I concur in the views recorded by the Governor-General in the above Minute of this date.

J. LOW.

May 12, 1857.

Any hesitation I felt is entirely removed by finding that it is not intended that the order now to issue is to be in the nature of a final order. I am sorry that I misapprehended the question: but Sir H. Lawrence's omission to promise a further report, and to mention that inquiry was in progress—unusual omission on such occasions—helped to mislead me; I most entirely agree as to the necessity of correcting the impression that the disbanding or dismissal when it takes place, will be fictitious in the case of any man to whom it applies.

May 13, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

I concur.

B. PEACOCK.

May 13, 1857.

Inclosure 9 in No. 14.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Sir,

Fort William, May 13, 1857.

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, I am desirous to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves of the prompt measures you adopted in regard to the 7th Regiment of Oude Infantry.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real, and that the men whose innocence can be shown, and whose general character is

irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced, and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally; as in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, there is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which would greatly weaken the general effect of the measure of disbandment as an example.

3. The length to which it may be found expedient to carry such a measure, together with the nature of any further punishment in individual cases proved necessary, can be taken into consideration only when Government is in possession of the full inquiry, which it is presumed has been instituted into the circumstances attendant upon the occurrences of the 4th instant.

4. The Governor-General in Council feels it necessary that he should fully understand how the refusal on the 2nd instant to bite the cartridges was manifested; what had passed previously on the subject, and what were the circumstances which led to the refusal; how the symptoms of disaffection, said to have been shown on the 3rd instant, appeared; whether in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment or a portion only; and if the latter, how many individuals.

5. Again it is stated that on the 4th instant the regiment was reported to the Brigadier to be in a state of mutiny. It does not appear upon what circumstances this report was founded; for on the same evening the regiment was found perfectly quiet, obeyed the orders given to form line, and expressed contrition; explanation on this point is required.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires also to be informed whether subsequently the circumstance of the regiment breaking and throwing down its arms formed a part of your grounds for disarming it, and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the opening of fire.

7. Should the inquiry which your telegram to Major Bouverie of the 12th instant states to have been already made not fully embrace all these points, I am desired to request that a further investigation may be made into the subject, including the conduct of the European Officers of the regiment prior to, and during the occurrences in question.

8. A book containing the practice with rifles, recently printed by order of Government, is understood to have been dispatched to the regiments of Oude Local Infantry, on or about the 14th ultimo. In that book it is directed that the cartridge shall be torn open, and no allusion is made to the old practice of biting it. The Governor-General in Council wishes to know when that book was received by the corps at Lucknow.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 10 in No. 14.

Sir H. Lawrence to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 17, 1857.

THE case being emergent, I have disposed of the 7th Regiment, by dismissing about fifteen Sepoys, and the Native Officers with one or two exceptions, and promoting half-a-dozen men; all others are forgiven. Their Commanding Officer has returned from the Hills, and says he implicitly trusts them. Two hundred only will be armed until orders are received. All quiet here; but we are preparing. If Sikhs are wanted at Allahabad, keep two companies or the wing there. The Fort ought to be made quite safe. Could not two companies of the 10th Foot be pushed up to the Fort? Even three companies of Sikhs will be useful here. Keep Benares safe.

INCLOSURES IN NO. 17.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 5, 1857.

FOR the information of Government, I have the honor to report that in obedience to his Excellency's orders, communicated to me by telegraph on the 2nd instant, the charges, finding, and sentence in the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Native Infantry, namely, dismissal from the service, were duly read and interpreted to all the native troops at Barrackpore, at a parade, which was specially ordered for the purpose.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Simla, May 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying proceedings of a General Court-Martial on the trial of Salickram Sing, Jemadar, 70th Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny, the return of which is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

List of Witnesses upon the trial of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Regiment,
Native Infantry.

Prosecution.

1. Colonel J. D. Kennedy.
2. Major J. Bontein, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry.
3. 1st Lieutenant M. E. Currie, Commissary of Ordnance.
4. Lieutenant H. Mitchell, (unattached).
5. Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General.
6. Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing.
7. Havildar Issurree Sing.
8. Subadar Homail Sing.
9. Subadar-Major Durion Sing.
10. Drill-Havildar Sew Churn Misser.
11. Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris.
12. Havildar Davee Sing.
13. Havildar Poorum Roy.
14. Sepoy Issurree Ram.
15. Sepoy Gunness Tewarry.
16. Naick Latchmun Doobey.
17. Havildar Madho Sing.
18. Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit.
19. Havildar Bhowany Bux Sing.
20. Sepoy Gunness Pandey.
21. Sepoy Issurree Sing.
22. Sepoy Buldeo Sing.
23. Sepoy Adhar Sing.

Defence.

1. Havildar Poorum Roy.
2. Boodhram Sing Sepoy.
3. Subadar Gourie Sunkur.
4. Jemadar Sewbucus Sing.
5. Mucdoo Bux Abdar.
6. Rujjub Khitmutgar.
7. Lieutenant Harris.
8. Havildar Kyat Bux Khan.
9. Naick Mumrez Khan.
10. Sepoy Soobdhan Doobey.

G. C. HATCH, *Colonel,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

PROCEEDINGS of a Native General Court-Martial assembled at Fort William, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, and with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor of the Fort, for the trial of Boodhelall Tewarry and Bahadoor Sing, both sepoy, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President.

Subadar-Major Jewahir Tewarry, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

Members.

Subadar Bhola Opadia, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion, Artillery.
 Subadar Amaunt Khan, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Sewumber Pandey, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers.
 Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Sookhlall Misser, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
 Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Subadar Jalim Sing, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
 Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion, Artillery.
 Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

In waiting.

Jemadar Ramode Sing, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
 Jemadar Sewram Misser, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Judge-Advocate.

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter.

Lieutenant W. M. Grierson, Officiating Interpreter and Quartermaster,
 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Saturday, 21st March, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at the Main Guard, Fort William, at 11 o'clock, A.M., pursuant to the order of adjournment of yesterday; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, and Interpreter being all present.

The Court having closed their proceedings on the trial of sepoy Boodhelall Tewarry and Bahadoor Sing, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers, proceed to the trial of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, who appears as prisoner in Court.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Kennedy, commanding 70th Regiment, Native

Infantry, having been appointed prosecutor on this trial, takes his seat in Court.

The names of the President and Members of the Court are read out, in the hearing of the prisoner, by the Judge-Advocate.

By Judge-Advocate.—Jemadar Salickram Sing; do you object to being tried by the President, or any of the Members appointed to sit on this Court-Martial, whose names you have heard read?—*A.* I object to being tried by any of the Native officers of my own regiment. I object to Dirga Ram, Subadar, Meerwan Sing, Subadar, Adjoodhia Tewarry, Subadar, all of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you state your reasons for your objection to these members?—*A.* I don't think they will do me justice.

Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Court.—I have no enmity against the Jemadar; I will do my duty to the Government.

Subadar Mirwan Sing.—I have no spite against the Jemadar; perhaps he may have against me.

Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry to the Court.—I have no spite against the Jemadar.

The Court is closed; the members objected to withdrawing.

The Court is opened.

President to Salickram Sing, Jemadar.—The Court have decided that your objection should not be allowed; you have assigned no reason for it.

Jemadar Salickram Sing to the Court.—There is an ill-feeling against me in the regiment. My heart does not fancy them. It rests with the Court.

By the Court.—If you can state any reason why you conceive there is feeling against you, or show that either of these Sirdars has expressed an unfavorable opinion of you, the Court will hear the objection.

Jemadar Salickram Sing to Court.—I don't think they have enmity against me, but I don't fancy their sitting. I withdraw the objection.

By Judge-Advocate.—Do you object to any one else?—*A.* No.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charges are read out.

Charges.—Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges. First charge:—For having begun a mutiny, and excited others to join in a mutiny in the regiment to which he belongs, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at Barrackpore, on the evening of the 5th March, 1857, in presence of Issuree Sing, Havildar of the Light Company, addressed Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, of the Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, in words to the following effect:—"My only hope is in you; what do you say? the sepoys may bite the new cartridges if they like, but I will not bite them;" thereby endeavouring to persuade the said Jemadar and Havildar to combine with him in resistance to lawful authority.

2nd. In having at Barrackpore, on the evening of the same day, endeavoured to persuade the men of his company to disobey the order they had received to thatch their huts without delay; informing them that they need be in no hurry in thatching their huts, as there would shortly be a disturbance, thereby inciting the men to resist authority.

3rd. In having, at Barrackpore, on the evening of the 8th March, 1857 had a meeting of Non-commissioned officers and sepoys of his regiment at his hut in the lines of the 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, in breach of the standing orders of the army and of the regiment.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having made no report to his commanding officer of any intended disturbance, although he informed the men that a disturbance was intended, as set forth in the second instance of the first charge.

By order of the Major-General commanding Presidency Division,

A. H. ROSS, Major,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, March 16, 1857.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty, or not guilty, of these charges?—Not guilty.

Judge-Advocate.—Colonel Kennedy proposes to produce his evidence separately on each instance of the charge, and to close the evidence on each instance before proceeding to the next, which will be the most convenient way of receiving the evidence.

1st Witness.—Brevet-Colonel J. D. Kennedy, the prosecutor, is sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.—You command the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry?—I do.

Q. Was the prisoner with the regiment in the present month at Barrackpore?—A. Since the 4th of the month, when he returned from garrison duty. I believe he returned on the night of the 3d instant.

Q. Has there not been a great deal of excitement amongst the sepoys of the regiments at Barrackpore arising from, or connected with, a new kind of cartridge issued by Government?—A. Yes; more or less in all the regiments.

Q. Will you state to the Court, what measures you know to have been taken by the authorities at Barrackpore in consequence of the excitement, and what measures you yourself took?—A. The Brigadier and General ordered a parade of the whole force. The General addressed the men, and explained to them how groundless their suspicions were regarding the preparation of these cartridges—that it was far from the intention of Government to interfere in any way with their religion or caste; and not to suppose that there was any thing prejudicial to their caste in the paper of which the cartridges were made. The address appeared to have the desired effect upon the men. The men went to their lines, appearing to be perfectly satisfied with this explanation given by the General. I myself went on two different occasions into my own lines, taking with me some cartridges and paper of which they were made, which I had received from the Brigadier commanding. I showed them to the men in the lines, whom I had called out and collected near the bells of arms. The cartridges and the paper I distributed myself amongst the men; told them to examine them carefully, and to hand them round that all might see them. This I saw done in my presence, as I was standing surrounded by them. I then explained to them, that those were the kind of cartridges which would be issued for the new rifle, and that would be the paper of which they would be made; and to tell me what they thought, if there was any thing prejudicial to their caste or religion in either the one or the other. They carefully examined the papers, and said that there was nothing; that they could see nothing that could injure their caste. I assured them there was no grease whatever in the paper. Had there been, it would have been very perceptible; indeed, the paper could not be made with grease in it, to the best of my belief. That Government would not, on any account now, as they had ever done before, interfere with their religion or caste; and I appealed to one or two old Native officers, who were standing near, to know if what I said was not the case. They all appeared quite satisfied with my explanation; and said they felt sure that my statement was perfectly true. I then collected from them the paper and cartridges, and returned with them to my quarters, and have kept them ever since.

Q. When did you make this explanation to the men of your regiment?—A. On the 3d February, the day on which I received them from the Brigadier.

Q. From that time to the 5th of this month, did you hear any dissatisfaction amongst your men on the subject of the cartridges?—A. No; I am not aware that my men were at any time dissatisfied.

Q. Will you show the Court the cartridges which you received from the Brigadier, and made over to your men to examine?—A. These are the cartridges and this is the paper. They are placed before the Court.

Q. Is there any thing in the composition of this paper which can possibly be objectionable to the religion of any man, whether a Mussulman or Hindoo?—A. Certainly not, to the best of my belief.

Q. Have the new cartridges, which you have produced, been generally issued out to the men?—A. No; they have not been issued at all.

Q. When was the second occasion of your speaking to the men on the subject of these cartridges?—A. It was about the end of February, when I

proceeded into the lines as I had done before, showing the men the paper and the cartridges; and explained to them almost in the same words as on the previous occasion. Thinking I had not shown them the thick paper of which the cartridges are made, I went again, procured some of the thick paper from the dépôt at Dum Dum. On showing them this paper, they said I had shown it them already on a previous occasion. They, however, re-examined it, and the cartridges on that evening; and, to my mind, appeared just as satisfied as they were on the former occasion.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.

Q. When you spoke to the Sirdars at your bungalow on the subject of the cartridges, did I object to use them?—A. I cannot exactly say whether he was one of the Native officers present when they were at my quarters, but none of them made any objection; so of course if he were there he would be included.

Q. By the Judge-Advocate.—When was this occurrence at your bungalow?—A. I have had them to my house two or three times; it may have been in January, because I remember having the Native officers up then about a bad feeling which appeared to exist amongst the troops at the station generally, before I received the cartridges and paper from the Brigadier, which was on the 3d February.

The witness resumes his seat as prosecutor.

2d Witness.—Major J. Bontein, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—You command, I believe, the School of Musketry at Dum Dum?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to give the Court such information as you can, as to the preparation of the cartridges used in the School of Musketry?—A. There are two kinds of paper used, specimens of which I have with me. The finer kind is the same which was formerly employed in making cartridges, to the best of my belief. The other is of a thicker quality, and forms the inner case or cylinder. The thick paper is known as what is generally called cartridge paper. It is employed in making the present cartridges in consequence of its greater strength. I have tested it in a variety of ways by burning it and writing on it; and I can detect nothing beyond the ordinary cartridge paper.

Q. Is grease of any kind used with it?—A. The cartridge is made up; and the ball end of it should be dipped into grease. I mention this as the process of making the regular cartridge; but in the exercise of cartridge making at the Dum Dum school, we have not as yet employed grease of any kind, the object being simply to teach the men the process.

Q. Have greased cartridges ever been issued by Government to the dépôt at Dum Dum?—A. Never.

Q. Will you produce the specimens you have brought of cartridges? Who are these cartridges made by?—A. Made by Mahomedans and Hindoos, Native officers at Dum Dum, and men.

Q. Why has this process of making cartridges been taught to the Native officers and sepoys at the Dum Dum dépôt?—A. Because it is so ordered in the book of instructions, the object being simply, that the men should understand the process as a part of their profession, and not with the smallest expectation that they would be called upon to practise it. The system of instruction includes a certain course of drills, of which cartridge making is one.

Q. Is not this cartridge for a new kind of musket which is not in general use?—A. Yes.

Q. What are your instructions regarding the use of grease for these new cartridges by the men at the Musketry School?—A. In consequence of some objection raised at the School of Musketry, to the grease employed in the magazine, I reported the circumstance officially to Major-General Hearsey, and in due course, I received orders to parade my men and explain to them that the Commander-in-chief readily attended to their objection, and that instead of the grease then employed in the magazine for the purpose in question, they would be allowed to procure the materials in the bazaar; provided, of course, that it in no way lessened the efficiency of the cartridge. The dépôt was accordingly paraded, and after I had myself explained to the men the decision of Government, they unanimously expressed themselves perfectly satisfied and ready to obey any orders that I might wish to give them.

Jemadar Salickram Sing, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—1st Lieutenant M. E. Currie, Artillery, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—You are, I believe, Commissary of Ordnance, and in charge of the Arsenal of Fort William?—*A.* I am.

Q. Will you give the Court such information as you possess regarding the preparation and manufacture of the new cartridge?—*A.* The cartridge is prepared with a particular sort of paper sent out from England. The directions are to prepare it with care, to keep the grease to fit the bore exactly, for which purpose, paper of a uniform thickness is required. After the cartridge is furnished, as you see it here (the witness takes up a cartridge already in Court), about two-thirds of the bullet is dipped in grease. The cartridge is then ready for use.

Q. Have greased cartridges ever been issued to the troops from your magazine?—*A.* No cartridges have ever been issued from the Arsenal here; but some have been sent from the Arsenal to Delhi, and to the depots of instruction up country. None have been issued from the Arsenal to any regiment; but they have been sent to the Delhi magazine for the 60th Rifles, a European regiment.

Q. Do you issue any cartridges for the use of the Dum Dum School of Musketry?—*A.* The dépôt under my orders at Dum Dum, makes up the cartridges required for that place.

Q. Were the cartridges made there and issued from your magazine prepared with grease?—*A.* I really cannot answer that without referring to the records in the office.

Q. Did you receive any orders from Government on the subject of grease for these cartridges?—*A.* I got an order to supply cartridges for the use of the Dum Dum dépôt free from any grease.

Q. When did you get that order?—*A.* On the 27th of January last.

Q. Then since that date no greased cartridges have been made?—*A.* No greased cartridges have been made at Dum Dum since that date.

Q. In the paper used for the new cartridges is there any grease, to the best of your knowledge?—*A.* To the best of my knowledge there is none.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Lieutenant H. Mitchell, Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, is called into Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Are you employed in the Arsenal of Fort William?—*A.* I am.

Q. Will you look at the cartridge-paper of which these cartridges are made, and say if there is any, the slightest, appearance of grease in this paper (the cartridges in Court shown)?—*A.* I should know from their outward appearance; I know there is nothing of the kind in them.

Q. Have you seen the manufacture of paper; and have you ever seen or known grease to be a material employed in the composition of paper?—*A.* I have witnessed the whole process of making cartridge-paper at the Serampore mills; I saw no grease used of any kind. I believe that grease would be dangerous; I could give many reasons for it owing to the fear of spontaneous combustion; I should say that grease would be entirely discarded in the manufacture of paper; the use of it would also cause the paper to rot.

Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

It being ten minutes to 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until Monday, the 23rd March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, March 23, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day, at 12 o'clock, P.M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor and prisoner, being all present.

3rd Witness.—Lieutenant Currie, Commissary of Ordnance, recalled and examined on his former oath.

By the Prosecutor.—You stated in your evidence on Saturday, that before the 27th January, cartridges were issued to the Delhi magazine from the Arsenal already greased; what are the orders you have received on the composition of grease for the use of cartridges?—*A.* The grease was to be made of six parts of tallow and one of beeswax.

Q. Of what ought that tallow to consist?—*A.* No inquiry is made as to the fat of what animal is used.

Q. You do not yourself know what fat is used?—*A.* No, I don't know.

Q. Is not the intention of Government that the tallow to be used in the preparation of grease, should be mutton or goat's fat?—*A.* It is now the intention of Government that all grease used in any preparation in the magazine is to be made of goats' and sheep fat only.

The witness withdraws.

5th Witness.—Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., is called into Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—You are, I believe, Inspector-General of Ordnance?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to state to the Court what the tallow used with the cartridge for the new musket was to be composed of?—The tallow is that which the contractor supplied; but I can't say positively what it consists of.

Q. Did you receive any information that an objectionable material was used in the grease supplied from the Arsenal for the new cartridges in the first instance?—*A.* I heard on the morning of the 27th of January I believe, I am not positive, that the sepoys objected to use the new cartridges because they were greased. I inquired at the Arsenal what composition had been used, and was told that the composition was that which the regulations prescribed, and that the tallow might or might not have contained the fat of cows or other animals.

Q. What did you do on receiving this report?—I went to my office immediately, and then I saw Major Bontein, who stated what had occurred at Dum Dum. I told him to take any cartridges he liked from the depôt, and to do anything he pleased to satisfy the men, and that the warrant officer there would comply with all his requisitions. I afterwards received the original correspondence, showing that the case had been submitted to Government, who had sanctioned the issue of cartridges free from any kind of grease.

Q. Did you accordingly give any instructions for the discontinuance of the issue of greased cartridges?—*A.* Decidedly; immediately, not only here, but to all the magazines in the Upper Provinces.

Q. And what are the orders now for the use of grease for the new musket cartridges?—*A.* The orders are at present that they are to be made without any grease whatever.

Q. When did you give the order for the discontinuance of grease in the new cartridges?—*A.* I gave orders to stop the making cartridges with grease on them immediately after I heard of the objection.

Q. Are you not aware that directly Government heard of the objection raised by the men that they immediately sanctioned the issue of cartridges free from grease of any kind?—*A.* Yes, I am aware.

The prisoner, Salickram Sing, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

6th Witness.—Sewbuccus Sing (Hindoo), Jemadar, Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.—Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. On the evening of the 5th instant did Salickram Sing, Jemadar, 1st Company, the prisoner in Court, go to you at your hut in the lines and converse with you on any particular subject, and what did he say?—*A.* About 10 o'clock on the day of the 5th March, I and Issuree Sing, Havildar, Light Company, were talking together in my hut regarding furlough. After the usual salutations, I asked him to sit down: he then said, "Now, tell me, I want only your opinion now, and I place great hope (tower k kub) in you;" he said, "tell us what is the state of your mind about it." I said, "about what?" He said, "about biting the cartridges." I replied, "I will bite cartridges if I get the order, and

will obey whatever I get ; I don't care if any one should say that I have lost my caste by biting them. I will still obey the Government; from whom I get my livelihood." He said, "I will not bite them ; I will cut them with my sword." Subadar Ramkissen was passing my door at the time, so Salickram got up and joined him. Issuree Sing and I were left alone. I reported the circumstance shortly afterwards to Homail Sing, Subadar, Light Company, in the presence of the Subadar-Major Duriou Sing.

Q. What did you understand by the expression, "I place great hope in you?"—A. I understood that he wished me to side in his opinion regarding the cartridges ; by doing which I should have been a guilty man.

Q. Did he say that he had spoken to any others on the subject, and whether they had agreed with him or not?—A. He said, "All the rest have taken cartridges in their hands, you only remain."

Q. Had you been on garrison duty with the prisoner Salickram Sing, and when did you both return?—A. He was on duty in the Fort ; I was on duty on the Governor-General's guard, at Government House. We returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd of this month. This man came to me on the 5th of the month.

Q. During the time you were down here, did you see much of Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. We met twice. He came to my guard once ; and I came into the Fort on business once, and met him and all the rest of the Native officers.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing say anything to you on these two occasions about the cartridge question?—A. He said nothing to me, or to any one else before me.

Q. What cartridges did you understand the prisoner to say he would not bite?—A. I understood him to mean those that had gone to Dum Dum.

Q. Why did you understand this?—A. Because there had been a great deal of talk about these cartridges in the station, and the Colonel had told us there was nothing wrong in them ; that no one wished to take our caste from us, and that if there was anything said about it, no matter to what regiment the men belonged, we were to report it to him.

Q. Were you on intimate terms with the prisoner at the time he came to you?—A. We have known each other a long time, and we were on the usual terms of friendship.

Q. How long did he remain with you on the occasion in your hut?—A. About half-an-hour.

Q. What was the conversation about all this time?—A. We smoked and talked on general subjects, with the exception that I have above related.

Q. State to the best of your recollection what were the exact words spoken by the Jemadar regarding the cartridges.—A. He said, "What do you say on the subject of the cartridges, will you bite them or not?" I replied, "I will." He replied, "I will not cut them with my teeth, I will cut them with my sword."

Q. Did he use no other words whatever on the subject?—A. No. I told him not to talk about the cartridges, as it is forbidden ; saying, what will people say if they hear that we have had a conversation on the subject in my hut?

Q. Was Havildar Issurree Sing, Light Company, in your hut during the whole time Jemadar Salickram Sing was there?—A. He was there the whole time.

Q. Did the Jemadar assign any reason for his not biting the cartridges.—A. He said there is some grease in them, and therefore I cannot bite them.

Q. You have been twice asked if Jemadar Salickram Sing said anything more about the cartridges than what you previously said ; now you say that he said this, what explanation do you give?—A. You did not ask the reason for his not biting them, or I should have stated it.

Q. Do you now recollect whether he did or did not use any other words than those you have given in evidence about these cartridges, and on what subject?—A. I don't recollect any more.

Q. When you told Jemadar Salickram Sing not to talk about that subject, what did he say ; did he say anything?—A. He took his leave and went away.

Q. At what part of the visit to you did this conversation take place about the cartridges?—A. Shortly after he came in.

Q. You have said the visit lasted half-an-hour, and he went away when you

told him not to speak about the cartridges. Are you quite sure that in all this time the Jemadar said nothing more about them?—*A.* We had a smoke and chat, and it does not take long for half-an-hour to pass.

Q. Do you know whether, before the time of that conversation, there had been a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the Native troops stationed at Barrackpore regarding the new cartridges?—*A.* There was a little dissatisfaction. The manner of the men was different from usual. It was the talk of the place. The people left the Sudder Bazar through some fear.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—Did you not at first say that the conversation was in the evening, and afterwards at 10 o'clock in the day?—*A.* I did not mention the word evening, it was in the question put to me; and when I was asked if it was in the evening, I said no, it was in the forenoon.

Q. Did you report the circumstance on the same day, and when?—*A.* I reported on that day, the 5th, at about 4 o'clock; I did not report before, because I wanted another officer to be present.

Q. Did you send for the Subadar-Major, or did he come himself to the Subadar's hut?—*A.* No; the Subadar came of his own accord, and when I saw the two officers together I went and reported.

Q. Why did you not report such a serious circumstance to the commanding officer direct, instead of reporting to Native officers?—*A.* The Subadar, my senior officer was present in the lines, and it is my duty to report to him. Had he not been there, or had he not reported what I told him, I would have done so myself.

Q. Why did you not report a circumstance that occurred at 10 o'clock in the daytime until 4 o'clock in the afternoon?—*A.* I waited until I could see two officers together; there would have been no witness if I had gone and reported the circumstance to him while he was alone.

By the Court.—Had any cartridges been distributed to any men of the regiment, that this Jemadar should speak about them?—*A.* No; none had been distributed to the regiment, but the Colonel had taken some down, as well as the paper of which they were made, and shown it to the men. The Native officers took them in their hands and showed them to the men. I heard of this.

Q. Had any ever been distributed for use?—*A.* No.

Q. On the 5th, or about that day, had there been any new cartridges distributed to the men?—No.

The witness withdraws.

7th Witness.—Issuree Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you at the hut of Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, of the Light Company, at Barrackpore, on the 5th instant. If so, state what occurred there?—*A.* Yes, I went there. I was going to bathe, when Sewbuccus called me in, and told me he was going to bathe too, and asked me to wait for him, when Jemadar Salickram Sing came from the first company and said, "br her, I have no one but you to hope in; if they will tell me, I will cut the cartridges with a sword, but will not bite them; the sepoy may do as they please."

Q. What did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing reply?—*A.* He said you ought not to say such a thing, whatever is necessary to be done for Government that I will do.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing say why he would not bite them?—*A.* He said nothing more; the Jemadar did not ask him for a reason.

Q. Did the Jemadar say anything about there being grease on the cartridges, and assign that as a reason for not biting them?—*A.* I did not hear him say so.

Q. To whom were these words addressed?—To Sewbuccus Sing, in my presence.

Q. When Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing replied he would do whatever was necessary for government, what did Jemadar Salickram Sing say; did he say anything?—*A.* No; he went away.

Q. What did you understand from what the Jemadar Salickram Sing said about the cartridges?—*A.* I understood he alluded to the excitement amongst

the troops. I only heard these words, "My only hope is in you, and in no one else. If the Government shall order it, I will cut the cartridges with a sword, but not bite them with my teeth. The sepoys may do as they choose."

Q. What cartridges do you understand to have been meant?—A. The cartridges about which there was so much excitement.

Q. What did you understand by the words, "My only hope is in you?"—

The Court now adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 11 o'clock to-morrow in the forenoon.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, the prosecutor, and prisoner, being all present,

The examination of Havildar Issuree Sing resumed by the prosecutor.

Q. What did you understand by the words, "My only hope is in you?"—

A. That he wanted the Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing to join with him:

Q. About what time elapsed in this visit and conversation?—A. About half-an-hour.

Q. What were they doing all this time?—A. These words about the cartridges first passed between them, and they afterwards smoked and conversed.

Q. Was the word used by Jemadar Salickram Sing, "Townk kuh," or "Bharosa?"—A. "Bharosa."

Q. Did you remain in the hut with the Jemadar, after Jemadar Salickram Sing left?—A. The Jemadar said to me, "Stop, Issuree Sing, I want to say something to you."

Q. What did he say?—A. Recollect the words used by Salickram Sing; I shall report them.

Q. Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing tell Jemadar Salickram Sing not to talk about the cartridges?—A. Yes. Don't talk about such a thing. Whatever work is ordered to be done by Government, that I will perform.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing give any and what reply?—A. He said, "You Sirdars don't understand the thing; one says one thing, and one another?"

Q. Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing make any and what reply to that?—A. He said, "I am not in the habit of running about in all directions to see people, and don't you do so. I sit in my house, you sit in yours. We will see what happens."

Q. After this, what was said?—A. The conversation on the subject ended, and Salickram said he would return to his hut. Sewbuccus asked him to sit down and take a smoke first, which he did.

Q. Did you join in the conversation about the cartridges?—A. They spoke together; I did not join in the conversation.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing address you at all on the subject?—A. No.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—At what time did I go to Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing's hut, and how long did I remain?—A. At half-past 9 o'clock in the morning. He remained until 10 o'clock.

Q. When this conversation took place, how far were you from us?—A. Sewbuccus Sing was seated at the head of his (charpoy) bedstead; Salickram Sing was seated on the middle, and I was at one side of the charpoy.

By the Judge Advocate.—Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing appear to be angry when Salickram Sing spoke about the cartridges?—A. He was angry.

Q. How do you know he was angry?—A. He spoke sharply.

Q. On Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing speaking sharply, did Jemadar Salickram Sing excuse himself?—A. Salickram Sing made no reply, and dropped the subject.

By the Court.—Did Jemadar Salickram Sing after this remain and smoke?—A. Yes; after this he smoked and then went away.

Q. When they were smoking, was there no conversation?—**A.** No; having finished smoking, Jemadar Salickram Sing went away.

Q. Do you know any thing more on the subject than what you have stated?—**A.** I know nothing more.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness.—Homail Sing (Hindoo), Subadar, Light Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry is called into Court, and duly affirmed.

Examined by the prosecutor.—On the 5th of this month did Sewbuccus Sing Jemadar, Light Company, make any particular report to you, and what?—**A.** Between 4 and 5 o'clock of that day he reported to me that the Jemadar Salickram Sing had come to his hut and said, "I place great hope in you, and in no one else; all the Sirdars have taken the cartridges in their hands, and have consented to bite them. Tell me, will you bite them also." That Sewbuccus Sing said, "I will." That Salickram Sing said, "I will not bite them."

Q. Were you alone when this report was made to you?—**A.** Subadar-Major Duriow Sing was present.

Q. What steps did you take upon this report being made to you?—**A.** I said I would report the circumstance, but the Subadar-Major said, "I as senior will report it."

Q. Did you report this affair to the Adjutant?—**A.** When I was sent for next morning I related the circumstance to the Adjutant.

The prisoner Salickram Sing declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

9th Witness.—Duriow Sing (Hindoo) Subadar Major, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Were you with Subadar Homail Sing, of the Light Company, at Barrackpore, on the 5th of this month when any particular report was made to him by any one?—**A.** On the 5th instant—I can't say whether it had struck 5 o'clock in the afternoon or not, but it was late—I had gone to the hut of the Subadar to see them catching fish in the tank which is close beside it. Subadar Homail Sing was sitting on his charpoy in front of his door, looking on also. He called me to come and sit down, which I did, stating I had come to see the fishing. A little while afterwards, Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, Light Company of the regiment, came and reported as follows:—

To-day Salickram Sing, Jemadar, of the 1st company, came to my hut, and said, "I place great confidence or hope in you all, the rest have agreed to bite the cartridges, what do you say? Will you bite them? I never will." Havildar Issurree Sing and I were both sitting in the hut; I said "all the rest have agreed to bite them, and I will do so, even if I do lose my caste by it; my relations will give me my food at the door and I will eat it there."

Q. On hearing such a report what steps did you take?—**A.** I reported it that evening to the Adjutant. I went to the Adjutant's house at about 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, to make the report, but he was out, so I waited until he returned, at about 10 o'clock at night.

Q. Did you wait from 7 o'clock on that evening until 10 o'clock that night at the Adjutant's bungalow?—**A.** Yes; I was there three hours; I waited near the door of his house.

Q. Where you on garrison duty in the month of February last?—**A.** Yes, on the Government House guard in Calcutta. I came down on the 3rd February, and returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd March.

Q. Was a considerable portion of the 70th Regiment down on garrison duty?—**A.** Yes, somewhere about 500 men.

Q. Are you able to state what the feeling was at that time amongst the men of 70th in garrison, on the subject of the cartridges? You are not asked as to individual names or opinions, but as to the general feeling.—**A.** I was on the Government House guard, some distance from the Fort. I never heard anything about the cartridges among the men of my guard.

Q. Were they men of the 70th Regiment?—**A.** Yes, the whole guard. There are 100 sepoys on the guard, with the proportion of the non-commissioned officers and others.

Q. Did you hear nothing about the cartridges when you were on Govern-

ment House guard?—*A.* Yes; I think it was only from the barber who came down from the lines at Barrackpore.

Q. Before you came down on garrison duty in February last, was there any excitement amongst the troops at Barrackpore on the subject of cartridges, and what measures were taken in your regiment in consequence?—*A.* There was; on the subject of the cartridges. The Colonel of our regiment, Colonel Kennedy, sent for the Native officers to his bungalow, and told us to tell him upon what points we had any doubt. The Colonel said, "you think you are going to lose your caste, but I assure you there is no doubt in it." I explained this to the men of my company.

Q. Was the Jemadar Salickram Sing present on the occasion of the Colonel speaking to the Sirdars of the regiment.—*A.* I don't recollect; I should say there were about fifteen of us there.

Q. About what date was this?—*A.* I can't tell the date. It was some time in January, a day or two before the parade, when Captain Impey, the Interpreter at that time of the regiment, read the order regarding the new cartridges, and explained to the men that Government would give the paper and the men might supply their own grease, either oil or ghee.

By Judge-Advocate.—Were you present at that parade?—*A.* I was.

Q. Was Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, present?—*A.* He is in the 1st Company, and I am in the 4th. I cannot say.

Q. Did the men appear to you to be satisfied with the explanation then given at the parade, and with what you told them to have been said by the Colonel?—*A.* Yes; the men appeared to be satisfied and are so still.

Q. Will you state as nearly as you can recollect what Captain Impey, the Interpreter, said to the men on parade about the cartridges?—*A.* Captain Impey said, "the doubt which you had in your minds regarding cow's or pig's fat being used in the grease, has been reported to Government, who have no desire whatever that you should lose caste, and they have, therefore, forbidden the application of the grease to the cartridges. The paper and the powder will be supplied by Government, and oil or ghee, or other greasy substance, according to their own wish, receiving payment for the same from the Government. Some twenty or thirty men, who will be taught here to make these cartridges, will make them up in conjunction with the Tindal."

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—How is it that you who knew everything that goes on in the regiment cannot say whether or not I was present at that parade. Do we not always go up together to salute the commanding officer after parade?—*A.* We do not go now; we used to do so, but Colonel Kennedy gave the order that after parade we should accompany our companies and dismiss them, and that if he should want to say anything to us that he would send for us.

The witness withdraws.

10th Witness.—Sewchurn Misser (Hindoo) Drill Havildar, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation:—

Examined by the prosecutor.—Do you remember the Native officers of the 70th Regiment being sent for to Colonel Kennedy's bungalow at Barrackpore, in January last, when the Colonel spoke to them about the cartridges?—*A.* Yes, I do remember; the Colonel sent his order through me; it might be some twelve or fourteen days before the reserve guard came down to garrison, which was on the 3rd of February.

Q. Did you accompany the Sirdars to the Colonel's bungalow, and can you name them?—*A.* Yes, I know all, but I may forget one or two; all were there except five. There were fourteen Sirdars.

Q. Was Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner in Court, one of those Native officers who went to the Colonel's?—*A.* He went with them to the Colonel's and was present there.

Q. Do you recollect what the Colonel said about the cartridge question? State as nearly as you can what the Colonel said.—*A.* The Colonel said, "Listen Sirdars, the character of this army has always been very good; now I hear that there is dissatisfaction among the men about these cartridges." The Sirdars replied, "there is none in your regiment." The Colonel said, "the noise and talk that there is about these cartridges is all false. Some bad character has

circulated the lie; but if you have got any doubts on the subject, make them known to the Captain of your companies, or report it to me, and I will report it to Government and let you know the reply." The Colonel said, "when you require to load then the grease is to be applied. You seem to be afraid of losing your caste. What could I or Government gain by your losing your caste? Do not you all eat mutton and goat's flesh?" And the Subadar-Major said "some do and some do not."

By the Judge-Advocate.—Were you at the parade when Captain Impey explained to the men that Government has ordered that the new cartridges were to be served out dry, and that the men were to supply their own grease?—*A.* I was there.

Q. When was that parade?—*A.* In January; I don't recollect the date.

Q. Was it before the Jemadar Salickram Sing went down on duty to the garrison?—*A.* Yes, it was before.

Q. Do you know whether Jemadar Salickram Sing was at that parade?—*A.* I don't recollect.

Q. Were not all the Native officers present, except those who were on duty, at that parade?—*A.* All were there except except those who were on duty.

Q. Were any Native officers on the sick list when that parade was held?—*A.* Two Native officers, Jemadars, in hospital, Shaick Moormahomed, Jemadar, and Rambuccus Misser, Jemadar. Subadar Hurdeen Ditchit was on sick leave.

Q. What officers were on duty?—

It striking 4 o'clock, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock A.M., to-morrow, the 25th March.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Wednesday, March 25.

The court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoner all being present.

Sewchurn Misser, Drill Havildar, is recalled, and his examination by the prosecutor is resumed, the witness being reminded of his affirmation.

Q. The question last put and unanswered, repeated.—*A.* Subadar Dureen Sing.—The witness says I made a mistake, Subadar Ramkissen Dooby was the Native officer of the day.

Q. What was the feeling among the men of the regiment on the subject of the new cartridges, before the Government order directing the use of ungreased cartridges was read out to them on parade?—*A.* I never heard them say anything about it.

Q. Since the reading out that order have you heard of any murmuring or discontent?—*A.* They appeared to be particularly well satisfied with what they heard on parade, and remained so ever since.

Jemadar Salickman Sing declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, called again:—

By the Prosecutor.—Were you present at the parade when Captain Impey read out the orders of Government about the cartridges, to the men?—*A.* I was there.

Q. Were you one of the Native officers carrying the colours at that parade, and who was the other?—*A.* I was one, and Jemadar Salickram Sing was the other.

By the Judge-Advocate.—As far as you can judge did you consider that the men appeared to be satisfied or pleased with what they heard read out about the cartridges?—*A.* They appeared satisfied, and I heard the men talking among themselves to that effect.

Q. Do you know on what day that parade was held?—*A.* On the 28th of January.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

11th Witness.—Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—You are the Adjutant of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect a parade being held in January, when an order was read out to the men of the regiment, by the Interpreter, on the subject of the cartridges?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. On what day was that parade held?—A. On the evening of the 28th January.

Q. What was the order then read out to the men?—A. It was with reference to certain objections which had been made by sepoys at the station expressing an unwillingness to touch the greased new Enfield cartridges, and assuring them that in future the cartridges would be served out without being previously greased, and that they were at liberty to procure grease whether (mew-rogham) beeswax, or oil, or ghee, from any bazaar they wished, and that they might grease the cartridges themselves.

Q. Was the order read out to the men as the instructions of Government on the subject?—A. Yes, it was.

Q. Did you observe any, and what, effect produced amongst the men by hearing that order?—A. I did not remark any. The order was explained to them in a most clear and distinct manner, and they seemed to be pleased.

By the Judge-Advocate.—When was Jemadar Salickram Sing placed in arrest?—A. On the morning of the 9th of this month.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy states that this is his evidence on the first instance of the first charge. Colonel Kennedy, the prosecutor, examined on his former oath.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you state if any and what orders were given to the men of the regiment in January last about thatching their huts?—A. Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Barrackpore on the 1st January, a Regimental Order was issued, forming a committee of Native officers to report upon the state of the lines. The opinion of the committee was that the huts were in a dilapidated state, and as they were in such bad order the committee strongly recommended that the half-hutting money allowed by Government should be distributed in the rates allowed to the whole regiment. Orders were then issued for the men to receive half-hutting money, and to commence immediately upon the repairs of the huts.

Q. Was this order in the regimental books?—A. No; but I wrote the orders myself and gave them to the Interpreter, Captain Impey, to explain to the regiment. I was in Calcutta at that time for a few days, otherwise I should have published it in the books.

Q. You have not that order?—A. No; I made it over to the Interpreter, and have never seen it since.

Q. What was the date of the order as near as you can recollect?—A. Between the 8th and 11th January I think.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Were not the huts of my Company thatched as the Colonel had ordered?—A. On the morning of the 18th of March, this month, the Jemadar was repairing his hut; I went through the lines of the 1st Company that morning after a full-dress parade, and saw the repairs of his hut going on, and I also saw that some of the huts of the sepoys and Non-commissioned officers of the company had been repaired.

Q. Did I commence repairs on that day, or had I not already repaired one and was erecting a second hut?—A. One hut in which the Native officers were sitting appeared to be in good repair, and there were people at work in his compound with materials for repairs or rebuilding the other.

By the Court.—Before the prisoner was put in arrest was this hut in proper repair?—A. I cannot say when that hut was completed in which the Jemadar was, but the repairs were going on in the compound, as I have said, on the 18th March, nine days after he had been placed in arrest.

The prosecutor resumes his seat.

Lieutenant Harris recalled, examined by the prosecutor.

Q. Are you in charge of the 1st Company of the Regiment?—A. Yes, I am.

Q. Did you give any orders to have the huts of your company repaired, and what were they?—A. I have given orders on several occasions myself, personally, in the lines, both for the speedy thatching the huts, and for making the fireplaces in the manner laid down in Regimental Orders.

Q. To whom did you give these orders, and about what date?—A. I gave them to the Pay Havildar of my company repeatedly, and on the occasion of my going to the lines I gave them to the Orderly Havildar at the time on duty.

Q. What were the orders about thatching the huts which you gave in the company?—A. That they were to lose no time in thatching, having received their half-butting allowance.

Q. In what month did you give this order?—A. I gave the order from time to time throughout February.

Q. Did the men of the 1st Company accordingly proceed in the repairs of their huts?—A. Those who were present did, and I gave strict orders that those who were on garrison duty should on their return immediately comply with my orders.

Q. Were many men of the 1st Company on garrison duty in February?—A. Yes; between fifty and sixty men.

Q. On their return in March did the men proceed with the repairs as ordered?—A. Yes, they did, with the exception of a few men who were sick.

Q. On the 5th March were the repairs of the huts still going on?—A. Yes, they were, but slowly, on account of the scarcity of thatchers ("ghurrannes.")

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

12th Witness.—Davee Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive any and what orders from Lieutenant Harris, the officer commanding your company, about thatching the huts of your company, and when?—A. I did when the regiment was on garrison duty receive from Lieutenant Harris orders to have the fireplaces put to rights, and to have the huts thatched.

Q. Did you communicate this order to the men of the company?—Yes, I gave the order three times.

Q. Was the thatching then commenced?—A. Yes, it commenced.

Q. How many men of the 1st Company were on garrison duty in February last?—A. Fifty-seven.

Q. When did the men who were on garrison duty commence to thatch their huts?—A. They returned on the 3rd March, and had two days' leave to get their accoutrements in order. They were ordered to commence on the 6th March. Some did so, some did not, because they could not get workpeople.

Q. Did you, after the men returned from garrison duty, let them know what the orders were about thatching the huts?—A. I went through the lines and told them the orders. I did so also at roll-call in the evening.

Q. What day was that?—A. On the 4th and 5th March, I gave the orders constantly.

Q. Did you inform the Jemadars what the orders were?—A. Yes; I myself told them about 10 o'clock on the 5th or 6th March.

Q. Did you give orders to the men of the company that there was to be no delay in thatching?—A. Yes; I told them to do it quickly.

Q. Try and recollect on what date it was when you communicated the order to Jemadar Salickram Sing.—A. I cannot say positively.

Q. Do you know if Jemadar Salickram Sing said anything in the lines about thatching the huts?—A. I don't know, I had no report of that.

Q. On the 5th of this month was the thatching of the huts of the men who remained in the lines going on?—A. Yes, it was going on.

Q. Was any one present when you told Jemadar Salickram Sing that there was an order to thatch the huts?—A. No; I went alone; he was inside his hut, I stood at the door.

Q. What answer, if any, did the Jemadar give?—A. "Tell the orders you have received in the lines to the men."

Q. Were the orders communicated at every roll-call to the men?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you, on the 4th March, the day after the return of the men from garrison, go down the lines and give out the orders about thatching?—A. Yes, I did on that day.

Q. Do you recollect if on that day you told Jemadar Salickram Sing about thatching the huts?—A. Yes, I did. The night before, when they returned from garrison duty about 8 o'clock, I went and reported; next morning early, I

went and told the Subadar and Jemadar of No. 1 Company of all the orders that had been issued, and amongst them I told them the orders about thatching.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did you hear me and the Subadar give any order about thatching the huts on the 5th March, in the evening about 5 o'clock?—A. I did not hear any order; I was at drill on that evening on the parade.

Re-examined by the Prosecutor.—What drill did you attend?—A. I had been lately promoted, and I was learning my duty with four others lately promoted.

Q. Are you quite sure that it was the evening of the 5th March when you were at drill?—A. I was at drill for every evening for two months, and therefore I was there at drill on the 5th March.

The witness withdraws.

13th Witness.—Poorun Roy (Hindoo), Havildar, No. 1 Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Do you know of any orders being issued in the lines of your company for the men to thatch their huts?—A. I do.

Q. State what you know?—A. I was sick in hospital until about the 18th January. I had then a week's leave to remain in the lines, and heard the orders daily given to the men to repair their huts.

Q. By whom did you hear the orders given?—By the Orderly Havildar.

Q. Did you hear Davee Sing give these orders?—A. Yes; and the other Havildars giving the order when they were on duty.

Q. Did you hear the orders given after the men had returned from garrison duty?—A. The orders were daily given after the return of the men from garrison.

Q. Did you hear Jemadar Salickram Sing say anything in the lines about the repairing the huts a day or two after his return from garrison duty?—A. I heard the Jemadar say to the men that it was the Colonel's orders to get the huts repaired quickly. This was about six days after the return from garrison duty.

Q. Was the Jemadar in arrest when you heard him say this?—A. No; not then.

Q. Do you know when the Jemadar was placed in arrest?—A. No; but the arrest occurred some two or three days after I heard him say this.

Q. At what time of the day did you hear the Jemadar say this?—A. About 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

Q. On the 5th March, were you not Orderly Havildar at your Colonel's quarters?—A. I was on duty, but I don't know whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon.

Q. Did you see the Colonel on that day?—A. The Colonel had left the station, and we, the orderlies, did not go to his quarters until he returned. I am not sure whether this was the 5th of March or not.

Q. To whom did the Jemadar say this, that it was the order to thatch the huts quickly?—A. He said this in the lines.

Q. After he said that the order was to thatch the huts quickly, did the Jemadar say anything else?—A. I was in my hut. The Jemadar went down the lines telling the men.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar, on any occasion, tell the men not to be in a hurry about thatching the huts?—A. I never heard him say so.

Q. What is the name of the orderly you relieved?—A. Sewchurn Ram, Havildar, 3rd Company.

Q. On the day when you were orderly and relieved Sewchurn Ram, did you see the Colonel at his quarters?—A. Yes.

Q. At what hour?—A. At 11 o'clock.

It striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of to-morrow, the 26th March.

Fifth's Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Thursday, March 26.

The Court re-assembled this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their former place of meeting, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter,

prosecutor and prisoner all being present.—**Examination of Havildar Poorun Roy, continued.**

By the Prosecutor.—Was it on the day when you relieved Sewchurn Ram and saw the Colonel at his quarters at 11 o'clock that you heard Jemadar Salickram Sing say it was the Colonel's orders to thatch the huts quickly?—**A.** It was not on that day; I don't know on what day it was.

Q. How then do you know that it was before the Jemadar was placed in arrest?—**A.** He would not have given the orders if he was under arrest.

Q. Try and give the Court the exact words you heard spoken by the Jemadar on that occasion?—**A.** I heard the Jemadar say it is the Colonel's orders to get the huts ready quickly.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar when he said this?—**A.** I did not see him; I was in my hut employed in making my fireplace.

Q. Was that all you heard the Jemadar say?—**A.** That was all.

Q. You are quite sure that you did not hear the Jemadar tell the men to thatch their huts or not?—**A.** No, I only heard what I have stated.

Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

14th Witness.—Issuree Ram (Hindoo), sepoy, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment at Barrackpore on the 5th March, and did you hear anything said by Jemadar Salickram about thatching the huts?—**A.** I was in the lines; I heard Jemadar Salickram Sing say something about thatching the huts.

Q. What did you hear him say?—**A.** On the 5th of this month I was in my hut arranging the screen over my fireplace. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the Jemadar Salickram Sing came along the lines saying, "The order is very strict, get your fire-screens ready. You can thatch your houses four or five days hence. In two or three days there will be a riot (ghulbah)." The Jemadar was going from the direction of the bells of arms to his own hut.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar at the time?—**A.** Yes, I saw him.

Q. Did you hear him say this once only, or how often?—He repeated it as he went along through the lines.

Q. Did he speak loudly?—**A.** Loud enough for me to hear it.

Q. Did you hear him from any distance from your hut?—**A.** I did not hear him when he got at a distance from me. I heard him repeat when he was about twenty yards from me, after which I could not hear him.

Q. What did you understand by the words you heard spoken by the Jemadar?—**A.** I understood there was to be a disturbance such as that which occurred at Barrackpore, on the night of the 28th January, and therefore not to thatch the huts until it was over.

Q. Did the words you heard spoken by the Jemadar strike you particularly at the time?—**A.** Yes, I was surprised, as I had been told repeatedly to get my hut quickly finished.

Q. What men of the company were near you when the Jemadar said this?—**A.** I did not see anyone; I was in my hut, and I don't know where the other men of the company were. Some may have been at the bells of arms, some may have gone to the rear, and some may have been in their huts.

Q. Did you mention what you had heard to any one?—**A.** I did not speak to any one about it until I was asked.

Q. Why did you not speak about it to any one?—**A.** How could I report an officer; perhaps he might have received orders.

Q. Did you go outside your hut when the Jemadar passed by saying this?—**A.** No. If I had gone out I should have seen plenty of men about.

Q. Do you live alone in your hut?—**A.** No; Leela Ram, sepoy, lives with me.

Q. Was sepoy Leela Ram at that time in the hut?—**A.** No, I had sent him to buy some bamboos.

Q. Did you mention to Leela Ram, sepoy, what you had heard the Jemadar say?—**A.** No, I did not, but I kept it to myself, not knowing whether there was any truth in what the Jemadar said about a disturbance.

Q. Who occupy the huts opposite to yours?—**A.** Sepoys Seeam Sing and

Hummut Sing live directly opposite. On the left of their hut Khoodabux and Moonna Khan, sepoy, live. On the right of the first hut is the road.

Q. Who occupy the huts on the right of your hut?—A. Jullasur Sing, sepoy, and Sewraj Ram, sepoy.

Q. Do you know where these sepoy were when the Jemadar spoke what you have told us about the huts?—A. Jullasur Sing was on garrison duty. The other one had gone to the Bazar. I knew this by his telling me that if the Havildar should ask about him, I was to say he had gone to the Bazar to get bamboos.

Q. Were any of these sepoy, Seeam Sing, Hummut Sing, Khoodabux and Moonna Khan, at that time in their huts?—A. I could see into the hut of Seeam Sing and Hummut Sing, there was nobody there. I did not come out of my hut, and I cannot say with regard to the other two. I cannot see into their hut from mine.

Q. What was the disturbance on the night of the 28th January which you allude to?—A. It was a panic. Reports of all kinds were flying about the station; some said there was a regiment coming; some said there would be fighting; some said there was a dacoity; and some said there was a fire. The men were all assembled near their bells of arms.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did the men give over thatching their huts after what you say I said, or continue to repair them?—A. The thatching went on.

The witness withdraws.

15th Witness.—Gunness Tewarry (Hindoo), sepoy, 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 5th March, and did you hear any thing said by Jemadar Salickram Sing about the huts?—A. Yes, I was in the lines on that day and heard the Jemadar.

Q. What were the words you heard?—A. "Get your fire-screens ready, the order is very strict. You can thatch your huts four or five days hence. In four or five days there will be a disturbance." This is all I heard.

Q. Where were you when you heard this?—A. I was inside my hut.

Q. Where is your hut?—A. In the rear.

Q. How far from the hut of sepoy Issuree Ram?—A. Four huts distance, and on the opposite side of the street. It is nearer the Jemadar's by that distance.

Q. In what direction was the Jemadar going?—A. From the bells of arms towards his own hut.

Q. At what time was this?—A. About half-past 5 or a quarter to 6 o'clock in the evening.

Q. Did the Jemadar remain opposite your hut, or did he pass on?—A. He passed on.

Q. Did he speak the words you heard loudly?—A. In a full tone. I heard him distinctly; others might have heard.

Q. Did he say these words once, or more than once?—A. He repeated them as he went along.

Q. At what distance from you did you hear him?—A. At the distance of three or four huts on either side of me.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar?—Q. Yes, I saw him.

Q. How were you occupied inside your hut?—A. I was sitting down doing nothing.

Q. Did you go out of your hut?—A. I did not then. I did when the roll was called.

Q. From where you were sitting in your hut, could you see any distance on either side of your hut?—A. To the distance of five or six huts on either side.

Q. Were you at the door of your hut?—A. In the doorway.

Q. Did you not just now say you were sitting in the centre of your hut?—A. I said I was in the centre of the doorway.

Q. Did you hear Jemadar Salickram Sing say these words before he came up to your hut?—A. Before he came opposite my hut, he was saying these words.

Q. Did you see any men of the company near you at the time?—A. I did not see any, but I heard them talking in their huts. All those in my rear had gone on garrison duty.

Q. Did you see no sepoy sitting at the door, or near the door, of his hut at that time?—A. I saw no one, but I heard them talking.

Q. Whom did you hear talking?—A. I heard Kalledeen Palluck, sepoy of the 1st Company, and Pudarut Ram, of the same company, and sepoy Salickram Sing. Two of these, Kalledeen Palluck and Pudarut Ram, were in one hut, Salickram Sing was in his own hut.

Q. Did you hear Salickram Sing talking?—A. No, he was alone.

Q. How do you know he was in his hut?—I saw him go in about 5 o'clock. I did not see him come out until roll-call.

Q. Did you tell any one what you heard the Jemadar say?—A. At about 7 o'clock on that day, I told Lutchmun Doobey, Grenadier Company, Naick, at his hut.

Q. Why did you tell it to this man, who is not in your company?—A. I had gone to visit him, and he mentioned to me that the orders of the officer commanding his company were very strict regarding the finishing the huts, so I told him what the Jemadar had said.

Q. You said at first you heard Sepoy Salickram talking. How do you explain this?—I meant, I knew the other men to be in their huts by hearing them talking. Salickram Sing was alone, but I had seen him go in.

Q. What did you understand by the word "Ghulbah," spoken by Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. A disorderly meeting of the men, as there had been before.

Q. Are you quite sure that Jemadar Salickram Sing made use of the exact words you have stated in evidence?—A. I am quite sure of those words.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine. The witness withdraws.

16th Witness.—Lutchmun Doobey (Hindoo) Naick, Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, of the 1st Company of the 70th Regiment, come to you on the evening of the 25th March, and did any conversation take place between you?—A. He did about 7 o'clock in the evening, and we had some conversation.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said there is a strict order in my company to get our fireplaces and screens ready as quick as possible. He then said, in reply to an observation from Madho Sing, Havildar Grenadier Company, who was present; the Jemadar of my company has told us to get the fire-places ready at once, but to wait for five or six days before we thatched the huts, as there will be a disturbance ("ghulbah.")

The prisoner declines to cross-examine. The witness withdraws.

17th Witness.—Madho Sing (Hindoo), Pay-Havildar Grenadier Company, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you on the 5th March hear anything said by Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, of the 1st Company, at the hut of Lutchmun Doobey, Grenadier Company of the Regiment, on the subject of thatching the huts?—A. Yes, I heard him say, "we in our company have got a very strict order to finish our fire-screens. The Jemadar of the company has told us to put off thatching for five or six days, as on the day of the Holee there would be a serious disturbance ("pukka ghulbah")."

Q. What time was this?—A. It was after 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Is Gunness Tewarry in the habit of going to Lutchmun Doobey's hut, or did he go only on this occasion?—A. I cannot answer that; Lutchmun Doobey can answer.

The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy to the Court.—I have concluded my evidence on the second instance of the first charge, with the exception of the evidence of three witnesses who are not in attendance; I will, therefore, proceed now upon the third instance of the first charge, and take the evidence of these witnesses when they arrive.

1st Witness.—Colonel Kennedy, the Prosecutor, examined on his former oath.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you produce the standing orders regarding assemblies of men in the lines?—A. I refer to section 10, paragraph 3 of the standing orders of Bengal Native Infantry, which I produce.

The order is read to the Court by the Interpreter, as follows:—

“Should any meeting of Native officers or others for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as soldiers take place in or near the lines, he will report it immediately to the European officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting as he may be able to learn, any neglect of duty on this head will be deemed a disobedience of orders, and dealt with accordingly.”

Q. Who does this order more especially apply to?—A. The Native officer of the day, the section being so headed.

Q. What other Army Standing Orders are there?—A. I refer to section 11, headed “Non-commissioned officers,” paragraph 8, as follows:—

“Non-commissioned officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of men in or near the lines at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service, and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind come to their knowledge, they are to report it without loss of time to the officer commanding their company.”

Q. What orders have you in the regiment on the subject of meetings being held in the lines?—A. These Army Standing Orders are translated and entered in order books of companies, and are read weekly or oftener if necessary to companies.

It being now close upon 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Friday, March 27, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at their former place of meeting, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner being present.

Colonel Kennedy.—Two of the three witnesses whom I propose to call on the second instance of the first charge, as I yesterday stated to the Court, have arrived, but as they do not appear to have any evidence to give for the prosecution, I shall not call them. They are, however, at hand, and the prisoner can examine them on his defence if he pleases.

Poorun Roy Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—What are the orders read out to your company on the subject of meetings or assemblies of the men in the lines?—A. This order is read out sometimes weekly, sometimes once a fortnight, or whenever directed. The witness reads out from the order book of the 1st Company a translation of paragraph 3, section 10 of Army Standing Orders, as entered already on the Court's proceedings.

The witness withdraws.

Lutchmun Doobey, Naick, Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company on the evening of the 8th March, and did you observe any thing unusual going on?—A. Yes; I was in the lines, and at about half-past 7 or a quarter to 8 o'clock I was passing by the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing, along side of which there is a road, and saw in the inclosure round the Jemadar's hut an assembly of fifteen to twenty men. As I returned to the rear-guard, where I was on duty, I met the Havildar-Major; and as I had been called on to give evidence before Captain Greene on that day regarding what I had been told the Jemadar said

about the thatching the huts I was afraid they were plotting against me, and reported it to the Havildar-Major.

Q. Was it not your duty to report it whether you considered it might concern yourself or not?—Yes; the orders are to the effect that meetings are to be reported.

Q. Who were the men whom you saw at the meeting?—A. I did not recognise any one. I was passing along, and did not stop. They were sitting wrapped up in the sheets (chuddurs) which natives usually wear as a protection against cold.

Q. Were their faces covered so that you could not see them?—A. No. If I had stopped I might have seen them so as to recognise them.

Q. Was there any light at that time?—A. I could see faces at about six paces off, but I could see persons at some considerable distance, about twenty-five paces off.

Q. At what distance were you from the Jemadar's hut when you passed along?—A. About twenty or twenty-two paces.

Q. Which side of the Jemadar's hut did you pass?—A. I passed the Jemadar's hut on my left.

Q. Did you hear any voices amongst the assembly?—A. Yes; but they were speaking in a low tone. I did not hear anything said. If I stopped I might have heard.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any one in that assembly?—A. No.

Q. Was there a moon at that time?—A. The moon had just risen then.

Cross examined by the prisoner.—Did you go by the street between my hut and that of Abdoallah Beg, Naick of the 1st Company?—A. I did, leaving Abdoallah Beg's hut on the right.

Q. Was there around my hut any inclosure, or was it open space?—A. The posts of an inclosure were there, but no mat screens were up.

Re-examined by the Court.—What distance is there between the hut of Naick Abdoallah Beg?—A. One of the two huts is about six to eight paces distant, but where the men were assembled was about twenty paces from Abdoallah Beg's hut.

Q. Will you explain this?—A. There are huts of the Jemadar the farthest some twenty paces distant from the nearest. The men were sitting in the space between the huts.

The witness withdraws.

Sewchurn Misser, Havildar-Major, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive a report from Naick Lutchmun Dooley of a meeting in the lines on the 8th March, and what steps did you take?—A. At about a quarter to 8 o'clock on that evening Naick Lutchmun Dooley came to my hut and reported that there was an assembly of men from twenty to twenty-five at the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing of the 1st Company. I sent off Rampersaud Ditchit, Lance Naick of the 3rd Company, to the hut to see if this report was true. He returned and confirmed the report. I then took him, the Lance Naick, and Bhowany Bux Sing, Lance Naick of the 7th Company, who was with me, to the hut, and myself saw that there was an assembly.

Q. Did you recognise any one at that assembly?—A. I recognised four men, Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar, 1st Company, and Ramchusin Sing, Havildar, 4th Company, and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick of the Grenadier Company, and Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company.

Q. How did you manage to recognise these four men in particular?—A. Three were sitting down, and Jhoomuck Sing standing; these men having been reported to me as being there by Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit, I more particularly noticed them.

Q. Did you recognise any other person?—A. I recognised no one else.

Q. Where are these four men whom you recognised?—A. They are all in confinement for being present at the meeting.

Q. How near did you go to the spot where the assembly was?—A. I went to within four or five paces.

Q. Did you stop there or pass on?—A. I did not stop, I went straight on to the Serjeant-Major to report.

Q. What was the state of the evening as to light?—A. It was not very dark; there was some light.

Q. How many men do you think you saw there?—About 20 or 25.

Q. Did you hear any talking going on?—A. I heard them talking, but could not hear what they said.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any person?—A. I did not recognise any voice.

Q. Describe the position of the four men whom you recognised?—A. Three of these men were sitting close together, and Jhoomuck Sing was walking about two or three paces off.

Q. Did you notice whether any of the men had (chudders) clothes drawn over their bodies?—A. Yes; some had.

Q. Did you notice the dress of any of the four men whom you recognised?—A. Hyatt Bux Khan had a coloured padded long coat reaching to the knees, and Jhoomuck Sing had on a short white jacket (mirzai); I do not know how the other two were dressed.

Q. Was there a moon or not at that time?—A. Yes; it had risen, but did not give much light.

Q. When you reported to the Serjeant-Major, what time was it?—A. Just as I got to the Serjeant-Major's, and had commenced my report, the gun fired. The Serjeant-Major then told me to go and receive the reports of the roll-call of the different companies; and then I accompanied the Serjeant-Major to the Adjutant's quarters to report the meeting. Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit and Lance Naick Bhowany Buksh Sing accompanied us.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did you recognise me there at the hut?—A. I did not see you.

Q. Was there an enclosure around my hut or open space?—A. There was fence of some kind for about two paces, and about four paces open.

Re-examined by the prosecutor.—Were the men you saw assembled in the open space?—A. The fence was so low that a passer-by can see all over the enclosure.

By the Judge-Advocate.—When you arrived at the Adjutant's bungalow, what time was it; and how long did you remain there?—A. We arrived there at about half-past 8 o'clock, and left at a little after 9 o'clock.

Q. Where did you go after you left the Adjutant's bungalow?—I went over with the Serjeant-Major and the two Lance Naicks to the mess of the regiment, hearing that the Adjutant was there.

Q. How long did you stay at the mess-house?—A. About seven minutes.

Q. Where did you go then?—A. We returned to the Adjutant's quarters.

Q. When you were at the mess, did you see Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar No. 1 Company?—A. Yes; he was there. I did not see him when I first arrived; I saw him after.

Q. How long after you arrived?—A short while, some three or four minutes.

Q. Did you see any one else of the regiment at the Adjutant's quarters when you arrived?—A. I saw no one of the regiment.

Q. When you returned to the Adjutant's quarters from the mess-house, did you see any one?—A. Yes; I saw Jemadar Salickram Sing.

By the Prisoner.—Did I not accompany you from the Adjutant's house to the mess-house when you crossed over?—A. He did not accompany me.

Q. Where did you first see me, and from what direction was I coming?—A. I saw him close to the Adjutant's door, when I returned from the mess-house. I do not know from whence he came.

By the Court.—If the Jemadar had been at the Adjutant's bungalow when you first arrived there, must you have seen him?—A. Yes; if he had been at that side of the house, the front. The compound is open, and it was moon-light.

The witness withdraws.

18th Witness.—Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit (Hindoo), Lance Naick 3d Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive any orders from the Havildar-Major on the evening of the 8th instant, to go into the lines of the 1st

Company, and when did you go?—A. I received orders from the Havildar-Major to go and see if a report, which was made to him in my presence by Naick Lutchmun Doobey, of the Grenadier Company, of a meeting being held at Jemadar Salickram Sing's hut was correct. I was told to go quickly; and did so. I went down the road in front of where the Native officers reside, and saw as far as I can guess, as many as 20 to 25 men at the hut.

Q. How near did you go?—A. I went round the hut, and returned, having gone to within six or seven paces.

Q. Did you recognize any one?—A. I recognized Pay Havildar Hyat Bux Khan, 4th Company; Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company; and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick, Grenadier Company, was outside on the road.

Q. How far was he from the other men?—A. He was four or five paces off.

Q. What was he doing?—A. He was standing there.

Q. Did he speak to you, or you to him?—A. No; he did not recognise me.

Q. Did you hear any conversation amongst the people there?—A. I heard them talking, but not what they said.

Q. What was the light at the time?—A. It was moonlight; I could recognize people at ten paces.

Q. How was Hyat Bux Khan, Havildar, dressed; did you observe?—A. He had on a long padded coloured coat, chintz.

Q. How was Kootub Ally Khan dressed: did you observe?—A. He was dressed in white.

Q. Did you notice Jhoomuck Sing's dress?—A. He was in white.

Q. Did you recognise any one else?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any one?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you go back to the Havildar-Major?—Yes, I went and reported.

Q. What occurred then?—A. The Havildar-Major took Bhowany Bux Sing, Lance Naick, and we went along the road to the Jemadar's hut, but I saw the people there as I saw them before.

Q. Where was Jhoomuck Sing then?—A. He was standing when he came up, but sat down on the Havildar-Major coming up. He was then outside the Jemadar's compound, and sat down as making water.

Q. Where did you go to after that?—A. We went to the Serjeant-Major's.

Q. From thence where did you go?—A. To the Adjutant's bungalow.

Q. What time was it when you arrived at the Adjutant's?—A. It would be about half-past 8 o'clock.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing at the Adjutant's bungalow when you arrived there?—A. No.

Q. Did you go over to the mess-house and return again to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. Yes, in a few minutes.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing at the Adjutant's bungalow on your return?—A. No, but he came two or three minutes afterwards.

Q. Did you see him come into the compound?—A. I did not see him coming in, I was standing at the door of the house when he came up.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone when you saw him come up?—A. Yes.

Q. When you were at the mess-house, did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. No.

Q. What is the distance from the Jemadar's hut in the lines to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. A quarter of an hour's distance, or half a quarter, according as you travel.

The Court adjourns at 4 o'clock P.M. until 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow, the 28th March.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock A.M., at their former place of meeting, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner being present.—Naick Rampersaud Ditchit, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is recalled.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did you see the assembly of people inside my hut, or in the inclosure about the house?—A. In the inclosure. I don't know whether there was any one inside the hut.

The witness withdraws.

19th Witness.—Bhowany Bux Sing (Hindoo), Sepoy, 7th Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you accompany the Havildar-Major and Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit to the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 8th of this month, and what did you see?—A. I went and saw about 20 to 25 people sitting in the inclosure of Jemadar Salickram Sing's hut.

Q. Did you recognise any one?—A. I recognised Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar 1st Company, and Ram Churn Sing, Havildar, 4th Company, and Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company, and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick, Grenadier Company. I recognised no other person.

Q. How do you account for recognising these four men in particular?—A. My eyes fell on them, and therefore I recognised them. Jhoomuck Sing was standing outside.

Q. Can you describe the dress of any of these men?—A. Hyat Bux Khan had on a coloured long padded chintz coat: the rest were dressed in white.

Q. At what time was this?—A. It was close upon 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q. You say Jhoomuck Sing was outside; was he with this party, or how far from it?—A. He was standing at the entrance; I can't say whether he was one of the assembly or not.

Q. Did you hear talking going on and anything said?—A. I heard voices, but I could not distinguish the words.

Q. Was there any light at that time?—A. It was evening, and there was a moon, but not much light.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—What sort of enclosure is there round my hut, or is there any?—A. On that day there was a kind of fence round it; but opposite the entrance it was open.

Re-examined by Prosecutor.—Could you see over the fence into the compound?—A. Yes; the fence was about as high as my middle.

Q. Were there lathes at all round the enclosure?—A. There were lathes up.

By the Court.—Did you see Salickram Sing, Jemadar, there?—I did not recognise him.

The witness withdrew.

20th Witness.—Gunness Pandey (Hindoo), sepoy, 3rd Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you sentry near the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing, on the evening of the 8th March, this month?—Yes; my beat extended from the Grenadiers to the 2nd Company.

Q. At what time were you sentry?—A. From 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How near to the Jemadar's hut did your beat extend?—A. About five paces.

Q. Did you see any people there during the time you were on sentry?—A.—Yes, I saw from ten to twenty people there.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing there?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. About what time did you see him?—A. About half-past 7 o'clock.

Q. What was the Jemadar doing?—A. He was sitting in his hut talking.

Q. To whom was he talking?—A. He was inside his hut, I don't know to whom he was talking.

Q. Did you hear what he said?—A. I did not hear what he said.

Q. How do you know he was in his hut?—A. I know it from this, Jhoomuck Sing was with an assembly of people in the compound, and I heard Jhoomuck Sing speak to the Jemadar by name, and the Jemadar answer.

Q. What did Jhoomuck Sing say to the Jemadar?—A. I did not notice; I was walking up and down on my beat; I heard the Jemadar answer.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar at any time while you were on duty there?—A. Yes; just after the Havildar-Major, and Bhowany Bux, and Rampersaud Ditchit has passed from the left wing towards the Grenadiers, the gun fired,

and the men of the assembly broke up and went away, I saw Hyat Bux Khan come out of the compound with the Jemadar Salickram Sing.

Q. In what direction did Salickram Sing go?—A. He went towards the front of the lines.

Q. When did the assembly first meet?—From half-past 6 the men began to come in.

Q. Where was the Jemadar when the men began first to come in?—A. Before half-past 6 o'clock the Jemadar went out from his hut to the front; about half-past seven o'clock he returned, and after him Hyat Bux Khan.

Q. Did they both enter the Jemadar's compound?—Yes, both went in.

Q. Between half-past 7 o'clock, when you saw him go in, and gun-fire, did the Jemadar leave his hut?—A. I don't know; I saw him leave at about gun-fire.

Q. Did you give evidence before the Court of Inquiry held on the 10th March, on this subject?—A. Yes; I gave different evidence. I was afraid; the Jemadar having come to me at half-past 2 o'clock on that night, and told me that if any one should ask me if I had seen any assembly at his hut, I was to say no, that I had seen nothing.

Q. Where were you when the Jemadar came to you and said this?—A. I was again on sentry at the same place; the Jemadar came out and called me to him, and threatened me if I told anything about the meeting.

Q. Did you tell any one that the Jemadar had threatened you about giving evidence of the meeting?—I did not tell any one then; I told the Colonel down here about the 10th of this month.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—At that meeting what sort of talking was there, was it carried on in the usual tone of voice, or in an undertone?—A. They were not speaking loudly, but in a subdued tone.

The witness withdraws.

By Judge-Advocate to Colonel Kennedy, the Prosecutor, on his former oath.

Q. Did the last witness report to you that the Jemadar had spoken to him about the evidence he was to give, and when?—A. Yes he did, about the 20th of this month.

Q. In any one's presence?—A. In the presence of the Subadar-Major and the Judge-Advocate.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—Colonel Kennedy resumes his seat.

21st Witness.—Sepoy Issuree Sing (Hindoo), Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—On the 8th instant, did you hear it mentioned in the lines that certain men had been reporting to the Colonel about Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. Yes; Issuree Dutt Tewarry (Sepoy), Grenadier Company, had been the Colonel's orderly that day; I heard him say, when he was hanging up his belt, he having just returned from the Colonel's, and in the presence of Hyat Bux Khan, Havildar, 1st Company, and Jhoomuck Sing (Sepoy), Grenadier Company, Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadiers, has gone and reported to the Colonel, that Jemadar Salickram Sing, 1st Company, has been telling the men not to have their huts thatched, as there would be a disturbance, at the end of the Holee.

Q. At what hour was this?—At sunset roll-call.

Q. What day was this?—A. I don't know the day, but it was the same day when the meeting was held at the Jemadar's hut.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

22nd Witness.—Sepoy Buldeo Sing (Hindoo), Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you hear Issuree Dutt say in the lines that Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadier Company, had reported Salickram Sing Jemadar's conduct to the Colonel?—A. I heard Issuree Dutt say to Hyat Bux Khan, in the presence of Jhoomuck Sing, that Madho Sing had been making reports to the Colonel about the state of the regiment, but I did not hear the Jemadar's name mentioned.

Q. When was this and where?—A. At about sunset roll-call on the 8th.

instant in the lines, between the bells of arms of the Grenadier Company and the No. 1 Company.

Q. What things did Issuree Dutt say Madho Sing had reported?—A. About the thatching the huts of the 1st Company.

Q. Were any men of the 1st Company about where this was said by Issuree Dutt Tewarry?—A. Only Issuree Sing, Sepoy, Grenadier Company. There were none of the 1st Company there, except Hyat Bux Khan. Jhoomuck Sing of the Grenadiers was there.

Q. Did you hear Issuree Dutt say that anything should be done?—A. No, I did not.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—How were these men talking, openly or secretly?—A. They were close together, talking in a low tone of voice. I was some way off.

The witness withdraws.

Subadar-Major Duriou Sing called again.

By the Prosecutor.—Have you heard Sepoy Gunness Pandey say to his commanding officer that he had been told not to give evidence against the Jemadar about the meeting?—A. I have heard him. I heard him say in presence of the Colonel that at 2 o'clock in the night, when he was on sentry, the Jemadar came to him and persuaded and threatened him not to say that he had seen the assembly at his house.

Cross examined by prisoner.—When Gunness Pandey made this report why were you at the Colonel's; were you sent for, or did you go of your own accord?—A. I went of my own accord. I am in the habit of calling every two or three days.

Q. Were you there in uniform or Native dress?—A. In Native dress.

By the Prosecutor to the Court.—I may as well explain that I had been authorized by the General to offer a free pardon to any one who was concerned in that meeting, if he spoke the truth and would acknowledge all he knew. Gunness Pandey was brought to me by the Havildar-Major, and the Subadar-Major also came.

The witness withdraws.

23rd Witness.—Sepoy Adhar Sing (Hindoo), 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is called, and makes a solemn affirmation.

Examined by Prosecutor.—On the evening of the 8th March did you pass near the hut of the Jemadar Salickram Sing of the 1st Company?—A. Yes, I did in returning from the Grenadier lines.

Q. Did you hear any conversation in the hut, and anything said, if so, state it?—A. I heard talking. I heard the Jemadar say, what I have done has been exposed; now what is to be done?—“Jobat donon hum Kiaso Kholgya iska Kya bundo bust Kurna hoga.”

Q. Did any one reply?—A. Jankee Sing (1st) of No. 5 Company, replied it is no great matter, we will arrange it.

Q. Did you see any one at the hut?—A. It was night; I saw some twenty or twenty-two people there.

Q. Did you recognise anyone?—A. I saw Hyat Bux, Pay-Havildar, 1st Company, and Ramchurn, Havildar 4th Company, and Kootub Ally, Drill Naiek, and Goordut Sing, No. 1 Company, and Jhoomuck Sing was standing outside, and Jankee Sing (1st) No. 5 Company.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar?—A. I did not see him, but recognised his voice; he was inside his hut, the others were in the courtyard.

Q. At what hour was this?—A. A little before gun-fire.

Q. Was it light enough at that time to enable you to see people?—A. Yes, at about six or eight paces.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—How long did you remain there that you heard this?—I stopped for a minute on hearing what I did.

Q. Do you say whether I was inside or outside the hut?—A. He was inside; the hut is made of matting and sound passes through it.

The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy.—This is my evidence on the third instance of the first charge, and I now proceed to the second charge.

Colonel Kennedy examined by the Judge-Advocate on his former oath.

Q. On or after the 5th of this month was any report made to you of any intended disturbance?—A. No.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, make any report to you whatever of that nature?—A. Not any.

Q. Did your Adjutant make to you any such report?—A. No, not of any intended disturbance. The only report made to me by the Adjutant on this subject was the conduct of the Jemadar, which having inquired into myself, I placed the Jemadar in arrest, and ordered the assembly of a Special Court of Inquiry without loss of time. The Jemadar was placed in arrest on Monday morning the 9th instant, and the Court assembled on that morning.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—If there was no disturbance, and if I knew of none, was it my duty to report it?—A. Certainly not.

Colonel Kennedy resumes his seat.

Colonel Kennedy.—The Adjutant not being in attendance, and having much to do at Barrackpore, I do not think it necessary to keep open the prosecution in order to examine him whether any report was made to him by the Jemadar regarding an intended disturbance. I have given evidence to show that no such report was received by me.

The prosecution is closed.

Defence.—Jemadar Salickram Sing being called upon for his defence, says, I require the evidence of the Adjutant, the Mess Abdar, Mucdoo Buccus, and Shaick Rujjub, the Kitmutgar of the Adjutant, who are not in attendance; my other witnesses are present.

1st Witness.—Davee Sing, Havildar, called, but not being present, Poorun Roy, Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled.

Q. Examined by the prisoner.—Have you ever heard me give any order to the men that they should not thatch their huts?—A. No.

Q. Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you present in the lines of your company through the whole of the 5th instant?—A. I don't know the date.

By the prisoner, by permission.—Did you not hear me tell the men to thatch their huts?—A. I heard the Jemadar, on one occasion, going through the lines with the Subadar, telling the men to thatch their huts.

By the Prosecutor.—What time of the day was that?—A. 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

The witness withdraws.

There being no other witnesses in attendance, and it being now 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock on Monday next, the 30th March.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor and prisoner being all present.

2nd Witness.—Boodhram Sing (Hindoo), Sepoy, 4th Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Did I go to Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing's hut on the morning of the 4th instant?—A. I was going along the road on that morning in rear of the Native officers' huts, when I heard Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing call out to Salickram Sing to come to him; I looked round and saw that Salickram Sing was coming along the same road as I was; Salickram said "I have pressing business and cannot come just now." He came on after me towards the bazar, and I then

asked him why he did not go to Sewbuccus Sing; he replied, "one ought not to go to an enemy 'muddee.'"

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—What time of the day was this?—A. It was between 9 and half-past 9 o'clock.

Q. Do you know whether this Native officer and Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing were on friendly terms?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was any one near when this was said to you by Jemadar Salickram?—

A. No one was near.

Q. Did you ask what cause there was of enmity?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—Gowrie Sunker (Hindoo), Subadar, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—On the 8th of this month did I go to the Adjutant's, at about a quarter to 7 o'clock in the evening?—A. I was sitting at the (akhara) wrestling-shed, about a quarter to 7 o'clock on that evening, when Jemadar Salickram came from the direction of his company's lines. I asked him to come and sit down; his reply was, there has been a complaint made against me; will you be an evidence? I said, "I don't know anything about it, I cannot give evidence."

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—Do you know whether the Jemadar left the lines after speaking to you?—A. He went in the direction of the quarter-guard; I do not know where he went after that.

Q. What complaints did he say had been made against him?—A. He did not tell me.

Q. Then Jemadar Salickram Sing asked you to be a witness for him without stating to you on what subject?—A. Yes; I did not ask him what evidence he wanted me to give. I said, "I will not be a witness because you ask me to give evidence, I don't know anything about yourcase."

Q. Did he say to you he was going to the Adjutant's?—A. No, he did not say so.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is recalled.

By the prisoner.—On the 8th of this month, did you hear me, about a quarter to 7 o'clock in the evening, tell Subadar Gowrie Sunkur Tewarry that I was going to the Adjutant's?—A. I did not hear the Jemadar say anything to Gowrie Sunkur, but at that time he came up to me at the quarter-guard, where I was on duty, and told me that some one had been backbiting him, and he was going to the Adjutant's quarters.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Is not the Adjutant's bungalow on the opposite side of the parade to the quarter-guard, and at what distance?—A. Yes, the Adjutant's bungalow is on the opposite side of the parade, and about two thousand, or less, paces distant.

Q. Is there no other way of getting to the Adjutant's from the lines but by crossing the parade?—A. No other way.

Q. Did the Jemadar cross the parade after he had spoken to you?—A. I don't know where he went.

Q. Was any sepoy with the Jemadar when he came to you?—A. Jankee Sing (1st) sepoy, 5th Company, was with him.

By the prisoner, by permission.—In what direction did I go when I left you?—He turned to the right, and by going in that direction, he might either be going to his own hut or to the Adjutant's house; I saw him for a few paces only.

By the Prosecutor.—Did Sepoy Jankee Sing leave with the Jemadar, and go along with him?—A. Yes, they both went together.

The witness withdraws.

5th Witness.—Mucdoom Bux (Mussulman), is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

By the prisoner.—Are you the Abdar of the 70th Mess?—A. Yes.

Q. On the 8th of this month did I not come to the mess and ask for the Adjutant?—A. Yes, the Jemadar did.

Q. At what hour was this?—A. At about a quarter to 7 o'clock. Seven o'clock had not struck.

Q. Did I ask you to tell the Adjutant anything?—A. The Jemadar asked me to tell the Adjutant he was come.

Q. Did you tell the Adjutant?—A. I did not tell. I said the officers are at dinner. I will tell the Adjutant when they have finished; wait till then. I told the Adjutant the Jemadar was there just before dinner was over.

Q. Did the Adjutant give any order?—A. He told me to tell the Jemadar to wait.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—When the Jemadar first arrived at the mess, and said he wished to see the Adjutant, were the gentlemen at dinner?—A. They had not sat down.

Q. How long after did they sit down?—A. Immediately afterwards.

Q. Did they sit down before it struck 7 o'clock?—A. After 7.

Q. How long after?—A. A very little after; not five minutes.

Q. You said the gentlemen were at dinner, and that you would tell the Adjutant when they had finished. You now say that they had not sat down to dinner. How do you explain this?—A. I said let them eat dinner first.

Q. If the gentlemen had not sat down to dinner, why did you not tell the Adjutant?—A. I was engaged in my work.

Q. Where were you when the Jemadar said this to you?—A. I was going into the Abdar Khanor to get some soda water which had been called for, when the Jemadar spoke to me from the door as I passed.

Q. What officers were there at that time?—A. I did not notice. I noticed that there were Colonel Harris and Lieutenant Harris the Adjutant.

Q. You did not see any one else?—A. I did not notice.

Q. Then why did you not tell the Adjutant?—A. I did not know that there was anything pressing.

Q. Did the Jemadar tell you what he had come to report to the Adjutant?—A. No he did not.

Q. What time was it when you told the Adjutant?—A. About half-an-hour after the Jemadar had come.

Q. Did the Jemadar remain all this time?—A. Yes, near the entrance; on the steps under the portico.

Q. How was the Jemadar dressed?—A. In Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. When the Jemadar came, was he alone?—A. No, Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan and Jankee Sing, sepoy, 3rd Company, came with him.

Q. Do you know if Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan and Jankee Sing had any business that they came to the mess?—A. They all came together.

Q. Did they remain with the Jemadar the whole time he was at the mess-house?—A. Yes, they remained with the Jemadar.

Q. When you informed the Adjutant that the Jemadar had come, what then took place?—A. I told the Jemadar to wait, as directed by the Adjutant. I do not know whether he waited or not.

Q. How do you know it was a quarter to 7 o'clock when the Jemadar first came?—A. The first mess bugle had sounded, and dinner was being served, when I heard it strike 7 o'clock.

The witness withdraws.

6th Witness.—Rujjub (Mussulman) is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prisoner.—On the 8th of this month, did you see me at the mess-house?—I don't know the date. But the Jemadar came as dinner was going on table.

Q. Did I get an order to go over to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. The Adjutant told me to tell the Jemadar to go over to his house. I told the Jemadar.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—At what hour does the second bugle sound?—A. About 7 o'clock.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar come into the compound?—A. I saw him at the door first at the portico entrance.

Q. Did the Jemadar speak to you, and what did he say?—A. He did not speak to me.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone, or was any one with him?—A. He was not alone, there were two others with him.

Q. When you first saw the Jemadar, what time was it?—A. It was about 7 o'clock.

Q. Do you know who were with the Jemadar?—A. I did not notice at first who they were, but when I gave them the Adjutant's message, I recognised Hyat Khan, Pay-Havildar, and Jankee Sing, Sepoy.

Q. When did you give the Adjutant's message?—A. The Adjutant was eating his curry and rice at the time he gave the order for them to go to his bungalow.

Q. Was the Jemadar there before the gentlemen sat down to dinner?—A. He was.

Q. When you first saw the Jemadar, was the Adjutant then at the mess?—A. No, he was not.

Q. You are the Adjutant's servant, are you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the Adjutant come into dinner on that day before or after the other gentlemen had sat down to dinner?—A. They had sat down to soup when the Adjutant came in.

Q. Did you see your master come in and take his seat at the table?—A. Colonel Harris and his son, the Adjutant, came in together, and sat down to table. I saw them enter from the east side of the house.

Q. How came you to give an order from the Adjutant to tell the Jemadar to go over to his, the Adjutant's house?—A. I can't say, but I was told to give the order.

Q. Did you hear any one report to the Adjutant that the Jemadar had come?—A. No: I was continually moving about.

Q. When you gave the order, did the Jemadar tell you why he had come to report?—A. He merely said, when will the Adjutant come?

Q. When did the Adjutant go over to his house?—A. Not till after 8 o'clock.

The witness withdraws.

7th Witness.—Lieutenant Harris recalled.

Q. Examined by the prisoner.—On the evening of the 8th of this month, did you get a report that I had come to the mess-house?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. Did you not order me to go over to your quarters direct?—A. Yes, about ten minutes after I received the first message from him, I requested him to go over to my bungalow, and told him to wait there until I came over.

Q. When you came to your bungalow, was I there?—A. Yes.

Q. Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—On that day, did you come into dinner at the mess before or after the other gentlemen had sat down?—A. I was at the mess with my father a quarter of an hour before any one else had arrived.

Q. In what room were you?—A. A portion of the time in the mess-room, and for a few minutes in the room occupied by Captain Greene.

Q. Was the dinner hour at the usual time that night?—A. Yes, it was.

Q. At what hour did the second mess bugle sound on that day?—A. It usually sounds from between twenty minutes and half-past seven.

Q. Is the dinner hour later on Sundays?—A. No, I think not.

Q. When you first got the news of the Jemadar's having come, was it before or after or during dinner?—A. It was rather after the middle of dinner.

Q. Who reported to you the Jemadar had come?—A. My Khitmutgar Shaick Rujjub. I am not certain whether it was he or Mucdoom Bux, the Abdar.

Q. What time elapsed between your receiving the report of the Jemadar having come and your going over to your bungalow?—A. From the time of my first hearing of his arrival, about twenty-five minutes.

Q. When you got to your bungalow, whom did you see there?—A. I found Jemadar Salickram and Havildar Hyat Bux Khan, of the 1st Company; the Sergeant-Major, Booth; the Havildar Major, Sewchurn Misser, and I think Rampersaud Lance Naick. I don't know if it is Rampersaud Ditchit, or Te-warry.

Q. Were these people all together in one place?—A. Yes; I found them all in my office inside.

Q. What report did Jemadar Salickram make to you that night?—A. I took him into my room separately, and questioned him why he came. He said some one had been telling tales against him he had heard, and that he immediately came to me as the officer in charge of his company for protection.

Q. To the best of your judgment, was the report of the Jemadar's arrival made to you before or after 8 o'clock on that evening?—A. To the best of my judgment, I believe it was a little before it.

By the Court.—You did not refer to a watch to see what time it was?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Do you recollect to have heard the gun fire on that evening?—A. I don't recollect to have heard the gun.

By the prisoner.—Will you state my character to the Court?—A. As a Native officer with respect to his duties, I have had no fault to find with him whatever. I have only had charge of his company for a very short time.

Q. But being Adjutant, can you not say what my character is?—A. In my own opinion, I am sorry I cannot give him generally a good character. He has on several occasions displayed a litigiousness which has shaken my good opinion of him considerably; my former answer was merely with reference to the performance of his duties as a Native officer in the 1st Company.

Q. In what respect have you had occasion to find fault with me?—A. I have never had occasion to find fault with him in the performance of any duty matter; but his manner on many occasions has induced me to feel but little confidence in him.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness.—Hyat Bux Khan (Mussulman) Pay-Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Did you hear me give any order to the sepoy of No. 1 Company about thatching their huts on the 5th March?—A. Yes, on the 5th March, at half-past 4 o'clock the Jemadar and Subadar came from their huts in the rear to mine in the front; on hearing them outside, I came out of my hut and joined them, and said the orders of the Colonel and the Adjutant are very strict on the subject of thatching the huts and preparing the fire-screens. They said that they were obedient to orders, and told me to go with them. They both said, "Come with us and let us examine the huts." We went from the front to the rear, and they went along saying to each sepoy, you have received your hutting allowance; get your fire-screens ready, and thatch the huts, so that the lines may appear neat.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Are you not now under arrest on a charge of having attended a meeting at the Jemadar's hut?—A. Yes, I am.

Q. How do you know that the date was the 5th March when you heard the Subadar and Jemadar say this about the huts?—A. The men returned from garrison duty on the 3rd March; orders had been given that they were to get their huts and fire-screens prepared at once, but the men said, "Let us have a day to get grass, &c." The order was given peremptorily the day after that; that is, on the 5th March.

Q. Was Issuree Ram, sepoy, at that time in the lines?—A. Issuree Ram was there, and Gunness Tewarry, sepoy, was there.

Q. You were merely asked the question whether Issuree Ram, sepoy, was in the lines, and you have told us in reply that Gunness Tewarry was there also; why did you mention Gunness Tewarry?—A. I know all the men of my Company, and I named him.

Q. Why have you particularly named Gunness Tewarry?—A. It occurred to me to name him.

It strikes 4 o'clock: the Court adjourns.

The Major-General commanding the division having desired the attendance of the Native officers forming the Court at a general parade to be held at Barrackpore either to-morrow or Wednesday the 1st proximo, the Court adjourns until Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, April 2, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A. M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner all being present as before.

The cross-examination of the witness Pay Havildar Hyat Bux Khan continued, on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Why did you particularly name Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, when you were not asked about him?—A. I fancied that in the question both names were asked.

Q. Were Kaleeden Palluck and Pudarut Ram, sepoy, then in the lines?—A. I don't know.

Q. At a little after 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th March, did you not in company with another person pass between the bells of arms of the 1st and 2nd Companies running?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

9th Witness.—Mumrez Khan (Mussulman), Naick, 1st Company 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Were you in the lines on the 5th of last month, and did you hear me say anything about the huts of the men?—A. Yes; I heard him say "The Colonel's and Adjutant's orders are very strict about the huts and fire-places: I don't know when they may come to see if they are ready, so get them done quickly."

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—When did this take place, and at what time?—A. In the morning, at about 10 o'clock, and again in the afternoon, the Subadar and Jemadar came from the rear to the front repeating the order.

Q. Where were you at the time when the Subadar and Jemadar went down the lines in the afternoon?—I was outside my hut, near it.

Q. How far is your hut from those of Sepoys Gunness Tewarry and Issuree Ram, of the 1st Company?—A. It is a long way: mine is in front, and theirs in the rear.

Q. Then you could not hear, could you, what the Jemadar said; if he said anything in front of the huts of these sepoy?—A. No, it is far off.

By the Court.—On what side of the lines of the 1st Company is your hut?—A. On the side of the 2nd Company's lines.

Q. On what side of the lines are the huts of Issuree Ram, sepoy, and Gunness Tewarry?—A. I think the hut of Issuree Ram is on the proper right, and I don't know where Gunness Tewarry's is, but I think it is on the right also.

The witness withdraws.

10th Witness.—Soobdhan Doobey (Hindoo), Sepoy, No. 1 Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infirmary, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 5th of last month, and did you hear me give any order about the huts?—A. I was. I heard the Subadar and Jemadar tell the men to put their huts in repair, and to arrange their fire-screens.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—At what time of the day was this?—A. About half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. To whom did the Jemadar say this?—They were looking at the huts and were giving the orders at the same time.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar give this order?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where were you at that time?—A. I was inside my hut making up clay for the fire-screen.

Q. Did you come out from your hut at that time?—A. No.

Q. In what part of the lines is your hut?—A. It is the fifteenth from the front, and the third in the rear of the non-commissioned officers.

Q. Could you see from inside your hut down the lines of the company?—A. I could not; I could see just out in front of the door.

Q. How far is your hut from the hut of Sepoy Issuree Ram and Gunness Tewarry?—A. The first one is five or six huts off; that of Gunness Tewarry is farther still; some three or four huts farther.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone when he gave the order?—A. The Jemadar, Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan were together.

Q. Were you in the lines at 10 o'clock that morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the Jemadar come through the lines at that time; and say anything about the huts?—I did not hear him.

Q. When you heard the Jemadar give the order about the huts in the afternoon, do you know what orders he gave in other parts of the lines?—A. I only heard what I have said.

Q. How do you know that this was the 5th March?—A. I was in the lines on the 5th March.

Q. Were you not in the lines on the 4th and 6th March?—A. I was.

Q. Did the Jemadar and Subadar come through the lines on these days and give any orders, and what?—A. I did not hear him on those days.

Q. You were in the lines on the 4th, 5th, and 6th March; how can you particularise the 5th as the day on which the order was given by the Jemadar?—A. I know it.

Q. Whom did you hear give the order, the Subadar or Jemadar?—A. I heard them both at different times.

Q. Did you see these three men as they went through the lines?—A. Yes.

Q. If the Jemadar had come in the morning of that day through the lines, and said anything about the huts, would you also have heard him?—A. I should have heard of course.

Q. At what time were you in the lines on the morning of that day?—A. I was employed in my hut in the morning, and went out at about between 10 and 11 o'clock to bathe.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar when you were going out to bathe?—A. I did not see him.

Q. Do you know where he was?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether sepoy Issuree Ram and Gunness Tewarry were in the lines when you heard the Jemadar give the order about the huts?—A. I do not know.

Q. Were sepoy Kaludun Palluck and Pudarut Ram in the lines?—A. They might have been. I did not go to their huts.

By the Court.—Was there any one with you in the hut?—A. No one. There are three living in the hut; one was in the hospital and one on garrison duty.

The witness withdraws.

The prisoner declines to call any more witnesses; and makes the following statement:—

When the regiment was at Delhi, the Havildar-Major died, and the Colonel appointed another one. From that day to this moment there has been an ill-feeling against me. We are all under the orders of the Colonel, but I am always found fault with; and called out whenever the slightest duty is to be performed. The call is, "Where is the Jemadar?" Whenever I go out, even to perform the calls of nature, I am always watched by certain men, Drill Lance Naicks, Pay-Havildar Madho Sing, and others.

As to the accusation about cartridges, I arrived in the lines at half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd March from garrison duty. On the morning of the 4th, at about half-past 9 o'clock, I went with my boy servant towards the Bazar to get grass and other materials for thatching. I had thatched one of my huts before I went away on garrison duty. Boodheram Sing was going along in the same direction, about ten paces in front. When we came near the lines of the Light Company, Jemadar Sewchurn Sing called me to him. Subadar-Major Duriou Sing, Subadar Homail Sing, were sitting on the same charpoy. Aman Sing, the Havildar of the 6th Company, and Thakoor Sing, Pay-Havildar of the 4th Company, and Issuree Sing, Havildar Light Company, these three were also together on a charpoy; and Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadier Company, was standing with a book under his arm. I told the Jemadar, I had no time to come then; but the reason was, I was afraid they

might catch some word of mine so as to bring it up against me. When I got near the Bazar, Boodheram asked me, why I had not gone when the Jemadar called me; I replied, because they are my enemies; and only asked me to go to them that they might catch me. I made my purchases and went home; and did not leave my hut again that day.

On the 5th March, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the Subadar of the 2d Company, who is now in Court, called out to me, here is your son arrived. He had been away to Juggernaut. I did not leave my hut that day after his arrival, but remained in attendance upon my son.

As to the cartridge accusation, we were never told to bite them, neither on the parade-ground nor at the Colonel's house, on the two occasions. But people took my name from reasons of enmity to try and get my name out. Send for cartridges, and bring in a musket, and see who will bite the cartridges and who will not; and let those who will not bite them be dismissed.

On the second occasion of going to the Colonel's bungalow, did any one refuse, or did any one agree, to bite the cartridges? I would ask if I have disobeyed any orders of the Colonel on the subject. The Colonel, on receiving such a report, ought to have asked me, whether I would obey orders or not; and if I had not, then it was proper to punish me. For thirty-three years I have served the Government and obeyed all orders I have received, and had intended to do so; and I am still in hopes that my enemies may be brought before the Court and directed to bite the cartridges; and that I may be placed alongside them and told do so too, and if I refuse then, punish me.

When the Colonel first called us up, he said, that in the grease there was only sheep's and goat's fat; and that that would do no harm to our religion. All the Native officers agreed that there was nothing objectionable; and I among the rest. On the second occasion when we were at the Colonel's bungalow, he told us the manner of using the new cartridges; and then said, look, some enemy has made a report against the Subadar-Major, and here, I have just got it. We had a conversation about duty matters, and then returned to our lines.

On the 5th of March, Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar, Grenadier Company, took a sepoy of my company to Captain Greene's quarters. I don't know what occurred there or what this was for, but I know the fact. In the evening, after roll-call, he took him and another one to the Colonel's on the 8th March. I was cleansing my water-vessel about half-past six o'clock, when some sepoys came to me and said, "What are you sitting there for, while Madho Sing is setting a trap for you? he took a sepoy during the day to Captain Greene's, and now he is taking two to the Colonel's." I then started to go to the Adjutant's, but it being late I was afraid that if I was found absent I might be reported again, so I went up towards the quarter-guard to tell them where I was going. I saw Gowrie Sunkur Tewarry of the 5th Company, sitting near the wrestling-place, and told him they are making up a case against me, "Will you be my witness? I am going up to the Adjutant's." The Subadar said, "I don't know anything about your case, but I will be a witness that you are going up to the Adjutant's." I then went up to the quarter-guard, and told Sewbuccus Sing, Jemadar on duty there, that they were making false accusations against me, and that two men had gone up to the Colonel's with Madhoo Sing, and that I was going up to the Adjutant's, and that he was to be a witness.

As I was going on, I saw Jankee Sing and called him to me, and took him along with me to the Adjutant's. When we got up to the tank near the magazine, we came up to Hyat Bux Khan, Pay-Havildar, and I told him what I heard was going on against me, and said, "You are a Pay-Havildar, what do you know about it?" He replied, "I will take an oath I know nothing about it whatever. We all three went straight to the mess-house. Just as we went up the steps to the door, it struck 7 o'clock. The servants were taking in dinner. I told the Abdar two or three times to inform the Adjutant that I was there on particular business. He said dinner is just coming on to the table and the gentlemen are arriving, let them eat their dinner, and then I will tell the Adjutant. In about twenty minutes after the Abdar came and told me that the Adjutant Sahib's order was that I was to wait about a quarter to 8 o'clock. The Khitmutgar Rujjub told me that the Adjutant had sent word to me to go over to his house. Jankee Sing then said it is near 8 o'clock, I have to be present at roll-call, and went to the lines. Hyat Khan and I then went over to the Adjutant's house, and waited at the door on the side opposite the mess-house,

which is not the principal entrance, but on the opposite side of the house. About half-past 8 o'clock the Serjeant-Major, Havildar-Major, Bloowany Buccus, and Rampersaud Ditchit, Lance Naick, came into the compound, and went round to the front of the house. We followed them at twenty paces off, and just then the Adjutant came over from the mess walking rapidly, and went into the house from the rear where we had been waiting. When we got to the front I went up and saluted him, Hyat Khan did the same, and so did the others. About a minute afterwards Colonel Harris also came. We were all examined separately by the Adjutant, and I overheard the Havildar-Major state that I had a meeting at my hut. The Adjutant asked him if he had reported it to the Serjeant-Major. He said he had. The Serjeant-Major was then called in, and asked if he had gone to see if there was a meeting. He said no, just as he was going it had struck 8 o'clock, and he did not go.

We all returned from the Adjutant's to our lines at half-past 9 o'clock.

With regard to what Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing reported, there are plenty of Native officers in the regiment, the Captain of my company, and Subadars in the regiment, what misfortune had befallen me, that I should go to him, a Jemadar like myself, and say that my only hope was in him! Whoever is not a fool can tell who is his enemy. Is it likely that I should go to my enemy to talk any such thing?

With regard to the case of thatching the huts, how is it that the report should be made direct to the Commanding Officer, and that the Captain of the company, the Subadar, and the Orderly Havildar should know nothing about it, but that a Havildar of another company should take a sepoy of my company to the Colonel's to complain.

As to the meeting the Havildar-Major knows very well who is the Subadar of the day, and that it is his duty to tell him first, and if he did not bring him, the Subadar of my company was on that date in the lines. The Orderly Havildar was there also: he did not say anything to any of them, but according to his choice he brought men from the 3rd and 7th Companies, Lance Naicks, and men of the same caste as witnesses. There are plenty of Native officers in the lines whom he might have made witnesses instead of these men. I complain of men having been called as witnesses during the course of the trial, men who had been mentioned to the Colonel by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major day by day, but who had not been warned.

With regard to the evidence about that meeting, some witnesses say that the meeting was in the courtyard, some in the house; some say that there are tatties (enclosure) round the compound, some say it was open; the Native officers of my regiment who are on the Court can give evidence about that—ask them. They can also give information as to whether four of my family came on that day or not. Another thing I wish to state is, that since I joined the regiment on its being raised, there have been fourteen Commandants, seven Adjutants, and eight Havildar-Majors. I have always had a good character with all of these. If the Character Book is referred to this will be shown. I have only got a bad character now, by the backbiting and false complaints made against me by the Subadar-Major and the Havildar-Major, and to which the Colonel listens.

On the 20th of March the Subadar-Major made the four prisoners who are to be tried on the charge of being at the meeting sit down on his bed, and told them that if they would confess that they were at this meeting, whether they mentioned the names of others or not, he would get them promoted to be Naicks and Havildars, and have them released from confinement.

The Subadar of the 37th Regiment now on this Court, and many other officers can speak to my character when I was Naick of the 3rd Company, 37th Regiment, before this was raised.

I again urge upon the Court that I have served 33 years, and have always done my duty, and would also do my duty; but I have been ruined by false reports being made of me, and throw myself upon the consideration of the Court.

I have no more witnesses.—The defence is closed.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourn until 11 A.M. to-morrow, the 3rd April.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, April 3, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and Prisoner, being all present.

The Prosecutor not having his reply prepared, the Court did not commence proceedings until near 1 o'clock P.M.

At the request of the prisoner, Lieutenant W. Grierson, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, the Interpreter to the Court, is sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Will you state to the Court what you know of my character?—A. It is now three years since I left the regiment, at which time the Jemadar was a Pay Havildar. I believe he accompanied me once on treasure escort duty, during which time I had no fault to find with him. I know nothing further personally of him, he not having been in my company; but I always considered him a smart non-commissioned officer.

Lieutenant Grierson resumes his seat in Court.

Colonel Kennedy hands in the following reply, which is read by the Interpreter:—

To the President and Members of the Native General Court-martial:—

Sirdars,

I request your particular attention to a few remarks I wish to make on the defence made yesterday by the prisoner Jemadar Salickram Sing, and would at the same time refer in a few instances to certain parts of the evidence for the prosecution, which have not in any way been contradicted or disproved by the witnesses for the defence.

The first instance of the first charge I conceive has been as clearly and satisfactorily proved as it is possible to prove anything; a Native commissioned officer, a Jemadar, and a Havildar have both sworn to having heard the prisoner make use of the mutinous expressions with which he is charged, a report of the same is made a short time after to the Subadar of the company, in presence of the Subadar-Major of the regiment; these two respectable Native officers have sworn to the report made by the Native officer, to whom it was addressed by the prisoner. The prisoner has not attempted to disprove the statement he is charged with having made regarding the biting of the cartridges, and I think there can be no doubt in the minds of the Members of this Court that the statement was made, and this, too, the Court will recollect, after I had had a parade of the regiment, at which the Interpreter, Captain Impey, explained to the men, in my presence, the whole of the cartridge case, pointing out that no grease was upon any that had been issued, that none would be put upon them, that the paper was clean, and free from grease, and that the whole of the material used in the preparation of the cartridge was unobjectionable to either Hindoo or Mussulman. This explanation, it has been shown in evidence, satisfied the minds of the men.

This Native officer, Salickram Sing, was also present at that parade, and carried the colours. He was well aware of the disaffection and bad feeling existing amongst the troops at Barrackpore; he also saw that the regiment to which he belonged was perfectly satisfied with the explanation that had been made to them, and with what Government proposed doing, so that there would not be the slightest interference with caste or religious prejudices of the sepoy, and this I myself more than once fully and satisfactorily explained to both Native officers and men, and yet a month or so afterwards here is a Native commissioned officer, of about thirty-three years' service, who evidently must be one of the disaffected, but without any real cause, as has been shown, instead of endeavouring to soothe and allay any groundless fears that might still be lurking in the minds of any of the men of his regiment, doing all he could to foster and foment disaffection amongst them, and endeavoring to incite them to join in his mutinous and unauthorized conduct, but fortunately, the men were too staunch and too true to their colours and their Government, to allow themselves to be led away by one disaffected individual, where they saw there was no just cause for complaint.

The prisoner has said in his defence that he was in his hut the whole of the day of the 5th March, 1857, from 8 o'clock in the morning, attending upon his son, who had returned from Juggernaut; whereas his own witnesses have sworn that he went through the lines of his company once at 10 o'clock in the morning, and again at half-past 4 in the afternoon of that day, telling the men as he passed along to repair their huts; this he did twice on the very day he has stated in his defence that he did not leave his hut after 8 o'clock in the morning. Two sepoys of the 1st Company have also sworn that they saw the prisoner passing through their lines on the afternoon of the 5th March, and heard him tell them not to hurry in repairing their huts, as there would be a disturbance in three or four days or so; this too said at a time when the sepoys of some of the regiments at Barrackpore were more or less disaffected, and showed every disposition to join in a disturbance.

The prisoner's witnesses have sworn that they heard the Jemadar Salickram Sing give orders to repair the huts and cooking-places at the time that he states he was in his hut, but these witnesses have not said that they did not hear the Jemadar also give orders to delay repairing them, for the reasons stated in the second instance of the first charge.

With reference to the third instance of the first charge, the Jemadar is not charged with being himself present at a meeting of Non-commissioned officers and others at his hut, but with having a meeting of Non-commissioned officers and sepoys of 70th Regiment at his hut, in the lines of his company, and this, I think, the Court will allow has been most satisfactorily proved by no less than six witnesses, who have all sworn to the fact, and who have given the names of some of the men they saw there, describing minutely the very clothes some wore; there surely could not have been any mistake in this evidence, for no six witnesses could have so correctly given evidence had they really not been eye-witnesses to what they stated. The Jemadar, in his defence, wishes to show that he was not present at this meeting, but that he was at the mess. If it should appear to the Court that there is any uncertainty about the exact time at which the Jemadar was present at that meeting, there is no uncertainty of the fact of his presence. He was both seen and heard. The sentry, Gunness Pandy, saw him, and Sepoy Adhar Sing heard his voice.

But if even he were not present, he would be equally culpable under this charge. The fact of the meeting having taken place is unquestionable, and it is impossible to suppose that twenty or twenty-five persons should assemble at the Jemadar's hut without his connivance.

What the subject discussed at that meeting was, has to a certain extent been shown, and that the assembly was held for illegal purposes, is beyond a shadow of a doubt; if not for such purpose, how is it that none of those have come forward who were present at the assembly, although a pardon was offered by the Major-General commanding the division to any one who would speak the truth; and, if not, why should the Jemadar have threatened and persuaded the Sentry Gunness Pandy to deny there had been a meeting. There can be no other conclusion than that the meeting was of an illegal nature, and the evidence itself in some measure explains its nature. Sepoy Adhar Sing has sworn that he heard the Jemadar say, "What I have done has been exposed, and now what shall I do?" What had the Jemadar done? Is it not shown that he had, on the 5th of March, used the seditious language about the cartridges and the huts? Here was something to be exposed, and did not the Jemadar know that his conduct had been exposed? The answer to this is clear. The evidence shows that my orderly had, at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th of March, informed Hyat Bux Khan, Pay-Havildar, the constant companion of the Jemadar on that evening, as shown both by the evidences for the prosecution and the defence, that Madho Sing had reported the Jemadar's misconduct to me, and that an inquiry had that day been made by me. It is impossible to conceive that Hyat Bux Khan did not tell that to the Jemadar, so that the meaning of the words heard to be spoken, "What I have done has been exposed, and now what shall I do?" is clear, and is in itself sufficient to show the unlawful character of the meeting.

Having now disposed of the charges, I will proceed to remark upon the style of defence adopted by the prisoner Jemadar Salickram Sing. He evidently wishes the Court to think him an ill-treated man, and that there is a strong party feeling against him in the regiment, for he talks of his enemies in the

corps, and lays great stress upon the names of the Subadar Major and Drill-Havildar of the regiment, whom he implies have maligned him to me, and that I, (he also says), have listened to tales, backbitings, and false complaints from these two men. I now solemnly assure this Court, that the first I ever heard of there being enmity between the prisoner and any one in the regiment, was at one of the sittings of this very Court, and not before. Indeed, I had not the slightest idea that he was not on the same friendly terms in the regiment as the other Native officers appear to be; and I would also here inform the Court that neither the Subadar-Major, nor the Havildar-Major, has ever told me any tales against the prisoner, or made any false complaints against any other persons in the regiment. Indeed, I would not have allowed it. I never encourage tale-bearing and tittle-tattle. I never have done so, and I never will, either from a Subadar or from a sepoy.

In explanation of what the prisoner complains as having taken place on the 20th of March, I will state to the Court exactly what occurred. On or about the 20th of March, Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, authorized me to offer a free pardon to any one of the prisoners who would come forward and speak the whole truth regarding the meeting at the Jemadar's hut, if he were there, what was the subject of conversation that was carried on there, and so forth. This I made known at the head-quarters of my regiment through my Adjutant, and when I came down to Fort William to act as prosecutor on this trial, by order of the Major-General commanding, I made the same known through the Subadar-Major and Drill-Havildar, who were down here as witnesses for the prosecution; going myself to the encampment of the evidences, and prisoners near the tank, and myself telling them to make known the General's orders, and my offer, with his sanction, of a free pardon to any one who would turn Queen's evidence. So much for the prisoner's insinuation that the other prisoners were attempted to be bribed into confessing.

Jemadar Salickram Sing has merely given his own testimony of false complaints having been made against him, and has also stated that there are persons at enmity with him in the regiment, without proving a single instance, and he has not attempted even to show why they are at enmity with him, or given any reason for it throughout his statement, or attempted even to support it by evidence. I believe his assertion to be without the least foundation, and wholly untrue, for as I have before said, I never heard of it until it was put forward in this Court.

The Jemadar talks of his good character, and says he has always done his duty, and would do so again. Having been thirty-three years in the service, it is I think a pity he should so far have forgotten his position in the regiment, and lost sight of his duty to his Government, as to have attempted at the time he did, and when there was disaffection abroad amongst the troops at the station, to have persuaded others in his own regiment, which had been so steady and well-behaved, to combine with him against the lawful authority of his superiors, and by such an act to blast the good name of his own regiment.

The Jemadar would also wish the Court to think that I have some ill-will towards him, and think I listened to complaints against him. I assure the Court I knew no more of this Native officer than I did of the others in the regiment, and I never heard from his comrades (Native officers or men) any complaint against him. I only joined this regiment, the 70th Native Infantry, at the end of last July, and on the very day I took the command, the Havildar-Major, I believe, died. Before appointing his successor, I consulted the ablest and best officers in the regiment, and when two or three good and smart men had been pointed out to me, I myself examined them in their duty on parade, and then selected the man I considered best fitted for the situation.

The Jemadar thinks and says I ought, on receiving a report against him, to have sent for him, and asked him whether he would obey orders; my duty is to issue orders to those under my command, and to see them obeyed, not to ask my subordinates "if they will obey them."

On receiving reports against the prisoner of so serious a nature as mutiny, and holding a meeting at his hut, particularly at a time when the troops at the station were more or less disaffected, I directed my Adjutant to place the Jemadar in arrest, and I ordered, without delay, a special Court of Inquiry.

Before concluding, I would make a remark concerning the Jemadar's complaint, that men were called as witnesses during the course of the trial, men

who had been mentioned to me by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major day by day, but who had not been warned. The Court may recollect, and I have no doubt the Judge-Advocate does, that on one or two occasions during the trial, some particular points to which answers were made, elicited the name or names of one or two men whom I had not heard of, as knowing anything of the case under investigation; it was then thought in Court that these men would be material witnesses for the prosecution. The Court may also recollect having seen me on these occasions writing to my Adjutant to send these witnesses down on the following morning early; these notes were written by me in Court, and given immediately the proceedings of the day were closed; on one occasion, to the Havildar-Major to send up to Barrackpore, and on another, I think I gave the note to the Adjutant himself, as he was in Court on that day. This explanation will, I hope, fully satisfy the Court that the Jemadar's insinuations, that witnesses for the prosecution were first told what to say by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major, and then mentioned to me as men necessary to be sent for, are groundless and malicious, put forth evidently in hope of making the Court believe, that he, the prisoner, has not had justice done him, and that party feeling was at work against him, the whole being a fabrication of his own and utterly untrue.

I will now leave the serious charges against the prisoner in the hands of the Court, to be dealt with as to the members may seem fit, feeling convinced that fifteen Native officers who have served the State faithfully and honourably, some from thirty to forty years, will show their Government that they know their duty, and will perform it; that notwithstanding the prisoner is a Native officer of about thirty-three years' service, they will not permit the good name and bearing of a steady and well-behaved regiment to be even tarnished by the machinations of one disaffected and contumacious officer.

J. D. KENNEDY, *Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel,*
Commanding 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Fort William, April 3, 1857.

The Court was closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the First Company, 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, guilty of the first charge, in every instance, and guilty also of the second charge.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the First Company of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be dismissed from the service.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY, *President.*
G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter to the Court.

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock, P.M., until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

A. .

The Judge-Advocate-General to the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Simla, April 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to return, for revision of the sentence, the proceedings of the trial of Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

2. General Anson concurs with the Court in their verdict, and it seems fully proved that the prisoner has disgracefully broken the oath he took to behave himself as "becomes a good soldier, and faithful servant of the Company," having himself fomented the mutinous feeling that existed in a portion of his regiment, instead of reporting the matter at once to the European officer of his company, and at the same time exerting his own influence to check the spirit of disaffection.

3. You will be good enough to explain to the Court the serious nature of the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, and point out to them the impossibility of maintaining discipline in the army, if the crime of mutiny in a Native officer is allowed to be visited by mere dismissal from the service.

4. The Commander-in-chief trusts, that having taken these remarks into their consideration, the Court will be prepared to award such a sentence as his Excellency can approve.

I have, &c.

KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Judge Advocate-General of the Army.

Barrackpore, April 24, 1857.

THE Court re-assembled this day with closed doors, at the mess-house of the 34th Native Infantry, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the President, and all the members detailed in the heading of these proceedings being present. The interpreter is also present.

The orders for the re-assembly of the Court were read, and the Judge-Advocate read to the Court the letter of instructions for revision (marked A), and attached to these proceedings, and explained also the serious nature of the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, as directed in paragraph 3 of this letter.

Revised Sentence.

The Court having maturely considered the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, most respectfully beg to adhere to their former sentence.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY,
President of the Court.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter.

The Court closed their proceedings, on revision, at 1 o'clock, P.M., and adjourned until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

Approved and confirmed.

GEORGE ANSON, *General,*
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Simla, May 1, 1857.

Remarks.

The Commander-in-chief returned these proceedings for a revision of the sentence, considering mere dismissal from the service an inadequate punishment for the crime of mutiny. The Court have, however, adhered to their original sentence, representing that there is a marked difference between the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, and those of Sepoy Mungul Pandey, and Jemadar Issuree Pandey, of the 34th Native Infantry, on each of whom the Court had passed a capital sentence. General Anson agreeing in much that has been advanced by the Court, is still of opinion that a very lenient view has been taken of the misconduct of Jemadar Salickram Sing, but out of deference to

the President and Members of this Court-martial, who, faithful to their duty to the State, have not shrunk from awarding a sentence of death when they conscientiously considered it deserved, General Anson has accorded his approval and confirmation of the present sentence, and he has the more readily done so, as the 70th Regiment, to which Jemadar Salickram Sing was a disgrace, is a well-conducted body of men, and requires no severe example in its ranks to mark the heinousness of the crime of mutiny.

GEORGE ANSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge-Advocate-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th May, 1857, forwarding the original proceedings of a General Court-martial on the trial of Salickram Sing, Jemadar of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny, and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the same has been laid before Government.

2. The original inclosures of your letter are herewith returned as requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

INCLOSURES IN NO. 18.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd, Commanding the Dinapore Division.

Sir,

Fort William, February 13, 1857.

MY message by telegraph of this date will have informed you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the Native regiments at Dinapore with a letter from some men of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment at Barrackpore, requesting the men at Dinapore to support them in raising a disturbance, and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures without delay to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Berhampore.

Sir,

Fort William, February 13, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, with a letter from some men of the

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2nd Grenadier Regiment, requesting the men of the 19th to support them in raising a disturbance, and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures without delay to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dinapore, February 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your communication, dated the 13th instant, just received; also of the telegraphic message of the same date, which reached me on Sunday the 15th instant.

Every endeavour shall of course be made for tracing the letter from Barrackpore alluded to, also for securing the Kossid charged with the same, but without, I apprehend, a successful result.

I have, &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Berhampore, February 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, 13th February, 1857, and in reply beg to state that I do not think any Kossid has arrived in the lines of my regiment from Barrackpore, and that the men of my regiment have not shown the least feeling of uneasiness or wish to raise a disturbance regarding the new rifle ammunition about to be served out to the army. I told the men of the regiment that I would apply to the Major-General commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to prepare any grease that was required to be used with their new rifle ammunition, with which information they were satisfied, and thought no more on the subject.

I have made every endeavour and exertion to arrest the Kossid, but can find no trace of him.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 21, 1857.

I DEEM it my duty to forward the accompanying letters to be laid before the Governor-General in Council, being very desirous that every matter connected with the ill feeling or discontent of the sepoys of the Barrackpore brigades should be laid before Government.

It is evident to me, that having failed in the first attempt, a second is being, or is about to be, made on the men, to induce them to misbehave.

Who the authors are I can only suspect; but my suspicion leads to the followers of the King of Oude.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY.

Inclosure 6 in No. 18.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, February 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that I regret to say that some evil-disposed persons about the Presidency are still circulating false and unfounded reports about the sepoys, and thereby trying to keep their feelings excited.

Last night, on my return from Calcutta, after attending the Durbar, a letter was placed in my hands from Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General of Ordnance, requesting me to contradict the report to the effect, that the Native regiments at Meerut had mutinied, and had been attacked by the Europeans, and saying that the report was totally false.

Such reports in circulation at the present moment must do much harm, by keeping the minds of the men unsettled.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 18.

Colonel Abbott to Brigadier Grant.

My dear Grant,

Calcutta, February 19, 1857.

A REPORT is, I am told, current at Barrackpore to the effect, that the Native regiments at Meerut have mutinied, and have been attacked by the Europeans. This is totally false; and has no doubt been invented with a view to excite the sepoys. No such report has been received by Government, to whom it would instantly have been communicated by electric telegraph.

I hear from Meerut, every second day. My latest of 13th, from Johnson, mentions Wilson being very ill with small pox. Not a rumour of discontent amongst the men.

The 60th Royal Rifles are practising with Enfield rifle, but do not quite like the ammunition. They find it difficult to ram home the charge, the ball having only 1-100th of an inch of windage, and the paper passing twice round it.

So many scoundrels are just now endeavouring to unsettle the minds of our Sepoys, that it is necessary to keep a brighter look out, and to contradict the falsehoods that are circulated.

Believe me, &c.

A. ABBOTT.

Barrackpore, February 21, 1857.

Kindly tell Grant to communicate this to the officers commanding regiments, that should they hear of these lying reports, to immediately contradict them; or even to make occasion to tell the Native officers what villains there are about making and circulating such lies.

J. B. HEARSEY.

Inclosure 8 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, February 16, 1857.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 13th February, 1857, yesterday. By the same post I received a letter from Colonel Birch, Military Secretary to

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Government, dated Council-Chamber, Fort William, 13th February, 1857, informing me that a Kossid had been sent to my regiment from some men in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, requesting the men of my regiment to support them in raising a disturbance. This morning early I went to the lines of my regiment and made private inquiries of the Serjeant-Major, the Subadar-Major, and the Drill Havildar, each separately, and they declared positively, in the presence of my Adjutant, that no Kossid had arrived in the lines; if any Kossid had arrived, and tried to create a bad feeling towards Government in the minds of the men of my regiment, they would certainly have heard of it and reported the circumstance to me. At 11 o'clock this day I assembled all the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers (Pay and Colour Havildars) of my regiment at the mess-house, and questioned them as to what reports they had heard regarding the Enfield rifle and ammunition about to be served out to the Bengal Army; the Subadar-Major replied that the report was that the cartridges about to be served out to the army were made up with cow's and pig's fat, so that when the sepoy bit off the end of the cartridge they would lose caste. I asked all present if they believed such a report; they said that they did not believe that Government would serve out anything with cow's and pig's fat to Hindoos and Mussulman soldiers, as both were contrary to their religious prejudices. There has not been the slightest appearance of uneasiness in the minds of the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. About a fortnight ago a Brahmin Pay Havildar, a man of good character, and in whom I have great confidence, said to me, "What is the story everybody is talking about, that Government intends making the Native army use cow's and pig's fat with the ammunition for their new rifles?" I asked him if he believed there was any truth in the report; he replied he could not believe it. I assured him he might set his mind at rest on the subject, for if the men of the regiment had any doubts on the subject, I would apply to the Major-General Commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to provide any grease that was required for their companies, so that the men of the regiment might see what grease they used and how it was prepared. This conversation was circulated through the regiment, and nothing more was thought of it.

If any Kossid was sent from Barrackpore, whatever message he may have brought, has had no effect upon the men of my regiment.

I have desired the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of my regiment to report to me, without delay, any rumours connected with the army that may reach the regiment from any quarter. At the close of this meeting, I had paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 9 of the Standing Orders for the Native Infantry read and explained to all present.

I have now been nearly sixteen months in command of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and I consider the men, as a body, are quiet, orderly, and obedient, and some of the Native Officers very superior to the generality of Native Officers—I mean they are well educated men for their rank in life.

If anything occurs here to make me change my opinion I will immediately report the same to you, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the division.

Yours, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 9 in No. 18.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, March 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter, of the 1st instant, received this day, relative to disaffection among the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from the officer commanding the Presidency Division, together with

the demi-official communication, in original, alluded to, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, relative to the disaffection which has manifested itself among the men of that regiment, and to request you will have the goodness to submit them for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to Government the inclosed demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated the 27th ultimo, reporting the mutinous conduct of that battalion on the night of the 26th idem, and the measures which he consequently adopted for the restoration of order and discipline.

2. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell by this day's dawn to exert his utmost endeavours to discover the ringleaders of this disgraceful outbreak, and particularly whether the party of the 34th Native Infantry, alluded to, were the originators of such.

3. I have dispatched a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's letter to army head-quarters for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 11 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhumpore, February 27, 1857.

ON the 25th, a detachment of European invalids, under the command of Lieutenant Ferris, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, arrived at this station, bringing with them a guard of 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 12 sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, which was relieved the same day by a guard of the same strength from my regiment. The Havildar's party of the 34th Native Infantry were encamped on the left of our lines, about 100 yards, yesterday.

Yesterday I ordered a parade for this morning for exercise, each man to be served with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. It is the custom in this regiment to serve out the caps to the men in the afternoon, and the blank cartridges in the morning; the men refused the caps, saying there was a doubt how the cartridges were prepared. This information was given to me by my Adjutant between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went down with him to the lines, and called up all the Native Commissioned officers in front of the quarter-guard, and explained to them that the cartridges about to be served out in the morning were made up by the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, upwards of a year ago; and that they had better tell the men of their companies that those who refuse to obey the orders of their officers are liable to the severest punishment. The Native officers said they would speak to the men of their companies, and they had no doubt everything would pass off quietly.

I ordered a general parade in the morning of all the troops at the station. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, as I was about to sleep, I heard the sound of drums, and a shout from the direction of the lines. I dressed immediately, went over to my Adjutant's quarters, and directed him to assemble all the officers at my quarters quietly. I then went to Captain Alexander's, and directed him to bring his Cavalry as soon as possible into cantonments, and to

be ready at some distance on the right of our lines. I then went to the Artillery lines, and got the detachment of Artillery, gun, ammunition ready for immediate action. I must explain that, by the time I got to the Adjutant's quarters, the Drill Havildar of the regiment was making his way to the Adjutant's quarters. I asked him what the disturbance was in the lines; he said the regiment had broken open the bells of arms, and had forcibly taken possession of their arms and ammunition, and that they had loaded their muskets. As soon as I got the Cavalry and Artillery ready, I marched down with the officers of the regiment to the lines. I found the men in undress, formed in line, and shouting; some among them called out, "Do not come on, the men will fire!" I loaded the two guns with grape; dismounted some of the troopers, and marched down on the men (leaving the guns within range behind). I called a bugler; sounded the officers' call, on which the Native officers and a number of men surrounded us, and I asked them the meaning of all this disturbance. The Native officers made all kinds of excuses; begged that I would not be violent with the men. I then addressed the men, and asked them, what they had to complain of. I told them that I had explained to the Native officers some days ago, that if grease was required to be used for the new cartridges that I would apply to the Major-General commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to make up what was required for their companies; the men said they were never told so by the Native officers.

I told the officers they must immediately call upon their men to lay down their arms. The Native officers told me the men would not do so in the presence of the guns and Cavalry; but, if I would withdraw them, they would go off quietly to their lines. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning. I ordered a parade at sunrise, and retired, sending the Cavalry to their lines and the guns to the magazine.

This morning at sunrise I went to parade; the regiment turned out as usual. I inspected the arms, and examined the pouches; several of the men had not then ten rounds of ammunition in pouch; some had nine rounds, and a bullet with the mark of the screw in it, as if a charge had been drawn. The parade this morning was quiet and orderly; after inspection, I had the Articles of War read to the men; saluted the colours and dismissed the parade. I have ordered a European Court of Inquiry to assemble at the mess-house at 11 o'clock, the proceedings of which I will forward without any delay to you. It is 9 A.M.. I have just returned from parade; all is quiet. I must close this as the dawn is going out.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—I will detain the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, until I hear from you. On second thoughts, I countermanded the general parade, and had only the parade of my own regiment.

Inclosure 12 in No. 18.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, March 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward a letter, in original, from the officer commanding the Presidency Division, of the 2nd instant just received, together with its inclosure, from the officer commanding the 19th Native Infantry.

As no copies of the letters sent yesterday, or of those now forwarded, have been kept, I beg you will have the goodness to furnish me with copies, for transmission to army head-quarters.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 2, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward another demi-official communication, in original, on the same subject, dated the 28th ultimo, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, which I request may be at once submitted for the information of Government through the Military Secretary.

A copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's letter will be transmitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief by this day's dawk.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 14 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, February 28, 1857.

YESTERDAY, after my letter to your address was dispatched, a Court of Inquiry was assembled at the mess-house, at 11 o'clock, the proceedings of which will be continued to-day, and these proceedings will, in all probability, elucidate the whole matter. Yesterday evening, the Adjutant reported to me that the men, instead of sleeping in their lines, had assembled for the purpose of sleeping by the bells of arms; they were, however, quite orderly, and made no noise, but appeared to dislike leaving their arms. I did not think it right to do anything further last night than order a parade this morning; I formed a hollow square, had out the four senior sepoys from each company, and asked them their objections to the cartridges; they said that they were doubtful about their being greased. I opened cartridges of all sorts, service and blank, left us by the 7th Native Infantry, and some ball practice lately received from Calcutta. I burnt them before the men, but as amongst the blank cartridges there were some made with a more highly-glazed paper, they accepted the other paper as all right, but mistrusted the glazed; they said they would be satisfied if both papers equally stood the test of water, of course the unglazed paper took up the water readily, and they expressed their opinion the other was greased. I inclose the two different sorts of paper, one of each kind has been wetted, and one not. I told the men that I would not allow them to seize the khotes, and that if they did it to-night I would put a section of each company on duty over the khotes with double sentries. I write to you in a demi-official form, for the information of the Major-General Commanding. When the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are closed, I will then send you a statement of the whole business. I have kept a copy of this letter; I don't enter it into the letter-book, as the contents would soon be spread over the lines; I had not time to take a copy of my letter to you yesterday, but will thank you to send me a copy at your leisure.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 15 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a letter in original dated the 2nd instant, with two inclosures, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, which I beg you will do me the favor to submit for the information of Government.

This dispatch only reached me an hour ago, and as there is no time to take a copy for transmission to army head-quarters, I request that you will oblige me by causing this to be done hereafter, if considered by you to be desirable.

I send this by a special messenger.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 16 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 2, 1857.

INCLOSED I have the honor to send you a petition from the men of my regiment to the Major-General commanding the division; you will observe that what has now occurred has been owing to rumours they have heard during the last two or three months. The European Court of Inquiry is still sitting, and I hope their proceedings will explain the whole of this mystery.

I have, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 17 in No. 18.

Petition to the Major-General Commanding the Division.

(Translation.)

HITHERTO this regiment has been always obedient in every way, and marched and halted wherever ordered, without question of any sort. For the last two months or more it has been rumoured that new cartridges have been made in the magazine at Calcutta, on the paper of which bullock's or pig's fat was spread, and that it was the intention of Government to coerce the men to bite them. On this account we were very much afraid on the score of our religion. The Colonel on hearing this assembled the Native officers, and told them that on the arrival of the new muskets he would make such arrangements as would satisfy them; that is to say, that such grease as was necessary should be prepared before the sepoys by the Pay Havildars of companies; with this we were perfectly satisfied. After some time some fresh stores arrived from Calcutta, and on the 26th of this month, we received orders on the following day to fire fifteen rounds of blank cartridge per man; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cartridges were received at the bells of arms and inspected by us; we perceived them to be of two kinds, and one sort appeared to be different from that formerly served out. Hence we doubted whether these might not be the cartridges which had arrived from Calcutta, as we had made none ourselves, and were convinced that they were greased. On this account, and through religious

scruples we refused to take the caps. At half-past 7 o'clock, the Colonel, accompanied by the Adjutant, came upon parade, and very angrily gave orders to us, saying, "If you will not take the cartridges I will take you to Burmah, where through hardship you will all die. These cartridges are those left behind by the 7th Native Infantry, and I will serve them out to-morrow morning by the hands of the officers commanding companies." He gave this order so angrily that we were convinced that the cartridges were greased, otherwise he would not have spoken so. The same night about a quarter to 11, shouts of various kinds were heard, some said there's a fire, others that they were surrounded by Europeans, some said that the guns had arrived, others that the Cavalry had appeared. In the midst of this row the alarm sounded on a drum, then from fear of our lives the greater number seized their arms from the khotas. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and the guns with torches, arrived on the parade with the commanding officer, which still more confirmed our suspicions of the cartridges being greased, inasmuch as the commanding officer appeared to be about to carry his threat into execution by force. We had been hearing of this sort of thing for the last two months or more, and here appeared to be the realization of it. On this the Colonel called all the Native officers, and said to them very angrily, "This is a very bad business; we don't fear to die and will die here." Then the Native officers, in the most respectful manner, represented to him, the sepoys are fools, whereas you have sense and judgment; do not at this time speak so angrily, for this is a matter affecting their religion, and that is no slight thing. Please to send the Artillery and Cavalry away. The Colonel agreed to this, and sent each officer with his Native officer to his company to soothe and explain to the men. The sepoys represented that all men value their religion, and we believe we shall lose caste by biting these cartridges; and on seeing the Artillery and Cavalry we became more frightened; the officers then said to the men, we will ask the Colonel to send away the Cavalry and guns, which was accordingly done. At the same time, however, the Colonel said I will have a general parade in the morning, then I will have the Governor-General's orders read out. On this the Native officers again represented to him that only a short portion of the night remained, and if he had the Cavalry and guns there so soon again, the men would only believe that they were intended to act against them. It would be better if he only paraded the regiment alone; at first he would not agree to this, but on its again being represented to him by the Adjutant he agreed to it. The men then lodged their arms and went to their lines. They all appeared on parade on the following morning. On the 28th, again according to orders, there was another parade, at which the cartridges which the men had refused to fire, were inspected, when assuredly two kinds of cartridges were found, one kind of white thin paper, and the other darker and thicker. On burning and submerging the two the difference still was evident, which did not remove the distrust. The Colonel put up specimens of each kind of paper and has sent them to you. From that time onwards all duties have been properly carried on, and so shall be; as long as we live we will faithfully obey all orders; whenever in the field of battle we are ordered to go, there shall we be found; therefore with every respect we now petition, that since this is a religious question, from which arose our dread, and as religion is by the order of God the first thing, we petition, that as we have done formerly, we may be now also allowed to make up our own cartridges, and we will obey whatever orders may be given to us, and we will ever pray for you.

The petition of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 18 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, March 14, 1857.

I AM directed to return herewith the inclosure of your letter of the 5th instant, and to request that you will transmit them to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell for explanation of his conduct, as affected by the statement in the petition of the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

I am also desired to request that you will cause the men of the 19th Native Infantry to be informed that their petition has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of a European Court of Inquiry, held at Berhampore by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, in regard to the mutinous conduct of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, which has already been reported by me to Government.

As the whole of the circumstances regarding this outbreak are fully detailed in it, I do not think it requires me, unless I am called upon to do so, to offer any further opinion on this most untoward occurrence.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 20 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to Major-General Hearsey, Commanding Presidency Division.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st March, 1857, this afternoon.

I will detain the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry until further orders, and I will have them examined by the Court of Inquiry.

I have just read the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry up to this date, and one of the witnesses, a Subadar of my regiment, said that this uneasy feeling in the 19th Native Infantry originated in the information received from the guard, who arrived here a short time ago escorting Government stallions towards Buxar; this feeling was confirmed on the arrival of the Guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, with the European convalescents.

I heard that on Thursday the 26th February, Friday and Saturday, the men of the regiment fasted, taking only bang and other exciting drugs. On Sunday I had a private interview at my quarters with a Brahmin Havildar of the regiment, who asked me if I would forward a petition from the regiment to you. I replied certainly, if there were no disrespectful terms used, and it contained a fair statement of what had occurred in the regiment, and what their wishes were. I trust you have received this petition: all they ask is to be allowed to make their own cartridges and prepare the grease for them. The men are behaving very well since; they take their usual meals and perform their duties cheerfully. As far as any man can judge the men seem in a state of alarm at what the consequences of their acts may be; but I think nothing

will make them alter their opinions about the cartridges and grease. The mischievous reports spread abroad affect Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Seikhs equally.

I have parades every morning, and the men are as steady and orderly as any men can be. I will continue this daily, as it brings the officers and men together, and I think will establish confidence. I have given Serjeant-Major Trawley thirty days' leave of absence, so as to keep him out of the way, as there was evidently a bad feeling towards him on the part of the men, and I think it would be as well if he was to be removed to another regiment as Serjeant-Major. This appearing in general orders without any application for an exchange on the part of the Serjeant-Major would prevent any feeling of victory on the part of the men. When the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry reach you, you will see the necessity for the removal of the Serjeant-Major: there is nothing against him; he is a good drill and a man of most exemplary character, perfectly steady and trustworthy, but he seems to be just now so unpopular with the men that I thought it best that he should go away for a time.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 21 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir

Berhampore, March 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, the duplicate of which I will send you by to-morrow's post.

The Court will again assemble in a day or two to resume its proceedings.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 5, 1857.

ALL is quiet here. I do not intend to assemble the Court of Inquiry again till Monday next, by which time I hope to gain more information.

I had the kits of the guard of the 34th Native Infantry searched yesterday afternoon; but no letters or papers were found among them.

There are two Native officers of the 50th Native Infantry here on court-martial duty. I am going to have their evidence taken.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

P.S. I have sent off one copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry by to-day's dawk; and another goes to-morrow.

Inclosure 23 in No. 18.

Lieutenant MacAndrew to Captain Alexander, Commanding 11th Irregular Cavalry, Berhampore.

Sir,

Berhampore, February 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the station, that the Court of Inquiry, of which you are appointed President, is assembled for the purpose of investigating the cause and origin of the men of the 19th Native Infantry having broken open their

2 N 2

bells of arms, and seized their arms last night. You are authorized to summon such witnesses as you may require.

I have, &c.

J. F. MACANDREW, *Lieutenant,
Station Staff.*

PROCEEDINGS of a European Court of Inquiry, held at Berhampore, on the 27th day of February, 1857, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, for the purpose of investigating such matter as may be laid before it.

President.

Captain W. C. Alexander, 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.

Members.

Captain J. B. Y. Matheson, 52d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain E. H. C. Wintle, 61st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Interpreter to the Court, Lieutenant J. Vallings, 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Pursuant to Station Orders of this date, the Court assembled at 11 A.M. at the mess-house of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

President, members, and interpreter all present.

Letter No. 51, from the Station Staff, is produced, and annexed to the Proceedings.

1st Witness.—Lieutenant Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Adjutant 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states as follows:—

Last night, about 7 o'clock, a report was made to me by the Serjeant-Major and Drill Havildar, that the men of the regiment had refused to take the caps served out to them in accordance with regimental custom, the evening before a parade for firing blank ammunition, the cartridges being served out in the morning. I immediately went and reported to the Colonel, and reported their refusal. He took me with him to the quarter-guard of the regiment, and sent for the Native officers, to whom he explained, that the objections of the sepoys to take the cartridges were groundless, inasmuch as these cartridges were not of a new construction, but the same as had been served to the army for years, and were made up in the regimental magazine by the sepoys of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry. The Colonel further told the Native officers, that he would parade the regiment in the morning, and that the officers of companies should serve the cartridges out to the men upon the parade, according to the roll of the company, and that the first man who refused to take the cartridges should be tried by a court-martial. We then went home, and the Colonel directed me to send an order to Captain Alexander, commanding the 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, to have his regiment on the parade of the 19th Native Infantry at 6 o'clock in the morning; he also directed me to bring down the post guns at the same time. About 12 o'clock I was awoken by the Colonel and Havildar Major informing me that the men had broken open the bells of arms, seized their muskets, and were making a great noise in the lines. The Colonel directed me to assemble all the officers at his quarters, and to get out the guns immediately prepared for service. When this was done, we all went with the guns down to the parade, and halted about 250 yards in front of the Serjeant-Major's bungalow, and found the 11th Irregular Cavalry drawn up at some distance on the right of the parade. The Colonel directed me to tell Captain Alexander to move up his regiment close to the guns; at this time the men were in a state of great excitement, shouting loudly. The Colonel then directed me to go to the quarter-guard, and sound for the Native officers to assemble in front. The drum was beat twice in my presence to call them; and I sent two sepoys of the guard for the same purpose. When I heard some of the Native officers answer across the tank that they were coming, I returned to the Colonel to report it. When I approached the guard, I was challenged in the usual manner, some distance to the right and to the front, by a man in Hindustani clothes, with belt

and musket. I answered to his challenge, "Officer;" and he called out to the guard, "He is the Adjutant." I went up to the guard without any further challenge, except from the sentry there. The guard was perfectly steady, and received me as usual with shouldered arms; and a drummer, without hesitation, obeyed my order to sound for the Native officers. The Native officer in command of the guard informed me that the men in the lines had loaded, and would fire upon me if I crossed that way. When I returned to the Colonel, I reported this; and he ordered the guns to be loaded with grape. He then told me to remain there, and not allow the Artillery or Cavalry to advance until he returned. He went towards the men; and on his return, I went down to them. They offered no violence whatever; but evinced great mistrust of the cartridges, and declared they would not surrender their arms until the Artillery and Cavalry were removed. This was eventually done; and they lodged their arms, and were quiet for the rest of the night. This morning at 7 o'clock they turned out for parade, and were orderly and obedient. Their pouches were inspected, and such as were deficient in the number of cartridges they ought to have had, were marked for future proceedings after the parade was dismissed; and I was the only officer left upon parade. The Subadar-Major reported to me, that the men were at the kotes, and would not go to the lines; and sure enough the companies were standing there. I proceeded at once to my own company, and sent to call the Colonel. On reaching my own company, I ordered them to lodge their arms at once, and go to their lines. They obeyed; and the others followed their example. By the time the Colonel reached the parade again, they had gone. I then went home.

Q. What was the cause of the men turning out?—A. When I went down among them, they told me that the reason was that Artillery and Cavalry were sent for, and they thought that they would be attacked.

2nd Witness.—Brevet-Captain L. R. Newhouse, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states as follows:—

About a quarter past 7 in the evening of the 26th, the Orderly Havildar of my company informed me that the men would not receive their caps. I told the man to go away, and that I would see about it in the morning; and as I was officer of the day, the Native officer of the day reported to me that the men would not take their caps. I then told him to go and report the matter to the Adjutant and Commanding Officer.

Q. Did either the Orderly Havildar or Native officer of the day give any reason for the men not taking the caps?—A. The Orderly Havildar said that the men refused to take the caps in the evening because they were afraid of losing them.

Q. What induced you to go down to the lines to report the circumstance to the Colonel of the men refusing to take their caps?—A. Being orderly officer I considered it my duty to report it, and for that purpose went to his quarters. Being told that he had gone to the lines with the Adjutant, I went there too, thinking the matter was something serious.

Q. Did the Native officer of the day report to you that the men had broken open the kotes and seized their muskets, and did he give any reason for their doing so?—A. Yes, he did report that the kotes had been broken open, and the muskets taken out, but I am not exactly certain what reasons he gave for their doing so.

Q. Did you at any time hear the cause of their forcibly taking the muskets out of the kotes?—A. Yes, when I went to my own company to try and persuade the men to give up their arms, they refused to do so, saying that they had taken them out to defend themselves against the Cavalry, which had been ordered down. Upon this, I called for the Subadar of the company, but the men replied, with a laugh, that he had run away, and had been absent since 10 o'clock in the day. I remember no one in particular saying so, except Doolum Sing, Pay Havildar. The men, also, said that the Subadar had sent away his family and traps.

3rd Witness.—Serjeant-Major John Trawley, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and questioned as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear that the men of your regiment were dissatisfied?—**A.** Yesterday evening, the 26th, after I had dismissed the evening drill, the Pay Havildars of companies came to me and made me the usual reports at evening roll-call. Three of them did not come up with the others, viz., Hussein Khan, of No. 5 company; Thackoor Sing, of No. 7, and Kuheecham, of No. 8. Hussein Khan came up the first of these three, as I was going to my bungalow. I asked him why he had not come up with the other Havildars. He replied, that he went to see if the caps had been served out, and that he found that they had not. I asked him the reason why they were not; he told me that the men refused to take them, as they had some doubts about the cartridges. I asked him if any other companies had refused; he said he did not know, but thought they had also refused. I then called all the Orderly Havildars, who came up. I asked them one by one whether their companies had refused to take the caps. They all, with the exception of No. 5 Orderly Havildar, replied that the men had said that they would do all alike. No. 5 Orderly Havildar distinctly said that they refused to take them. Both the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major were present, as also the Drill Naick. I told the Subadar-Major to look after the regiment, as he was not in uniform, and explain to the regiment that there were no blank cartridges in the magazine from Calcutta, the only blank cartridges were those made over by the 7th Native Infantry, which regiment we relieved here, and that I would go and report the circumstance to the Adjutant, which I did.

Q. After your return to the lines, did anything further occur?—**A.** Yes, after the Drum-Major and Orderly Havildar had left, after making the reports at 8 o'clock roll-call, the Drum-Major returned immediately, and told me that he had heard that a number of the men, supposed to be of the Light Company, got into the tank on the left front of the lines, and vowed that if any man was taken out of the ranks in the morning, they would rescue him. I sent the Drum-Major to acquaint the Adjutant, as I could not then leave the lines, considering the state the regiment was in. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, as I was lying awake in my bed, I heard a rush made on the bells of arms, with shouting, by the men of the regiment, the doors of which were forced open, the arms and accoutrements taken out and carried to the lines. I got up immediately, and went to see what it was all about. Shortly after this the Havildar-Major came up, and reported what had taken place. I directed him to report the matter immediately to the Adjutant, and also sent Rampersaud, sepoy of No. 3 Company and Drill-Instructor, who also came up with him; as far as I can remember, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the 11th Regiment, Irregular Cavalry came up. When the regiment arrived, the men, on discovering it, rushed out of the lines shouting, and assembled near the kotes. I left my bungalow, and went to the Cavalry for protection. I remained there until Colonel Mitchell and the officers of the regiment arrived. All the officers went to the lines, and the colonel left me in charge of the guns.

I beg further to state, that on one occasion I was warned to leave, and on another, not to approach my bungalow.

Q. Do you know why the men broke open the kotes and seized the arms?—**A.** No; I cannot give any reason except that they most probably expected to be attacked by the Cavalry and Artillery. Had there been any other reason, they would have waited till the morning, when they could have had their arms without forcing the kotes.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Saturday, February 28, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock.

4th Witness.—Sheik Kuneem Bux Subadar, No. 4 Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states as follows:—On the evening of the 26th, after sunset roll-call, the Orderly Havildar of my company reported to me that all was correct. I then went to my house. In less than half-an-hour after this, the Kote Havildar and Orderly Havildar came and told me that the men would not take their percussion-caps. I asked the reason why? They said that it was rumoured amongst the men that the cartridges were suspicious, and that they said, "we will not lose caste by taking them." The

Subadar-Major then summoned all the Native officers to his house, and said to them, "you must try and settle this matter at 8 o'clock roll-call, and report it at once to the officers commanding your companies." About an hour afterwards, I heard that the Commanding Officer had come down to the lines, and had summoned the Native officers to him; at this time, a considerable body of men had assembled around the Colonel, who was very angry. I did not hear all that he said, but I heard him say, that "they must take the cartridges, otherwise they would be sent to China and Burmah, where they would all die; and recollect that I will have a parade to-morrow morning, and have the cartridges served out to you by the officers of companies, and those who refuse to take them will be imprisoned or transported." He also said: "The objections you make to the cartridges are perfectly groundless, as they are all ones which we received from the 7th Native Infantry." The Colonel then went to his house. At 8 o'clock roll-call, I explained to my company what the Colonel had said; no one made a reply to this, so I then went to my house; I doubted at the time whether they believed me. About a quarter to 11 o'clock I heard a great noise in the lines; the Orderly Havildar reported to me that the men of my company, and of all the rest, had taken their arms and accoutrements from the kotes; I went to the men, whom I found with their arms and belts on; I asked them what was the meaning of it, some said that Europeans were coming to kill them; others said the Artillery was coming, and others the Cavalry. I found I could do nothing with them, so I returned to my house and told the Orderly Havildar to go and report it to the officer commanding the company. The Orderly Havildar said, "the officer will be asleep;" I said, that does not signify, you must wake him up and report it. He went and did so; I remained in my house after 12 o'clock; I heard the Colonel was on parade through the Orderly Havildar, who said, "be quick, the Colonel has called for all the Native Officers." I went to him and found the Artillery and Cavalry were on the parade. The Colonel ordered us to separate our companies from the others and call the roll; the European officers were also present, and each tried to assemble his company. Lieutenant McDonald, in charge of my company, tried also, but without effect. All the Native officers then went to the Colonel; he was very angry; I said to him, "Don't be angry now, as it is of no use. Excuse the men now, as they are ignorant men; kindly send away the Cavalry and Artillery, and everything will be settled in the morning." The Colonel consented; but said "we will have a parade of all the troops." I again begged of him to refrain from having the Cavalry and Artillery there; he at first refused, saying, "I command all the troops, and can assemble them when I choose." I did not think it proper to further urge him, so said nothing more. The Colonel then went away; I was however afraid of the consequences, as so short a time would intervene, should this order be carried into effect, so I spoke to the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and begged of them to ask the Colonel not to have the Artillery and Cavalry on parade, as the men would be still suspicious of being forced. The Adjutant then rode after the Colonel, and returning shortly said, "the Colonel has consented to have the regiment paraded alone." We then all went to the lines. In the morning, the regiment was assembled on the parade at the appointed hour. The muskets and pouches were examined, and the names of those written down who had not the proper number of cartridges, or whose cartridges were broken. After this, the parade was dismissed. At sunset roll-call I warned the men to be careful for the future about what they did, or else it would be the worse for them. They replied that they were in fear of their lives, and wished to keep their muskets by them, or sleep by the kotes. I said, you can do as you please, but I must report it. At 8 o'clock roll-call I went to the kotes, and found some men there sitting or lying down; I cannot say whether they had their arms or not. I told the Orderly Havildar to go and report it to the officer commanding the company; I then returned to my house and slept; I was awake by the Orderly Havildar, who said, "it is the officer's orders that you go and sleep by the kote also." I told my servant to take my bed there, and went myself. A private inspection of companies had been ordered for the morning, but I was then told that there was to be a parade under the Colonel, when he would arrange the cartridge business in the morning at parade. The Colonel sent to the magazine for some of all the different kinds of cartridges, and called forward four men from each company, before whom he explained where the different kinds had come from, and burnt some of the paper in which the cartridges were,

to let them see if there were any smell. Some of the men said of the cartridges served out, the paper was of two kinds, whence our suspicions. The Colonel sent for these cartridges from the kotes, and said, "there is no difference in them." Some of the men said, "one paper is thicker than the other, if you will put them in water, one will soak up water more rapidly than the other." The Colonel then sent for some water, and immersed the papers in it, when the thinner paper soaked immediately; the thicker, on which there was "size," did not soak up the water so readily. The Colonel then said to the Subadar-Major, "keep this by you, and at half-past 8 o'clock bring it to me, I will pack it up and send it to the General for his inspection, through the post-office."

Q. When the men on the night of the 26th seized their muskets did they assign any reason for so doing?—A. Yes; they said that it was rumoured amongst them that Europeans were coming, and others, that they were prepared to die rather than lose caste, and they did it to defend themselves.

Q. Have you any idea what caused the sepoys to think that the cartridges contained anything that might affect their caste?—A. It was first talked about after the arrival of a guard of sepoys from Calcutta escorting Government stallions, and afterwards another party of the 34th Native Infantry, who came with European invalids, confirmed the doubts in the minds of the men; and then the last cartridges that were about to be issued having in each bundle one or two cartridges made with paper of a different kind, led the men to suppose that there was some foundation for the report. The men had made up their ammunition in every other instance themselves, and they knew that a short time before ammunition for the regiment had arrived from Calcutta.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Monday, March 2, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock.

5th Witness.—Doolum Sing Naick, Pay-Havildar, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

After sunset roll-call, when the men were about to be dismissed, they asked me to petition the Subadar-Major that they might not have the cartridges served out to them, as they had doubts about them. He spoke to them about it and told the Orderly Havildar to report it to the Serjeant-Major. Later in the evening I heard that the Colonel and the Adjutant had come down to the lines and summoned the Native officers, when he told them that at the parade for the morning, he would have the cartridges distributed by the officers of companies and the men should be made to bite them. At a quarter to 11 o'clock the locks of the bells of arms were broken, and the arms taken out by the sepoys. About 12 o'clock I was in my hut, when I heard Captain Newhouse commanding my company had called for me; I went to him at the bells of arms; he asked where the Subadar was; I said, "he is probably in his hut;" then Golinod Tewarry, sepoy, and others, said, "he is taking away his family and property to the village behind the lines." When Captain Newhouse ordered them to lodge their arms in the kote they did so.

Q. What do you suppose was the object in the men breaking open the kotes and seizing their arms?—A. Because they were apprehensive of danger and were afraid of losing their caste by being made to take the cartridges.

Q. Have you any idea what caused the Sepoys to think that the cartridges contained anything that might affect their caste?—A. There have been reports flying about for the last two months, probably brought from Calcutta by travellers and command parties from Barrackpore.

6th Witness.—Bijoo Sing, Havildar-Major, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

About 11 A.M. of the 26th, at orderly hours, I received orders from the Adjutant that there would be a parade on the morrow with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. I asked whether all the companies were to have alike. He said, yes. I then went to the lines, and at the Serjeant-Major's bungalow the orderly Havildars were informed of the order which they promulgated in their

respective companies. At sunset the orderly Havildar of No. 5 company reported to me that the sepoys would not take the percussion caps. After him the orderly Havildar of No. 7 reported the same, as also the [*sic*] of the light company. The Serjeant-Major then summoned all the Orderly Havildars, and inquired of them what the matter was; they said, "the sepoys say, 'why should we take the caps as we won't take the cartridges until the doubt about them is cleared up?'" I then went with the Serjeant-Major to the Adjutant's quarters and reported it. He then went to the Colonel's, and ordered us to the lines. I heard about half-past 7, when in the lines, that the Colonel and Adjutant were at the quarter-guard, and had summoned the Native officers and Havildars; I went there too. The Colonel inquired why they would not obey orders and take the cartridges. The Subadar-Major said, "they suspect the paper of the cartridges is greased with pig's and bullock's fat." The Colonel said, "there is no cause for suspicion, these cartridges were left here by the regiment we relieved." The Subadar-Major said, "the sepoys are suspicious and will not believe what we say." The Colonel said, "leave them alone now, and in the morning I will have them distributed by the officers of companies;" upon which he went away, and we returned to the lines after 8 o'clock roll-call; the men went quietly to their huts. About half-past 10 a sepoy awoke me. By this time the kotes had been broken open. I went to the Adjutant and reported it.

Q. What was the cause of the Sepoys breaking open the kotes and arming themselves on the night of the 26th?—*A.* There was a rumour that the Cavalry were about to seize the kotes.

Q. What reason had the sepoys to suppose that there was anything objectionable in the cartridges?—*A.* I do not know.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 A.M.

7th Witness.—Beharee Sing, Jemadar, 6th Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry is called into Court, and states:—

I was on duty at the quarter-guard on the night of the 26th, about a quarter to 11 P.M. I was asleep, and awakened by a cry of fire, on which I ordered the alarm to be sounded. I looked about but could see no signs of fire. The noise increased, and I heard that the kotes were being broken open. I ordered the guard to look after the treasure and colours. The men after seizing their muskets went to their huts; the men of my guard all remained steady. The Subadar-Major, Subadar Kurum Bux, Subadar Mahomed Ali, and Jemadar Heovee Sing came and asked me why I had sounded the drum; I replied, because I heard shouts of fire.

Q. What was the cause of the men breaking open the kotes?—*A.* I do not know.

8th Witness.—Drum-Major James Renny is called into Court, and states:—

After tattoo roll-call on the night of the 26th, I went with all the Orderly Havildars to make the usual report to the Serjeant-Major on returning to the band lines. Herallol and Peter Christian, and several other band boys asked me if I had seen anything; I said "what?" they replied, the whole of the light company and part of No. 8, went into the tank and took their oath about something or other. I went and reported this directly to the Serjeant-Major. As he had no one else to send, I volunteered to go and report to the Adjutant, which I did, and then returned to the lines. About 11 o'clock the men, with a shout that Europeans were coming, rushed on the kotes, broke them open, and seized their arms. I assembled the band boys and drummers, and called the roll; they were all present; I sent them to their lines, telling them not to move out of them. I then went to the Serjeant-Major and remained with him until the Cavalry arrived, upon which he joined them, and I took away his family, and put them under the protection of the Nizamut Guard. I then returned to the Serjeant-Major's bungalow. The sentry who was on duty there, whom I believe to be a nephew of the Drill Naick Dulput Sing, then said to

me, "It was well that you all got away in time, as a great mob came here and searched for the Serjeant-Major and his family, and not finding them they broke open the pound of which he was in charge and let all the cattle go; they even searched the pound for him. I then went by the rear of the lines to my own house to put on my uniform. A few minutes afterwards I was called to the front with the buglers, where the Colonel was. The reason the men gave for objecting to the cartridges was, that they had heard that there was bullock's fat mixed with them.

9th Witness.—Subsook Sing, Jemadar, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

I was the Native officer of the day on the 26th, and about half-past 6, P.M., it was reported to me by the Orderly Havildars of each company, that the sepoys had refused to receive their percussion caps. By order of the Serjeant-Major I went to report this to the Adjutant, but not finding him, I went to the Colonel's, who also was out. I then reported it to the officer of the day, Brevet-Captain Newhouse; we proceeded to the Colonel's, but heard that he had gone to the lines. I then went to the lines, and hearing that they had returned, proceeded again to the Adjutant's house; his servants told me he was at mess. I then found him, and made the report at 10 o'clock. I went the rounds according to orders, the men all that time were all quiet. I returned to my house. About a quarter to 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was made. A sentry came and told me that the men had rushed towards the kotes, I hastily put on my uniform, and going towards the kotes found the men had broken the locks and armed themselves. I went immediately, and reported this to the Colonel and the Adjutant.

Q. What was the cause of the men breaking open the bells of arms?—

A. I do not know.

Q. What was the reason of their refusing to take the caps?—A. I went up with the other Native officers to the mess, where I heard the Subadar-Major say, that there was a rumour of bullock's and pig's fat being mixed with the cartridges.

10th Witness.—Heeralall, Sepoy, Musician, Grenadier Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

After attending evening roll-call on the 26th, I went to my hut and was then copying music. I heard a great noise at the tank. The drum-major came twice to me, and said "there are a number of men in the tank, are they taking any oath?" I replied they may be, I know nothing more about it.

11th Witness.—Peter Christian, Drummer, No. 2 Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

After 8 o'clock roll-call I heard a great noise, and on asking the other bandsmen what it was, they said that the sepoys had gone into the tank, and had taken an oath, the nature of which I know not.

12th Witness.—Sheik Madar Bux, Tindal, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into court and states:—

At 3 o'clock, P.M., on the 26th February, I received an order to serve out fifteen rounds of blank ammunition per man to the regiment, I distributed them to the Lance Naicks about half-past 4, and then went to my house. About half-past 10 o'clock when asleep, I was awakened by a loud noise, and heard people shouting "where is the Tindal, bring him here, he has got the keys of the magazine?" Upon this I fled out of the lines, taking the keys with me, at daybreak I returned.

Q. Previous to the outbreak, did you know anything about it, or had you ever been interrogated about the cartridges by the men?—A. No, nor was I ever questioned on the matter.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain,*
11th Irregular Cavalry, *President.*

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, 19th Native Infantry,*
Interpreter to the Court.

Inclosure 24 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 9, 1857.

I BEG to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying letters, in original, from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated respectively the 6th and 7th instant, affording additional information in respect to the misconduct of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Copies of these letters, together with a copy of the Special Court of Inquiry proceedings, will be this day dispatched to army head-quarters, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 25 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 6, 1857.

YESTERDAY I had a private inspection of companies. The Adjutant found a bamboo stuck up on the place of the saluting flag, with a placard on it. This was brought to me, and I sent it to the Native officer on duty at the quarter-guard, to take charge of it. This morning I had a parade, after which I formed the regiment into three sides of a square, and had up the recruits. I then told the regiment that I never would read any paper that was thrust upon me in this manner; that I was always ready to listen to any petition or complaint any one in the regiment had to make; but I would never receive information or threats anonymously. I then had Section 17 of the Standing Orders for the Bengal Native Infantry read, and explained to the men; it is on redress of grievances. I then dismissed the regiment.

All is quiet here. I send you the duplicate of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in another envelope by this day's dawk. I wish you would write me a few lines in acknowledgment of this letter; it would be some consolation in the midst of this business to know that my acts are approved of by the General commanding the Division and the Government.

Has the General received the petition from the men of the regiment which I forwarded last Sunday afternoon or Monday morning?

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—Before dismissing the regiment, I had the anonymous placard torn up (unread) in front of the regiment.

Inclosure 26 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 7, 1857.

SINCE my letter of yesterday, everything has been quiet and going on as usual. I think it is as well to point out to you for the information of the General, that at the meeting of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers at the mess-house on the 16th February, they all declared there was no uneasiness in the regiment, and promised to inform me as soon as ever such feeling displayed itself. On the 18th February the guard, with the stud horses, arrived, and on the 25th, that with the European convalescents, both of the

34th Native Infantry, and, on the 26th, I accidentally ordered a parade with blank cartridge. Now, you will observe that one of the Native officers at the Court of Inquiry says, that the uneasy feeling first arose from the advent of the first guard, and was confirmed by the coming of the second guard, and yet no report or intimation was made by them, either to myself or any other officer of the regiment. Previous to this the recruits had been firing these blank cartridges up to the very day before, and no objection whatever was made to the use of them by anybody. From this, I think it a fair inference that the doubts about the cartridges were quite sudden, and arose from some cause influencing the men either the day before or the very day that the order was issued. It is my opinion that the cause of it all is that our men had bound themselves to take part in a general disturbance for the sake of saving a regiment or two who might have committed themselves at Barrackpore. The 34th and the 19th Native Infantry were stationed together at Lucknow for two years, and the men are of course personally acquainted.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 27 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 13, 1857.

IN continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honor to forward two other letters relating to the same subject from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, together with further proceedings of the Special Court of Inquiry, which I request you will oblige me by submitting to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 28 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 8, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, and the duties carried on cheerfully.

To-morrow the Court of Inquiry will re-assemble at 11 o'clock, and I hope further evidence may be obtained.

There are several inaccuracies in the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, which can be explained: but there is a statement in the evidence of the fifth witness, Doolum Singh Naick, Pay Havildar, Light Company, which I must contradict at once, as I never said anything of the kind. He says: "He (meaning me) would have the cartridges distributed by the officers of companies, and the men should be made to bite them." It is quite contrary to my principle to hurt the religious feelings of any man: I never made use of such a speech.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—Has the petition from the men of the regiment been received: oblige me with an answer to this question.

Inclosure 29 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 11, 1857.

THERE are several mis-statements in the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry, and I am anxious to point them out to the Major-General, as otherwise he might take my silence as acquiescence in the truth of these imputations. First. The fourth witness, Subadar Sheikh Kureembux, states that, when I went to the quarter-guard between 7 and 8 P.M., I told the Native officers and others assembled there that the cartridges "should be served out by the officers of companies in the morning, and that those who refused to take them would be imprisoned or transported." I deny this altogether, that is, the words "imprisoned and transported." Secondly. From the evidence of the Subadar-Major and others the Major-General might be led to suppose that I had ordered up the Cavalry (distant fully three miles) and the Artillery before the men took possession of their arms and accoutrements by force, whereas I was in bed at the time; and though our lines are distant from my quarters, I heard the shout of the men, and the alarm sounded on the drum. I dressed and went to the Adjutant's quarters; from thence I went to Captain Alexander's house, and ordered him to bring down the Cavalry. I then went to the Artillery lines, roused the Artillerymen, and took them with me to the magazine to get the guns. I sent two orderlies to bring the bullocks from the Commissariat sheds; all which took an hour or an hour and a half to effect. I have already in a former letter denied that I ever said I would make the men "bite their cartridges," as stated on hearsay by Doolum Singh Naick, the fifth witness.

The duplicate of this letter I will send you with the duplicate proceedings by to-morrow's post.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 30 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to enclose for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, the first and second day's proceedings of the re-assembled Court of Inquiry, a duplicate copy will be sent by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 31 in No. 18.

Lieutenant McAndrew to Captain Alexander.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Commanding the Station, to inform you, that the Court of Inquiry of which you are President, is directed to re-assemble for the purpose of making a more searching inquiry into the circumstances attending the late outbreak in the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and to endeavour to find out the cause, origin, and progress of the uneasiness and mistrust which the men seem to have against the cartridges: you are directed to inquire into whatever has or may arise in the course of this investigation likely to throw any light upon the business, or on the conduct of any one concerned therein.

I have, &c.

J. F. MACANDREW, *Lieutenant.*

PROCEEDINGS in continuation of a European Court of Inquiry, re-assembled by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, to investigate such matter as may be laid before it by the Station Staff Officer.

President, Members, and Interpreter all present.

Berhampore, March 9, 1857.

Letter from the Station Staff Officer is read and attached to the proceedings.

Subadar-Major Sheik Murad Bux, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

On the 26th at 12 o'clock, or thereabouts, I heard from the orderly Havildar of the company, that at the morning's parade fifteen rounds of blank cartridge were to be fired per man. About 4 o'clock the seven Naicks brought the cartridges from the magazine to the khotas. After sunset roll-call I went towards my house; then the orderly Havildar came up and said to me, the men went to make a petition; on inquiring of them they said, we are doubtful about these cartridges, and will not take them or fire them. I argued with the men, trying to explain away their doubts, saying the rumours about the cartridges are merely about those for the new guns, these are old ones. They answered, there are two kinds, and that one lately come from Calcutta is most likely as stores have come. Besides, we have always been in the habit of making up our own blank cartridges, and we have made none up here. On this I ordered some cartridges out of the kotes, and taking up a bundle I opened it, and said to them, there is no cause for doubt here; on this I ordered the cartridges to be replaced in the kotes, and went and reported this to the Serjeant-Major. The orderly Havildars of each company were there, and had made the same report respecting each company. The Serjeant-Major then said, these cartridges are what we received from the 7th Native Infantry on our arrival here; only powder in barrels arrived from Calcutta. I asked the Serjeant-Major who should report this to the Adjutant, and he said that the Havildar-Major and I will go and report it; you had better go round by and explain it to the sepoys of your companies. I then assembled all the Native officers at my quarters, and said to them, at 8 o'clock roll-call you must explain to your several companies that these cartridges were left behind by the 7th Native Infantry, and that there can be no doubt about them, and that it behoves them to fire them. At half-past seven the Colonel and Adjutant came to the quarter-guard and summoned the Native officers there. The Colonel asked us what were the doubts about the cartridges. I replied that the sepoys said, there are two kinds of cartridges, and we have hitherto always made up our own; besides only a few days ago some stores were received from Calcutta, and on account of reports going about we have doubts on the subject. Upon this the Colonel got very angry and said, if the sepoys will not take their cartridges I will take them to Rangoon or China, where they will suffer many privations, and all die. He also said at parade in the morning, I will have the cartridges distributed by the officers commanding each company, and those who refuse to take their cartridges I will severely punish. These are old cartridges received from the 7th Native Infantry, and you must all explain this to the men. The Colonel then went away, and I told the other Native officers, you have heard the Colonel's orders, and must explain them to the men at 8 o'clock. I explained it at 8 o'clock roll-call to the men of my company, who heard it in silence and went away. At a quarter to 11 o'clock the orderly Havildar of my company, Alluf Khan, awoke me, and said there is a great noise. I asked him what noise. He said the men are all running towards the kotes; I then heard the drum sound; I went out towards the kotes, and on arriving there saw some of the men armed, others arming; I asked them what they were doing, but no one gave me a reply; I then went towards the quarter-guard, and found that the other companies had done the same. I met some other Native officers at the kotes, viz., Subadar Shaick Kurreem Buksh, Jemadar Shaick Mohamed Ali, and Jemadar Sing, and they went with me to the quarter-guard. Kurreem Buksh asked Jemadar Beharry Sing, the Native officer on duty at the quarter guard, why the drum was sounded. He said, "I heard a great uproar, some saying there was a fire, some that there were Europeans coming,

some that the Artillery was coming, and others that the Cavalry were; I then sounded the drum." I told the Jemadar Beharry Sing, I am now going to report this; should the Colonel or Adjutant come and ask for me you will tell them where I have gone to. I then went to make the report along with the Havildar Shaick Bheecah, No. 4 Company, whom I picked up by the way. I could not find the Adjutant, who had left his house, so I went to the Colonel. He also was out, so I returned to the lines in company with Aluf Khan, Havildar, and Koolass Misser, Havildar, whom I met at Captain Newhouse's, bungalow. Between 12 and 1 o'clock I was standing at the end of the lines of No. 3 Company, when I saw lights approaching on the parade; it was very dark at this time. Shortly after this the drum sounded the Native officers' call; I went to the front with the others, and met the Colonel on the road leading to the parade. The Colonel said, "What is this business?" and kept advancing. We prayed him not to close, and rather to retire a little, that the men were ignorant and stupid. He was excessively angry, and said "I will blow them away though I die myself." We prayed him to show clemency and send away the guns and Cavalry. On this the Colonel went at once, spoke to the European officers, and sent them away shortly afterwards. The officers then went up to the men and began to speak to them; shortly after the Colonel said to us, "I send away the Cavalry and guns now, but to-morrow morning at sunrise I will have a general parade." We petitioned him not to do so, as the men would imagine that the guns and Cavalry would be used against them, and they might not be obedient. The Colonel at first did not consent, but afterwards when spoken to by the Adjutant, he agreed to have the regiment paraded alone, and the orders were so issued. In the morning there was a parade, when the arms were examined as well as the pouches. Some men had not all their cartridges, and others had them broken. I wish to state that I had forgotten to say before, that when the Colonel declared he would have a general parade in the morning, he at the same time said that the Governor-General's orders should be read out. The parade was quietly dismissed. That same evening, after tattoo roll-call, the men went at first to their lines, but afterwards they brought out their bedding and slept at the kotes. I asked them the reason of their sleeping there, and they said, "We are afraid the Artillery and Cavalry may come down on us again." This was immediately reported, and orders came to the lines for a parade in the morning. At this parade the cartridges were brought out, and four old sepoy taken out of each company and called to the front. When the cartridges were brought out from the kotes, they were shown to these sepoy, who were asked what their objections were. They said that in each bundle there were two descriptions of cartridges, to one of which they objected as it was made of darker paper. Both sorts were tried, both by fire and water, but a difference was manifest in both tints. The Colonel then took specimens of both kinds, and having sealed them up before me sent them off to the General. After this there was an order received for the men to send in a petition to the General. This was drawn up by delegates from the companies and brought up to the Adjutant. On the night of the 1st March some four or five sepoy in each company rushed up to the kotes and again took out their arms, but replaced them on being ordered by the Native officers; since then all has been quiet.

By the Court.—What are the rumours alluded to in your evidence concerning the cartridges for the new muskets?—A. That they were made with the fat of pigs and bullocks.

Q. When did you first hear these rumours?—A. About two months ago.

Q. From whom did these rumours come?—A. I don't know.

Q. Since these rumours were first afloat have you heard of anything having been received in the lines tending to confirm the rumours in the minds of the men?—A. No, I am not aware of any such thing.

Q. Do you think that the sepoy could hold a punchayat in the lines without the knowledge of the Native officers?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Have there been any such meetings in the lines?—A. No, not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know whether the men of your company took any oath on the night of the 26th?—A. No; I can swear I know nothing of it.

Q. Is not the standing in water up to the middle when taking an oath a means of making it more solemn and binding among Hindoos?—A. Yes especially if the water is that of the Ganges.

Q. Do not the men count the tanks in front of the lines as Ganges water, in consequence of the river water passing through them in the rains?—A. I do not know exactly; but some of my company, who had money transactions with a certain Bunneah, took their oaths to him in the river.

The Court here remarks that the river is a mile from the lines and the tanks close to them.

Q. Are you aware whether the guards of the 34th Native Infantry, who have been lately here, have been saying anything about these rumours you speak of in the lines?—A. I don't know of any. On one occasion I asked the Havildar of the guard now here if he had ever said anything or knew anything about it: he took his oath that he knew nothing at all about it.

Q. Are you aware that, immediately previous to this outbreak on the 26th the recruits had been in the habit of firing these blank cartridges?—A. Yes; the fact is, that the rumours and the simultaneous arrival of stores from Calcutta filled the men's heads with these ideas. Had no stores arrived from Calcutta they would have fired them at once.

Q. What, in your opinion, do the men wish with regard to the cartridges both now and for ever, and both for ball and blank, so that their caste shall be in no danger?—A. I think the men will be perfectly satisfied if the cartridges are made up in the regiment both ball and blank, and the grease required by the companies for the new rifles be supplied by the khote Havildars. I don't think that the men would be satisfied now with any ball cartridge for the new rifle that came from the Arsenal or magazine.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness recalled.—James Renny, Drum-Major, 19th Native Infantry, is recalled into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men with your own eyes go into the tank to take an oath?—A. No, I did not.

Q. State exactly what you heard about it.—A. I was told first by Heralall, and afterwards by Peter Christian, that the Light Company, and part of No. 8, had gone into the tank and taken an oath. I asked what about: they told me that they did not know.

Q. Did they say that they saw the men go into the tank?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you observed the men previously to the 26th February congregating or discussing among themselves, so as to attract your notice?—A. No.

Q. Have you heard anything since the 26th with reference to the cartridge question?—A. I have heard the men constantly saying that they do not want to lose their caste, nothing else.

Q. Do you think that the men at this time have the same opinions about the cartridges that they had at first?—A. No, I do not think that they have; they seem to me to be conscious of having done wrong, and I think that they don't doubt so much as formerly.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at 4 P. M.

5th Witness recalled.—Doolum Sing Naick, Pay Havildar, Light Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Since when have you heard any rumours about the cartridges?—A. About two months, or two months and a-half.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—A. That the cartridges were composed of the fat of bullocks, pigs, and jackasses.

Q. From what time did a suspicion of this become fixed in the minds of the sepoys?—A. From the date of the arrival of the stores from Calcutta.

Q. Why did you not report this to the Captain of your company?—A. I was not aware till the outbreak that the doubt was so fixed in the men's minds, though I have since found out that it was an established fact from the time of the arrival of the stores.

Q. Are you aware that the recruits fired the cartridges just before the outbreak?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you heard the sepoys saying anything about that?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you ever heard anything from any of the command parties con-

cerning these rumours, or have you heard that anything has been heard in the lines emanating from them?—No, I have not.

Q. Could the sepoys hold a regimental punchayut without the knowledge of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers?—A. A few men could do so, but the regiment could not.

Q. Do you know of any such punchayut having been held?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Are you aware whether your company took any oath in the tank on the night of the 26th.—A. No.

Q. Have you heard anything about this since?—A. About 11 o'clock on the 27th some men, who had been up to the Captain's quarters, on their return, told me that Captain Newhouse had asked them about it, as it had been reported by a drummer that they had done so. They denied it altogether.

Q. Were you in your house from the time the Colonel came on parade in the evening until the outbreak?—A. I was there, or thereabouts.

Q. How far is your hut from the tank on the left?—A. Some 40 or 50 paces.

Q. Could the company have gone into the tank and taken an oath at the time alleged without your knowledge?—A. No.

Q. Do you think, if the sepoys had not known of the arrival of these stores from Calcutta they would have fired the cartridges?—A. I cannot say.

Q. What, in your opinion, do the sepoys wish, so that they may dismiss all fears on the score of their caste from their minds, and yet use their ammunition?—I have no doubts myself, and am ready to do as ordered, but I cannot answer for others.

The witness withdraws.

11th Witness recalled.—Peter Christian, Drummer, 19th Native Infantry, is recalled into Court and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men of the Light Company go into the tank and take an oath on the night of the 26th?—A. No, I did not see them.

Q. Who told you then?—A. I cannot say. I heard some of the band boys saying so, but I don't know who. I heard a noise from the water myself, and asked what it was, and was answered that it was the Light Company taking an oath. I don't know who told me that.

Q. Where were you when these men told you this?—A. At Munnyhun's door.

Q. Does any one live with Munnyhun?—A. Yes, his two sons, Choonee Lall and Kullian, both band boys.

Q. Must a person standing at Munnyhun's door have seen the men go into the tank?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see them from there?—A. No; they had gone out of the tank before I got there.

Q. Did you see them at all?—A. Yes; I saw them immediately afterwards at roll-call.

Q. Had any of the men wet clothes on then?—A. I did not see.

The witness withdraws.

The Court cross-examined this witness in every way it could think of, but found it impossible to elicit an answer.

14th Witness.—Lieutenant James Vallings, Interpreter and Quartermaster, 19th Native Infantry, being in Court, is asked:—

By the Court.—When did the last stores arrive from Calcutta?—A. On the 11th February. At 4 in the afternoon I went down to the magazine, and had the things all opened before me. The Sergeant-Major was there. As there was a good deal to do in removing the stores from the carts, and counting them, I asked several sepoys who were collected about looking on to come and help. They did not do so, but all left immediately; one man only assisted.

Q. Did you inquire anything about the reason of their going?—A. No; at the time it did not strike me as being a matter of any consequence. The Sergeant-Major said, if you had wanted these men, you should have obtained a fatigue party.

The witness resumes his seat in Court.

15th Witness.—Munnyhun, drummer, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men of the Light Company go on the tank on the left of the lines, and take an oath on the night of the 26th February?—A. No. I did not.

Q. How far is your house from the tank on the left?—A. About forty paces.

Q. Where were you just before tattoo?—A. In my house.

Q. At that time did you hear anything from the direction of the tank?—A. No.

Q. Did you see Peter Christian on that night?—A. I did not.

The witness withdraws.

The Court has interrogated this man in every possible way, and failed to elicit any answer from him at all bearing on the question of the oath in the tank.

16th Witness.—Shaick Madar Buksh, sepoy, No. 4 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—On the 26th February, when the uproar took place, were you on duty at the Sergeant-Major's bungalow?—A. Yes; I was sentry there.

Q. Did you see the Drum-Major on that night?—A. No.

Q. Did any sepoys approach the bungalow?—A. No.

Q. When did you go on sentry duty?—A. At 10 o'clock I was placed on sentry, and at 12 I was relieved.

Q. How long before your relief did the uproar break out?—A. It commenced about 11.

The witness withdraws.

The Court remarks, that from the manner of this witness, he appears to have been intimidated.

The Court adjourns at 4 P.M.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain,*
11th Irregular Cavalry, *President.*
W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,
and at Berhampore.

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, 19th Native Infantry,*
Interpreter to the Court.

Inclosure 32 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to Government the accompanying proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry, in continuation, held at Barrackpore on the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Proceedings in continuation of a Court of Inquiry re-assembled by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, to investigate such matters as may be laid before it by the station staff officer.

President, Members, and Interpreter, all present.

Berhampore, March 12, 1857.

The Court assembled at the mess-house of the 19th Native Infantry at 11 o'clock.

Letter from the station staff is laid on the table.

17th Witness.—Hunoomunt Misser, sepoy No. 5 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows :—

Q. Were you on duty as sentry at the Sergeant-Major's bungalow on the 26th February?—A. Yes, I was sentry there from 12 o'clock at night till 2 in the morning.

Q. Did you see the Drum-Major?—A. Yes.

Q. What passed between the Drum-Major and yourself?—A. Nothing at all; about a quarter of an hour after I was put on sentry, the *resalah* arrived. I called the Sergeant-Major and told him. He came out of his house and the Drum-Major with him.

Q. Did any sepoys approach the bungalow?—A. Not while I was on sentry.

Q. Did you see the Sergeant-Major's family?—A. Yes.

Q. Where were they?—A. In the bungalow.

The witness withdraws.

18th Witness.—Subadar Amam Sing, No. 8 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows :—

Q. When did you first hear of the doubts about the new cartridges about to be issued to the army?—A. A long time ago before the Colonel first called us together. The Colonel asked us if we had heard any such reports, and what they were. The Subadar-Major answered that we had heard that the fat of bullocks and pigs were in the new cartridges. The Colonel said that he would see when the new muskets were served out, for which certainly some grease or oil was required, that what was necessary should be prepared by the Pay Havildars of Companies.

Q. Can the regiment hold a punchayut, that is, the sepoys, without the knowledge of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers?—A. No; I don't think they can.

Q. Has such a punchayut been held about this business?—A. No.

Q. Since these doubts first arose, or rather since these rumours were first heard, has anything been heard in the lines tending to confirm them?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you any doubts about the cartridges?—A. No; I have not.

Q. Do you think the sepoys still mistrust the cartridges?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. What, in your opinion, is required so that the sepoys shall not fear on account of their caste, and yet do their duty by firing their muskets?—A. If the men made their own cartridges, they would be satisfied.

The witness withdraws.

19th Witness.—Jemadar Saller Dokehore, Grenadier Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows :—

Q. When did you first hear any rumour about the cartridges?—A. About two months ago.

Q. What was the nature of the rumour?—A. That there was the fat of pigs and bullocks on the paper of which the cartridges were made.

Q. Were there any tidings received in the lines tending to confirm these rumours in the minds of the sepoys?—A. I do not exactly know; but the men were making inquiries about it on all sides, after the Colonel's speech to the Native officers at the mess-house.

Q. Do you think the sepoys could hold a punchayut so as to arrange such an outbreak as took place on the 26th February, without the knowledge of the Native officers?—A. Yes, I do; of course, if the whole corps turned out, it would be known, but it might be arranged in a small punchayut without the knowledge of any one else, and spread through the regiment by agency.

Q. Do you know of any such punchayut having been held?—A. No.

Q. Are you aware whether any sepoys took an oath in a tank on the night of the 26th February?—A. No.

Q. Have the guards of the 34th Native Infantry been saying anything about these rumours in the lines of the regiment?—A. I never heard them myself; but I have heard from the sepoys that those men, as they came here, were talking about it.

Q. Do you know what they said?—**A.** They said, that there were doubts about the cartridges at Barrackpore.

Q. Of what cartridges did these doubts arise?—**A.** Of the cartridges of the new rifles; when the stores, however, arrived from Calcutta, they doubted them also.

Q. When did you first hear that they had doubts about the stores which came from Calcutta?—**A.** On the night of the outbreak.

Q. Did you hear anything about this when the stores arrived from Calcutta?—**A.** No I did not.

Q. Do you think that the sepoys' doubts are now as strong as formerly?—**A.** No; I do not. They repent of what they did.

Q. What, in your opinion, would completely remove the doubts of the sepoys, with regard to the cartridges?—**A.** That they should be allowed to make them themselves.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the outbreak on the night of the 26th February?—**A.** The men feared that they would be attacked by the Artillery and Cavalry.

Q. Before the outbreak, did you hear that the Artillery and Cavalry were coming?—**A.** No; I did not.

Q. Do you know if any person or company in particular took the lead in his business?—**A.** No; I do not.

The witness withdraws.

20th Witness.—Gungabissun Chowdry, Subadar No. 3 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear these rumours about the cartridges?—**A.** About a month or a month and a-half ago.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—**A.** That cartridges were made at Calcutta with the fat of pigs and bullocks.

Q. Was there any news received in the lines tending to confirm these rumours in the minds of the sepoys?—**A.** No; not that I know of.

Q. Do you know if there were doubts on the arrival of the stores from Calcutta?—**A.** No one said so at the time; but when the outbreak took place, they said that it was from the stores from Calcutta.

Q. How was it that the recruits fired those same cartridges?—**A.** Up to the time of the stores arriving from Calcutta, they had no doubts about the blank cartridges; but on the night of the outbreak, the idea got abroad that the blank cartridges had also come from Calcutta; and this suspicion was confirmed in the minds of the men by two kinds of paper being found in the bundles of cartridges.

Q. Do you think the sepoys could hold a punchayut such as to get up an outbreak of this sort without the knowledge of the Native officers and non-commissioned officers?—**A.** Yes, I do.

Q. Has there been any such punchayut?—**A.** Not in my company.

Q. Do you think the outbreak took place from causes that occurred that day or night, or that it was a pre-arranged affair?—**A.** From causes that occurred that night.

Q. What, in your opinion, would remove all the scruples of the sepoys, and yet cause them cheerfully to do their duty by the Government and fire their muskets?—**A.** That they should be allowed to make these cartridges themselves, as the present blank cartridges; if the ones of which they expressed a doubt on parade were destroyed they would have no doubts about the others.

Q. Are the sepoys' doubts now as strong as formerly?—**A.** No; they are not.

The witness withdraws.

21st Witness.—Jemadar Adyoodeah Persaud, No. 1 company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and examined, as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear these rumours about the cartridges?—**A.** About twenty days before outbreak.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—**A.** That the cartridges had in them the fat of bullocks and pigs.

Q. Are you aware of any news having been afterwards received in the

regiment subsequently tending to confirm these reports in the minds of the men?—A. No, I am not.

Q. Do you think that the sepoys of the regiment could assemble a punchayut, so as to get up an outbreak such as that which occurred on the 26th February, without the knowledge of the Native officers and non-commissioned officers?—Yes, I do.

Q. Do you know if any such punchayut was assembled?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know that the recruits fired the cartridges the day before the outbreak?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you know if the guards of the 34th Native Infantry, who have lately arrived, have been saying anything about this?—I don't know exactly, but undoubtedly the guards and the Artillery, who were lately relieved, have brought the news from Barrackpore.

Q. Do you think the sepoys entertain the same doubts now as formerly?—A. I really cannot say.

Q. In your opinion, what would dissolve all the doubts of the sepoys, and at the same time cause them to do their duty to the State and fire their muskets?—A. That the men should make their own cartridges.

Q. What was the reason of the outbreak?—The only reason that I can give is that the men got an idea that the Artillery and Cavalry were to be brought against them.

Q. Do you know if the men took any oath on the night of the 26th February?—A. No, I do not.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at 4 P.M.

The Court re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock A.M., on 13th instant.

President, Members, and Interpreter all present.

22nd Witness.—Shaik Peer Buksh, Havildar, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court. Examined as follows:—

Q. Do you come from Barrackpore with a detachment of European convalescents?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever spoken to the men of the 19th about what occurred at Barrackpore, or in any way, with reference to this cartridge business?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Had any question been raised at Barrackpore about these cartridges before you left?—A. I don't know. I only came off garrison duty in Fort William on the 3rd, and was sent on command on the 9th.

Q. Where were you pitched on the night of the 26th February?—A. On the range for target practice of the regiment.

The Court here remarks that the range runs alongside the tank in which the sepoys of the Light Company are said to have taken an oath.

Q. Did you hear any men take an oath in the tank on the night of the 26th February, or indeed going into it at all?—A. No, I did not.

Q. When the outbreak took place were your men all present?—A. Yes, they were asleep. When awakened by the noise, they got up, and asked what it was: I told them it was no business of ours.

Q. At what time do you change your sentries?—A. At the even hours.

Q. Who was sentry from 6 to 8 o'clock on the night of the 26th?—A. Sepoy Shaik Rujjub Ali.

This witness withdraws.

The Court successively called in a number of the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, and asked them if they had ever had any communication with the men of the 19th Native Infantry regarding the Barrackpore affair, or on the question of the cartridges. They all denied having had any such conversation, or knowing anything about it at all.

23rd Witness.—Bhowany Deen, Subadar, 3rd Company, 19th Battalion Artillery, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Before you left Dum Dum did you hear anything of the discontent at Barrackpore among the sepoys on the subject of the cartridges?—

Q. Have you ever had any conversations with the men of the 19th Native Infantry on this subject?—A. Never.

The witness withdraws.

24th Witness.—Sewsahoy, Pay Havildar, 3rd Company, 9th Battalion, Artillery, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Before you left Dum Dum did you hear anything of the discontent at Barrackpore among the sepoys on the subject of the cartridges?—A. I heard some vague reports, but paid no attention to them, and don't know what they were.

Q. Have you ever had a conversation with any of the men of the 19th Native Infantry on this subject?—A. Never.

The witness withdraws.

25th Witness.—Shaick Rujjub Ali, sepoy, 34th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Were you on sentry duty over your guard arms on the night of the 26th February, between 6 and 8 o'clock?—A. Yes.

Q. During your tour of sentry duty did you hear any noise, especially from the direction of the tank?—None whatever.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with the men of the 19th regarding cartridges?—A. Never.

Q. Did you hear anything about cartridges before you left Barrackpore?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

The Court having no further evidence before it, adjourned at 2 P.M.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain, President.*

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,
and at Barrackpore.*

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,
Interpreter to the Court.*

Berhampore, March 13, 1857.

Inclosure 33 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 22, 1857.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your official dispatch of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inclose for submission to Government, a letter in duplicate, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated the 18th *idem*, furnishing the required explanation of his conduct as affected by the statements in the Petition of the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, which Petition is also herewith returned.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 34 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Berhampore, March 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, from Colonel R. J. H. Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Depart-

ment, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, March 14, 1857; and in reply I beg leave to state as follows:—

The first statement in the petition, in which I am mentioned, is regarding the meeting at the mess-house on the 16th February; on that subject I need say nothing, the Major-General has received my report and approved of my proceedings.

The petition then goes on to state:—"After some time fresh stores arrived from Calcutta;" this statement is not true. The stores arrived on the 11th February, five days before the meeting at the mess-house, and subsequently none have been received.

The petition then states that I spoke angrily on parade, saying, "If you will not take the cartridges I will take you to Burmah, where through hardships you will all die." I certainly did not make use of the expression above quoted; I explained to the regiment that the cartridges were made by the men of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, and had been in store for a long time, and, therefore, they should be served out by the officers commanding companies. It is true I cautioned the regiment against the serious consequences which would ensue from their persisting to disobey orders in refusing to take the cartridges.

It is stated in the petition that I said, "this is a very bad business, we don't fear to die, and will die here." I don't remember exactly the words I made use of on the occasion above referred to, but they were to the effect that we, the officers, were prepared to do our duty, should the men of the regiment not yield obedience.

It was not until after the men of the regiment had broken into the khotes, had armed themselves, and were in a state of mutiny, that I called out the Artillery and Cavalry.

The Adjutant who went by my orders to the quarter-guard to sound the call for the Native officers, came back with a report that the Native officer at the quarter-guard had warned him not to go onwards, as the men were loaded, and would fire. When I arrived with the guns on parade, there was much shouting on the part of the men, and the rattling of ramrods in the barrels of the muskets, such a noise as is made in loading.

It is further stated in the petition that I sent away the Cavalry and guns, but said that they should come to a general parade in the morning, but that, on the Native officers having requested me to dispense with the presence of Artillery and Cavalry, and on the representation of the Adjutant, I did so. I at first thought it advisable to parade all the troops together in the morning, thinking that the presence of the Cavalry and Artillery would hold the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, in check, in case of any further outbreak; but subsequently, on its being reported to me that three or four companies had given up their arms, and that the rest were doing so, and as I saw a disposition on the part of the men to return to obedience, and in order to restore confidence, I took away the guns and ordered off the Cavalry, and all was quiet in the lines.

At first I objected to parade the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, alone, for the reasons above assigned; but on hearing from the Adjutant that the Native officers had told him that the men could not be divested of the idea that the other troops were to be called out to act against them, I relinquished my intention of parading all the troops in the morning, and directed that the 19th Native Infantry should be paraded alone, which was done, and the regiment behaved quietly, respectfully, and obediently.

I feel certain that the mutinous proceedings of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the night of the 26th February, did not arise from anything that took place on parade that evening, but that the men were rife for an outbreak owing to communications which they had been receiving for days and weeks previously from some of their comrades in the regiments at Barrackpore.

I am sure it will be readily admitted by the Major-General that my position was a very trying and a very difficult one, and I cannot help thinking that if I had adopted measures less prompt and vigorous, lamentable results might have ensued.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 35 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 19, 1857.

I RETURN the petition with an explanatory letter in duplicate.

The Commissariat elephants have not yet arrived, but I hope they may to-day or to-morrow, as I am anxious to march from this on Saturday morning, although we will be rather short of carts. I am sending everything I can by water. Any public letters I will send off to-morrow.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 36 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey,
Commanding the Presidency Division.

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Court of Inquiry ordered to be assembled to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Native Infantry and at Berhampore, the several documents enumerated in the accompanying list.

2. The return of the documents is requested when no longer required for the purpose of the investigation.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

List of papers transmitted with letter to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated the 31st March, 1857.

Letter to Major-General Lloyd, commanding Dinapore Division, of the 13th February, 1857, and his reply, dated 17th February, 1857.

Letter to the Officer Commanding at Berhampore, of the 13th, and his reply, dated 17th February, 1857.

Dispatch from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., dated 21st February, 1857, with three inclosures.

Letter from the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 2nd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey, of the 1st March, enclosing a demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 27th February, 1857.

Letter from Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 3rd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey, dated 2nd March, enclosing a demi-official from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 28th February, 1857, with two pieces of brown paper.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 5th, enclosing one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 2nd March, 1857, with a Persian petition from the 19th Native Infantry, and translation in English.

Letter to Major-General Hearsey, dated 14th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 7th March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 3rd of March, also one dated 5th March (and a demi-official also dated 5th March), with the proceedings of a European Court of Inquiry held at Berhampore, on the 27th February, 1857.

A demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 8th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 13th March, 1857, with two demi-official letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 6th and 7th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 9th March, 1857, with one

from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, enclosing the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, also a demi-official letter dated 11th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 18th March, 1857, with the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 22nd March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 18th March 1857, and a demi-official letter dated 19th March, 1857.

Inclosure 37 in No. 18.

PROCEEDINGS of Special Court of Inquiry, held at Barrackpore, on the 2nd of April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, to investigate certain matter which will be communicated to the President by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division.

President.

Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., commanding at Barrackpore.

Members.

Brevet-Colonel E. Amsinck, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Huyshe, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.

Major H. W. Matthews, 43rd Regiment, Light Infantry.

Major W. A. Cooke, 2nd Grenadiers.

Captain G. N. Greene, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, conducting the proceedings.

Thursday April 2, 1857.

The Court assembled at 11 o'clock, A.M., this day, at the mess-house of the 43rd Regiment, Light Infantry.

President, Members, and Officiating Judge-Advocate, all present.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. Leger Mitchell, commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, appears in Court.

Presidency Division Orders and Barrackpore Station Orders, both of the first instant, convening and forming the Court, fixing the hour and place of assembly, and nominating Ensign F. E. A. Chamier, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Interpreter to the Court, are here read.

The Interpreter is present in Court.

Read and attached to the proceedings (marked Appendix A.), Letter of Instructions, of the 1st instant, from the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division to the address of the President.

Read and attached to the proceedings (marked Appendix B.), Letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the address of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division.

Read successively the whole of the documents transmitted with the foregoing letter, as specified in the "list" annexed thereto, and appended and marked as above.

The Court adjourn at 2 o'clock, P.M., until 11 A.M. to-morrow, to enable the European officers of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be warned to attend for the purpose of giving evidence.

Second Day.

Friday, April 3.

The Court having met, pursuant to adjournment, and all being present as on yesterday, proceed to examination of witnesses.

Intimation being here received from the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and the officers of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, are required to proceed on duty to Chinsurah, the Court adjourn at quarter past 11 o'clock, A.M., until further orders.

Third Day.

Monday, April 6.

The Court re-assembled at 11, A.M. this day, agreeable to Station Orders of yesterday's date. All present as on first day.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell is present in Court.

1st Witness.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. MacAndrew, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and

Examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.—Did any of the European officers of companies accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and yourself to the quarter-guard of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the evening of the 26th February.—A. No.

Q. Did the Lieutenant-Colonel direct any of them to go to their men upon that evening, and use their influence to induce them to accept the percussion caps which they had refused.—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What measures did he on that evening adopt for making known to the men of the regiment generally the explanation given to the Native officers at the quarter-guard?—A. There were a number of Native officers and Havildars, and about fifty sepoys present, and they were told to make known the Colonel's explanation to the men generally.

Q. Did the Lieutenant-Colonel, before leaving the quarter-guard, await a report of the effect of that explanation upon the men generally?—A.

Q. How soon after that explanation at the quarter-guard did you receive the Lieutenant-Colonel's orders to warn the officer commanding the 11th Irregular Cavalry to have his regiment on the 19th Native Infantry parade-ground, on the following morning; likewise the order given to yourself to have the post guns on the same ground?—A. Whilst driving home in a buggy from the lines.

Q. Did you, when at the quarter-guard the evening referred to, hear the Lieutenant-Colonel threaten the men, by saying to them, "If you don't take the cartridges, I will take you to Burmah or China, where you will all die."—A. Yes; I heard something to that effect.

Q. Did you hear the Lieutenant-Colonel say that he would make the men bite the cartridges, or that, if they refused to do so, they would be imprisoned or transported.—A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear him say that he "would have the Governor-General's orders read out;" and, if so, what did you understand thereby.—A. What I understood him to say was that he would have the Articles of War read.

Q. Was the submission of the men, in respect to lodging their arms on the night of the 26th February, prior or subsequent to the withdrawal of the Artillery and Cavalry.—A. I should say it was simultaneous.

Q. Do you consider that the circumstance of the men arming themselves upon that night was produced by fear of the guns and Cavalry being used against them on the following morning?—A. No; I don't think so, as it would have been time enough for them to arm themselves when the other forces actually came. My own opinion is, that it was all arranged beforehand, though perhaps the parade for the blank ammunition may have precipitated the affair.

Examined by the Court.—Was the regiment aware that any grease required might be provided by the Pay-Havildars?—A. It was.

Q. Were you present when four men per company were called out, and the cartridges shown to them; if so, what was said by those men regarding them?—A. I was present; the four men per company were called out; the cartridges were opened before them; some of them were pulled to pieces, and the paper was burnt, the men discussed the matter amongst themselves, and some of them said there was not any grease. While the Colonel, the Quartermaster, and I were talking on the subject, a man named Gunness Doobey called my attention to there being two kinds of paper, one of which was more highly glazed than the other, and that he and the other men objected to this kind. The men then requested that the two kinds might be put to the test of water.

Q. Was Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's manner or language calculated to excite or arouse any religious feeling regarding the issue of the cartridges?—A. No.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

2nd Witness.—Captain J. MacDougall, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the lines of your company and endeavour to prevail upon your men to accept the percussion-caps which they had rejected on the evening?—A. No; my reason for not doing so was, that the refusal was not reported to me until 8 o'clock, P.M., by the Orderly Havildar, who then told me that the Colonel and Adjutant were in the lines. I made an immediate report to the Commanding Officer.

Q. Did the men of the regiment, on the night in question, lodge their arms before or after Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell had directed the withdrawal of the guns and Cavalry?—A. I did not see any of the men lodge their arms. Fifty men of my own company agreed to do so, but before I could get the other fifty together, those who had agreed, had seated themselves under the trees with their arms in their hands, saying, "all will be right to-morrow morning."

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—At the time you had collected the fifty men who agreed to lay down their arms, did not the men in general about you show a disposition to return to obedience?—A. I think if they had been more regularly drawn up at the kotes, they might have lodged their arms. I mean those men assembled about No. 1 and 2 kotes.

Q. Did I not order the European officers to go to their companies and endeavour to get their men to lodge their arms? Why, then, did not you get your company regularly drawn up?

Witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—Captain H. D. Manning, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, having been called into Court is examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the lines of your company, and try to persuade them to take the percussion-caps which they had previously refused?—A. No; I did not. I was prepared to do so, but refrained because I heard that the Commanding Officer and Adjutant had already been to the lines (on the subject of that refusal) and returned therefrom.

Q. Whether did the lodgment of arms precede or succeed the withdrawal the guns or Cavalry on the night of the 26th February?—A. Up to the time of my quitting my company, the men had not lodged their arms. I saw but very few men of my own company with arms.

Examined by the Court.—Were you aware that any grease required might be prepared by the Pay-Havildars?—A. I am aware that my Pay-Havildar knew such to be the case; beyond that I cannot say: still, my idea is, that all the men were aware of it.

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—Where were you when I gave the order for the guns to be taken away?—A. I heard the order given after I had left my company and joined you and the other officers.

Q. Did you hear the conversation that took place between me and the Native officers? If so, state what it was.—A. When I joined the Colonel, and the other officers at the guns, I heard the former call for the Native officers; they came to the front: the Colonel spoke to them, saying, "This is a most disgraceful proceeding; I will order a general parade for the morning, and see what all this is about." The Native officers begged that the regiment might be paraded alone, as it would only alarm the men were the whole of the troops ordered out. The Colonel at first declined acceding to their request, but afterwards yielded the point.

Q. Did not the Native officers say to me that some of the companies had laid down their arms, and that the rest were in the act of doing so?—A. I did not myself hear them say so; but I have been told that they did say so.

Q. Did I not, before taking away the guns, say to the Native officers that it was a very dark night and I could not ascertain how the men were behaving, but that I trusted to their honour that all should be quiet during the night, and I would meet them on parade in the morning?—A. Yes, you did.

Q. Did I not show you this paper (paper handed in, marked C, and appended to the proceedings) and ask you to circulate the contents privately throughout the regiment, as I could not speak them to the men on parade, for fear of their taking the subject as an address ordered by the Major-General or the Governor—

General?"—A. Yes ; I recollect you showing me the paper, and although I cannot remember positively that you asked me to circulate it, yet you told me to do my best to try and discover the origin of the meeting, which, from that time up to the date of disbandment, I have endeavoured to do without avail.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain L. R. Newhouse, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the men of your company, and try to prevail on them to take the percussion-caps which they had on that evening refused?—A. No ; I was officer of the day ; but on a report to that effect having been made to me, I went in search of the Commanding Officer.

Q. Were you present at the quarter-guard on the evening in question, when the Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant were there?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Were you, at a later hour of the same date, amongst the men of your company after they had armed themselves, and did you inquire of them the reason of their doing so?—A. When the Colonel sent the European officers to their companies, I asked the men why they had armed themselves, and they said it was because they thought the Cavalry were coming down to cut them up.

Q. Did the men lodge their arms before or after the withdrawal of the guns and Cavalry on the night of the 26th February?—A. After.

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—Did you hear me give the order for the removal of the guns?—A. No.

Q. How then, do you know that the guns were ordered to be withdrawn before the arms were lodged?—My opinion is derived from the time when I saw the torches with the guns moving off the parade-ground.

Q. When was it that you reported to me that the men of your Company had all lodged their arms?—A. About 3 A.M. on the morning of the 27th February I reported to you that most of my men had lodged their arms.

The witness withdraws.

The Court deem it unnecessary to call in any more of the officers of the 19th Native Infantry as witnesses.

The Court having called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. St. Leger Mitchell for any statements he may be desirous of making, that officer states as follows :—

Statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.

Gentlemen,—I wish to bring to your notice that the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of my regiment never gave me or any of my officers any information of what reports had reached the regiment concerning cartridges or the disturbances at Barrackpore, although, in the evidence before the Court of Inquiry at Berhampore, they state that rumours had reached them one or two months before.

On the 11th of February we received some balled ammunition from Calcutta ; on the 15th idem I received letters from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., and from Colonel Birch, C.B., informing me that messengers had been sent from Barrackpore to the 19th Native Infantry, for the purpose of getting them to create a disturbance.

On the 16th February I had a meeting of the Native Commissioned officers and the Pay and Colour Havildars of Companies at the mess-room at 11 o'clock, at which the second in command, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster were present. All the Native officers present positively denied that any kossid had arrived, and told me that if any message should reach them, they would report it to me. According to the evidence before the Court, the rumour about the cartridges being greased was confirmed by the guard of the 65th Native Infantry on the 11th February. Pray mark that the meeting at the mess between me and the Native officers took place on the 16th February. Again, on the 18th February, a Havildar's guard of the 34th Native Infantry arrived with some Government stallions proceeding to Buxar. In the evidence before the Court, you will see it stated that this guard confirmed the statement made by the guard of the 65th Native

Infantry, and still no report was made to me. Again, on the 25th February, a Havildar's guard of the 34th Native Infantry arrived with European convalescents, and they corroborated the statements made by the two former guards; still my Native officers never made any report to me. All this I did not know until the first portion of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry was sent to me.

As regards my conduct during the whole proceedings, it is fully explained by the written documents before the Court, except, perhaps, that the withdrawal of the guns has been left in doubt by my hastily-written letter of the 27th February. I can assure the Court that I never made any compromise with the men, and that before I ordered the guns and Cavalry off, the Native officers declared to me that some of the Companies had lodged their arms and that the rest were doing so. I then told them that I trusted to their honour that there should be no further disturbance during the night, and that I would meet them on parade at daylight. All went off quietly. I may as well inform the Court that my position on the night of the 26th February was most critical; that I was uncertain whether, if it came to a fight, we were able to coerce the men of the 19th Native Infantry; and that I was, in consequence, exceedingly desirous of avoiding a collision.

I tender to the Court a copy of my demi-official letter, dated March 12, 1857, to the address of the Assistant Adjutant-General of Division (the original of which is not amongst the documents which were laid before the Court); also a letter, dated 4th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad; both of which I would wish to be attached to the proceedings.

The foregoing two documents are marked respectively Appendices D and E, and appended to these proceedings.

The proceedings are here closed.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*

E. AMSINCK, *Brevet-Colonel, Member.*

ALFRED HUYSHE, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*

W. A. COOKE, *2nd Grenadiers, Major, Member.*

G. N. GREENE, *Captain, Conducting the Proceedings.*

The Court adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock, *sine die.*

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

Appendix A.

The Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier Grant.

Sir,

Barrackpore, April 1, 1857.

I AM directed by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Division, to inform you that the Special Court of Inquiry, of which you are President, has been convened in Division Orders of this date, to investigate in the fullest manner possible into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, in connection with the occurrences at that station on the 26th February last, and subsequently, which have led to the disbandment of that regiment.

I have, &c.

A. H. ROSS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Appendix B.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey,
Commanding the Presidency Division.*

Sir,

Fort William, March 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Court of Inquiry, ordered to be assembled to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Native Infantry, and at Berhampore, the several documents enumerated in the accompanying list.

2. The return of the documents is requested when no longer required for the purpose of the investigation.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

List of papers transmitted to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding Presidency Division, dated the 31st of March, 1857, (see ante, p. 288).

Appendix C.

I cannot suppose that what occurred on the night of the 26th February was the united act of the whole regiment. I do not think that more than ten or fifteen men of each company can have been concerned in the forcible seizure of the arms and ammunition at the khotes, but the raising a cry of fire, and the drum sounding the alarm, caused the entire regiment to turn out, so that the good and the bad men of the regiment got assembled, and the night being dark, there was no distinguishing between the armed and the unarmed men. I now call upon you the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of the regiment to assist me in finding out the leaders of this mutinous proceeding; also, by whom these gross mis-statements concerning the cartridges and the grease about to be served out to regiments to be used with the new Enfield rifles was first communicated to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. This is your duty to point out.

The Articles of War clearly state that any person acting against the religious feelings of any man in a regiment of the army is liable to the severest punishment. Therefore, you should not upon the mere rumour spread abroad by mischievous or designing persons have distrusted a Government you have sworn faithfully to serve, and who for upwards of 100 years have had your forefathers in their service.

I now intreat you to come forward and state when and from whom you first heard that it was the intention of Government to destroy your caste. If this information is not given immediately, the punishment, whatever Government may please to order, will fall equally upon the good and the bad men of the regiment, and I think it is the duty of all officers and good soldiers to save the character of the regiment which has hitherto been good.

Appendix D.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major,

Berhampore, March 12, 1857.

ALL quiet and orderly. The Court reassembles to-day at 11 o'clock A.M. I send two days' proceedings, the first copy of which went yesterday on the

evidence of the Subadar-Major. I have two remarks to make; the first is with regard to the Governor-General's orders, should be read, "I said General Orders and Lushkum Aien," by which I meant the Standing Orders and Articles of War. Again, the Subadar-Major says, that an order was given to send in a petition. The true history of the petition is this: four men of the Adjutant's company went to him, and said, that they wished to tell their own story to the General. He told them that if it was respectful it would be sent, he had no doubt. The men then said, that the other companies were preferring similar requests to their own officers. The Adjutant then told them, that there was no use in sending in ten petitions, but that one for the whole regiment was enough; and that he had no doubt I would forward it if it was respectful, and couched in proper language. He told them to go and prepare it, and that he would ask me. When he did so, I said of course, if the petition was a proper one; and I had told the same thing to a Havildar of the regiment, who asked me if I would forward a petition from the men before I heard from the Adjutant..

I remain, &c.

W. H. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Appendix E.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.

My dear Colonel,

Berhampore, April 4, 1857.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 1st instant, and lose no time in replying to it.

I returned to Berhampore, as you know, on the morning of the 27th of February last, and it was then that I learnt what had occurred the previous night.

I believe, from all that I know of the matter, that you did all in your power, on the evening of the 26th of February last, and previously, to satisfy the men of the 19th Regiment that the cartridges which they refused to take were altogether unobjectionable, and that it was only when they had seized their arms to resist your authority, that you had recourse to the adoption of strong measures against them.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the measures taken by you for reducing the men of the 19th to obedience were necessary, and, under the emergency, that you displayed good judgment in adopting such measures, is I think, sufficiently shown by the success which attended them.

The men behaved very well afterwards, and seemed to be very sorry for what they had done, and I do believe that if the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers had done their duty, the men would never have been guilty of mutiny. I have been stationed here with the regiment for some months past, and, until this business, a quieter or a better-behaved regiment I never met with.

With regard to your own conduct in the matter, I fail to perceive in what way you are to blame.

I suppose it is a form generally observed, to assemble a Court of Inquiry on an occasion of the kind, to inquire into the conduct of the commanding officer, and as much for his satisfaction as for that of the Government, but you will, I doubt not, be fully acquitted of all blame in the matter.

Hoping soon to hear of such acquittal, and that Government have entirely approved of your conduct,

I remain, &c.

E. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 38 in No. 18.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by Members of Council.

A CAREFUL perusal of these papers, satisfies me that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, in dealing with the outbreak of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 26th of February, did not show the temper and firmness which is required of a Commanding Officer in such circumstances.

I cannot doubt that, during the first part of the proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell was, as some witnesses have testified, very angry. The inconsiderate threat, that if the men did not receive the cartridges he would take them to Burmah or China, where they would die, which is not denied by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, could not have proceeded from an officer speaking advisedly on a matter in which calmness and self-possession were urgently needed.

But it is especially in the time and manner of withdrawing the Artillery and cavalry, which he had brought upon the ground for the purpose of compelling to obedience the regiment which had then taken up arms, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's gravest error of a want of firmness consists. The evidence upon this point varies somewhat, but not materially.

Lieutenant MacAndrew, Adjutant of the regiment, thinks that the submission of the sepoys in lodging their arms was simultaneous with the withdrawal of the Artillery.

Captain MacDougall did not see any men lodge their arms; fifty men of his own company agreed to do so, but they did nothing more than sit down with their arms in their hands.

Captain Manning did not see the arms lodged by the few men of his company who had them.

Captain Newhouse says that the arms were not lodged until after he saw the torches which accompanied the Artillery move off the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's statement is, that he made no compromise with the men, and that before he ordered the guns and Cavalry off, the Native officers declared to him that some of the companies had lodged their arms, and that the rest were doing so.

It is no doubt true that there was no arranged bargain between Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and his men; but whereas it was his duty to listen to no proposals, and to accept no assurances, until he had satisfied himself, through his European officers, that every musket in the ranks was laid down, he did yield to representations made on behalf of a regiment in mutiny with arms in its hands, and he did so in order to obtain from them that which he ought to have exacted as an act of obedience. It is impossible not to view the mode in which Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell withdrew the coercing force as a triumph to the mutinous sepoys.

After what has passed in this matter, I submit that the Government cannot feel that confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's judgment and firmness which it ought to be able to repose in every officer commanding a regiment, and I propose that the Commander-in-chief be requested to appoint some other officer to raise and command the corps which will take the place of the disbanded 19th Regiment, and to find such other employment for Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell as his Excellency may deem suitable.

CANNING.

May 13, 1857.

I agree entirely.

J. DORIN.

May, 13, 1857.

I concur fully.

J. LOW.

May 14, 1857.

And I.

J. P. GRANT.

May 15, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

May 16, 1857.

Inclosure 39 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

I AM desired to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that after a careful perusal of the papers, copies of which are herewith transmitted, connected with the outbreak of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 26th of February last, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell did not show the temper and firmness which is required of a Commanding Officer in such circumstances.

The inconsiderate threat held out by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, during the first part of the proceedings, "that if the men did not receive the cartridges, he would take them to Burmah or China, where they would die;" and which is not denied by him, could not have proceeded from an officer speaking advisedly on a matter in which calmness and self-possession were urgently needed.

But it is especially in the time and manner of withdrawing the Artillery and Cavalry which he had brought upon the ground for the compelling to obedience the regiment which had then taken up arms, that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's gravest error of a want of firmness consists.

The evidence on this point varies somewhat, but not materially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell states, that he made no compromise with the men; and that before he ordered the guns and the Cavalry off the ground, the Native officers declared to him that some of the companies had lodged their arms, and that the rest were doing so.

It is no doubt true, that there was no arranged bargain between Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and his men; but whereas it was his duty to listen to no proposals, and to accept no assurances until he had satisfied himself through his European officers, that every musket in the ranks was laid down, he did yield to representations made on behalf of a regiment in mutiny with arms in its hands; and he did so in order to obtain from them that which he ought to have exacted as an act of obedience.

In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is impossible not to view the mode in which Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell withdrew the coercing force as a triumph to the mutinous sepoys.

After what has passed in this matter, the Government cannot feel that confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's judgment and firmness which it ought to be able to repose in every officer commanding a regiment; and I am desired to request, that his Excellency may be moved to make known to that officer, the sentiments of the Governor-General in Council. Should it be eventually determined to raise another corps to take the place of the disbanded 19th Regiment, it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell should not be employed to raise and command it, and that some other employment may be found for that officer, such as his Excellency may deem suitable.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 19.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

THE narrative transmitted by the mail dispatched on the 18th ultimo, contained the news received up to that date. The events at the several stations that have since become known, are entered under separate heads according to the place where they occurred.

Allahabad, May 19th.—Every precaution taken to secure the fort and cantonments. 160 of the 3d Oude Cavalry had arrived from Pootaubghur, city quiet. *Feu-de-joie* prohibited on Her Majesty's birth-day.—23d. 70 artillery invalids arrived from Chunar, and placed in the fort in which there are also 400 Sikhs of the regiment of Ferozepore. Two men, one apparently a discharged sepoy, were apprehended by some men of the 6th Native Infantry in their lines, trying to tamper with the sepoys. The men were imprisoned, and refused to give any account of themselves. The sepoys, who apprehended them, were immediately promoted.

The 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteered to be led against the insurgents at Delhi. All remains quiet; and the European troops are being pushed through to Cawnpore. 500 Irregular Cavalry authorized to be raised; the studs to supply undersized horses.

Agra.—Has continued quiet up to the last advices. Two companies of the regiment at Agra having mutinied at Muttra, it was considered expedient to disarm the 44th and 67th Regiments on the 31st. The Lieutenant-Governor issued a proclamation offering pardon to all who laid down their arms. This was disapproved of, and another proclamation substituted.

Attock.—Occupied by a wing of 27th Foot.

Allyghur.—20th. The four companies of the 9th Native Infantry, after behaving very well for some time, suddenly rose against their officers, who were compelled to leave them. No European was injured. The treasury was plundered, and the prisoners in jail liberated. The officers and civilians retired to Hattrass. Eighty men of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry at Hattrass deserted, supposed to have gone to Delhi. Troops could not be spared from Agra to re-occupy Allyghur; but subsequently some volunteers, headed by Captain Watson and accompanied by Mr. Cocks, C.S., proceeded to the place, and it is understood are there.

Azinghur.—All continued quiet up to the 26th, when some excitement showed itself, but the men were soon pacified.

Barrackpore.—The Native troops continue quiet. As a matter of precaution, 400 men of the 84th Foot, were removed to Barrackpore. On the 25th May, the Native officers of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteered on behalf of the regiment, to proceed against Delhi. The Governor-General proceeded up to Barrackpore, to express his thanks to the regiment. The remaining companies of the 34th Native Infantry, subsequently volunteered to proceed against the mutineers. The thanks of Government are expressed to the corps; and a general order issued regarding the 70th.

Bareilly.—The news from this place is obtained entirely from private sources. On the news of the outbreak at Meerut reaching, the troops displayed considerable excitement. The officers, however, pacified their men; and all has continued in a satisfactory state up to the 27th, the date of the last letter. A great want is felt for Irregular Cavalry throughout the Doab and in Rohilkund. Colonel Troup, who was in temporary command of Bareilly, authorized the officer commanding the 8th Irregular Cavalry, to increase his regiment by

500 men; this has been sanctioned. One troop was raised in a few days; and a second troop was nearly ready. The Irregular Cavalry men on leave in Rohilkund and neighbourhood, had been desired to place themselves under the orders of collectors of districts.

Benares, 19th.—The 13th Irregular Cavalry, brought into the station from Sultanpore. *Feu-de-joie* was prohibited on Her Majesty's birthday. Things appear to have been kept quiet by the firm and conciliatory conduct of the civil and military authorities. As the head-quarters of the division is so far removed, the Brigadier commanding has been vested with authority over the neighbouring stations, which formerly constituted the Benares division. One hundred of Her Majesty's 10th Foot having arrived from Dinapore, the parties of Europeans who arrived by transit carriages and bullock trains are sent on towards Cawnpore as rapidly as possible.

Bolundshuhur.—The Sirmoor Battalion, 400 men, which had been ordered down by canal, were detained by damage done to the locks. The civil officers were obliged to leave the place, but returned on the 25th. Rampore Horse are employed keeping the road clear.—1st June. The country between Allyghur and this place being fast quieted.

Cawnpore, 21st.—Strengthened by 50 Europeans and 2 squadrons of Irregular Cavalry from Lucknow. Considerable excitement among the Native troops, particularly in 2nd Light Cavalry.—22nd. Two guns and 300 men of all arms brought in by Maharajah of Bittore. Guns placed in position and arrangements made to meet any attack by Native troops.—25th. Report on what was considered good authority that there would be an outbreak on the 24th or 25th. All preparations made, but nothing occurred.—29th. Parties of Oude Irregular Cavalry sent out to Goosagunge and Mynpoorie to keep the road clear and put down plunderers. Reports from Native agents more cheering and satisfactory.—30th. The 50 men of the 32nd Foot sent back to Lucknow, 71 of the 84th having arrived.—31st. All quiet.

Chunar, 19th.—The fort was occupied by the Infantry of the Invalid Battalion and veterans residing at the place. There being no room for the whole Native guard usually on duty in the fort, three companies, a portion was sent back to Benares.—20th. Seventy Artillery of the Invalid Battalion dispatched to Allahabad.

Delhi.—Little authentic is known of the occurrences in Delhi. A Duffadar of the Gwalior Cavalry Regiment who had passed through Delhi four days previously, had reached Agra on the 29th. He described the mutineers as robbing whom they please in the city. He says that a Regiment of Infantry, with four guns and some cavalry, had left the city on the 23rd to bring in the Rhotuck treasure. A party of mutineers appear to have moved out towards Ghazumdeen Nugger and to have attacked the Meerut force at that place. The result was a complete repulse on the side of the mutineers, who lost the five guns they brought out, their ammunition, and a large quantity of entrenching tools.

Ferozepore, 13th.—The 45th and 57th Native Infantry mutinied. The latter regiment gave up its arms, while the former resisting, were attacked and dispersed by the Artillery, 61st Foot, and 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch.

Gwalior.—On the 28th an outbreak of the troops of the contingent was expected; preparations were made, and the ladies and families moved to the Residency. The Maharajah assisted with strong bodies of horse and foot, and placed a mansion attached to the palace, at the disposal of the ladies, where they would be safe. Nothing however occurred, and the ladies returned to cantonments the following day. The contingent reported to be in a satisfactory state on the 1st.

Hyderabad (Deccan), 24th.—The Resident recommended that the electric telegraph should be closed, as a means of communicating news from the north-

west. Government considered it inexpedient to act on this. The proceedings at Delhi had caused considerable excitement in the city, but no disturbance was anticipated.

Jullimdur.—The Native troops are said to be obedient.

Kurnaul.—A party of the force from Umballah reached on the 21st. On the 24th a portion was pushed on to Panypur: the rest of the force cannot get away till the 31st. The delay caused by the want of carriage, and the non-arrival of the battering train from Phillour.

Lahore, 13th.—The three regiments of Native Infantry, 16th, 26th, and 49th, and 8th Light Cavalry, were disarmed, and the men are doing duty without arms. The Sikh Sirdars are understood to have offered their services to Government.

Lucknow, 23rd.—Arrangements for the defence of the several posts have been completed, all considered safe, except from external influences.—25th. The Eed prayers concluded without any disturbances.—29th. Disturbances threatened outside. Tranquillity cannot be much longer maintained unless Delhi be speedily captured.—30th. An *émeute* in cantonments at 9 P.M.; 25 of 7th Cavalry proved false. Several bungalows burnt. Two or three officers killed, and the same number wounded; among the former is Brigadier Handscomb. Quiet in city; majority appear loyal.—31st. Most of the bungalows in cantonments burnt. An outbreak of mutineers, half of 48th, about half of 71st, and some few of 13th Native Infantry, with two troops of 7th Light Cavalry, fled towards Seetapore. Sir H. Lawrence followed for seven miles with four guns, two companies of 32nd Foot, and 300 horse. The latter evinced no zeal. 30 prisoners taken. All quiet. Mr. Gubbins went out with a few Sowars, and headed the rebels at 9.30 P.M.—2nd. Colonel Birch moved out from Seetapore with a wing to meet the mutineers, but they turned towards the Ganges, and do not appear to have rallied. The districts are still quiet, except one point about 20 miles north-west of Lucknow; but it is expected that they will be quiet when they hear that eight men have been hanged, and that more are about to suffer. The faithful remnants of the 3 Infantry Regiments, and 7th Light Cavalry, amounting to about 700 men, are now encamped close to the detachment of Europeans. Lucknow is in a much better position. Some disturbance in the city, which was put down by the police.

Meerut.—A message received from General Hewitt gives the names of the killed at Meerut, and of those saved from Delhi. A part of the troops moved to Ghazeenudden Nugger in the evening of the 27th. This detachment attacked a party of the mutineers on the 30th, repulsing and dispersing them, and taking five guns they had brought out from Delhi. All pretty quiet in Meerut district.

Moradabad.—The troops appear staunch. A party of 200 Sappers and Miners have been forced to lay down their arms, and clothing, and plunder; date not given.

Mooltan.—The troops at Mooltan are said to have mutinied on the 21st; heavy firing was heard from that place at Asnee, from which place a wing of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry had been sent to Mooltan.

Mynpoorie, 22nd.—120 men of the 9th Native Infantry mutinied, but did not injure their officers. By the tact and excellent behaviour of Ensign De Kantzow, the men were kept back from any overt act, and finally quitted the station to join the men of the corps at Allyghur *en route* to Delhi.

Muttra.—The Bhurtpore troops occupied the post, but were subsequently moved on to the road between this place and Delhi. On the 30th, two companies of Native Infantry (the relieved and relieving) mutinied and plundered the treasury.

Neemuch, 23rd.—Empty bungalows burnt, magazine occupied by wing of the Gwalior Infantry.—28th. All quiet among the troops; a panic in bazar.

Nusserabad.—Artillery and 30th Native Infantry considered staunch; doubts about 15th Native Infantry. Colonel Lawrence had sent to Deesa for 250 European Infantry, 3 guns, and a squadron of Cavalry, and 200 Native Infantry.—26th. All quiet; but state of affairs unsatisfactory. The Assistant in charge of Ajmere writes to the Political Agent at Jeypore, under date the 29th, that he has just heard that the 15th and 30th Native Infantry and Artillery with six guns, had left Nusseerabad for Delhi, dressed in Hindoostanee style.

Umballa.—The Artillery and 2nd Europeans detained on the 25th for want of carriage. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, General Anson, died of cholera on the 27th, at half-past 2 A.M.

Umritsur.—It is stated that the 59th Native Infantry do not object to the new cartridges. A company of the 81st Foot occupy Govinghur.

Since the despatch of the last mail, the following European troops have reached Calcutta. A portion of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, about 380 men from Rangoon, the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, and a wing of Her Majesty's 64th Foot. The 1st Madras Fusiliers have been pushed on towards Cawnpore, by horse-dak, bullock-train, and steamers, a portion having already reached their destination. A company of Her Majesty's 84th had previously been pushed on, and the remainder are following by horse-dak and bullock-train. The 35th have taken the place of the 84th, at Barrackpore, and the 64th will start this day by steam, leaving a few men to follow by bullock-train. The "Punjaub" is expected daily with the remainder of the 64th, which will likewise be pushed on as speedily as possible. The "Coromandel" has just arrived with a company of the 84th from Rangoon, and a company of Artillery, it is understood. Sir Henry Ward has offered to send 500 men of the 37th Foot from Ceylon. Two steamers left this, one on the 23rd and the other on the 24th ultimo for Galle, and will bring back the wing of the 37th. A steamer and sailing vessel have also been dispatched from Bombay to bring troops from Galle. The 78th Highlanders may also be expected in another week or ten days from Bombay.

The general order issued on the occasion of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteering to proceed against the mutineers is put up with this packet. Since, it has been reported that the Ramghur Battalion, the 6th Native Infantry, and the remaining portion of the 34th Native Infantry, have expressed a similar desire.

A circular was issued on the 29th, explaining that none of the new cartridges had been issued to Native regiments. This became necessary from the gross misunderstanding which prevailed on the subject.

The communication between Meerut and Agra, and between the former place and Cawnpore, has been entirely interrupted since the 20th by the loss of Allyghur, and the disorganized state of the country between Meerut and Allyghur. Several communications have been sent to the Commander-in-chief urging him to move on to Delhi; but in all probability none of these reached his Excellency. The delay in the movement of the troops from Umballa was caused by the absence of all means of carriage, and in bringing up the siege-train from Phillour. The force available, the 9th Lancers, 75th Foot, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, with one troop of Horse Artillery, and half a battery was considered too small, more especially as two Native Infantry regiments, whose loyalty was doubted, necessarily accompanied the force. The Putteealla Rajah's force was smaller than was expected, and the Jheend force consisted of only 600 men.

In the Punjaub, Sir John Lawrence had formed a movable column consisting of European troops and Irregular Regiments. No recent news has been received direct from the Punjaub.

Additional, June 6.

Azinghur, 5th June.—A message from Benares reports that Azinghur has fallen. Four officers said to have been killed; names not given. Ladies all safe at Ghazeepore, where they appear to have been sent. A party of Irregular Cavalry had previously been sent to bring away the treasure from both Azinghur and Goruckpore. It is not known whether the treasure left prior to the mutiny of the 17th Native Infantry.

Benares, 5th June.—It was resolved to disarm the 37th Native Infantry. The corps resisted, but were worsted. Treasury safe. A few Europeans wounded. City quiet.

Cawnpore, 4th.—The proclamation and nomination of Sir H. Barnard to command the force against Delhi were forwarded by express. The telegraph communication between Cawnpore and Agra interrupted. Fifty of Her Majesty's 84th Foot sent to Lucknow. The Lucknow mutineers had crossed the Ganges and Mendie Ghaut, *en route* to Delhi. The party of Oude Cavalry sent to Mynpoorie to keep open the communication had mutinied, and murdered their officers.

Dinapore.—Nothing has been heard from this place favourable or unfavourable. The European force consisted of half a European battery, 3 guns, and about 600 of Her Majesty's 10th Foot.

Berhampore.—All quiet. The 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, have volunteered.

Lucknow, June 4.—A rising had taken place at Seetapore. The Europeans were coming to Lucknow, and Sir H. Lawrence had sent an escort and carriages to meet them. The mutineers seem to be bound for Delhi.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief at Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Madras, May 17, 1857.

RECEIVED your two messages on the 15th. The Fusiliers start this afternoon; one wing in the "Zenobia," the other wing in the "York" sailing vessel; the passage is expected to occupy six days. The chief object is to crush the Delhi insurgents; every other consideration should give way to this. It may be effectually attained by moving to Delhi the European Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry from Meerut, Umballah, Agra, and the hill stations, and the Goorkahs from Jutog and Deyrah. To evince confidence in their continued fidelity, I would also take three or four Native regiments of regulars, who have proved loyal; however willing to aid the insurgents they would be powerless amongst a force of Europeans. A second-class battery force should be sent from Agra with the force, to lay on, and spare not till Delhi is destroyed. I most earnestly recommend the dispatch to Singapore of the swiftest steamer obtainable, with an earnest request to Lord Elgin to forward on to you the whole of the troops intended for China; whether China is coerced now or months hence is of no moment. The moral effect of such force being brought to the spot would be incalculable, and be regarded as something miraculous and supernatural; it should be done with the utmost secrecy to secure this effect. We receive regular intelligence from Agra, and of later date than that sent from Calcutta.

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 18, 8 A.M.

WE have got the "Assaye" here ready for sea. The 64th are daily expected; they are in two sailing transports, towed by the "Punjaub." It is proposed to transfer half to the "Assaye" to send them round to Calcutta as fast as the two steamers can carry them. In case the 64th should proceed direct to Vingorla, orders have been sent to prevent their landing. The "Assaye" will be sent down with sufficient coals to enable the "Punjaub" to proceed to Calcutta, or at all events to Galle, without returning to Bombay to coal; the 78th may be expected within a week. They are also in transports towed by a steamer; the 2nd Europeans and the Artillery will also be on board or towed by steamers, so that we shall soon have plenty of them here. The 78th may then be sent down to Benares in steamers, and perhaps we may have a spare one for Galle if you require it.

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary of the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 18, 1857.

ORDERS have been given for the barracks being prepared for the accommodation of 109 Artillery invalids ordered from Chunar to Allahabad.

Inclosure 5 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 19, 1857. 11.14 A.M.

ALL is perfectly quiet at Benares; the 13th Irregular Cavalry has been brought in from Sultanpore, and every possible precaution taken to guard against a surprise, whether from within or without. I am therefore of opinion that each detachment of European Infantry may, with perfect safety, be sent direct to Benares, and I beg to recommend that this plan may be adopted.

Inclosure 6 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 20. 9 A.M.

FIRST. Continues quiet at Benares; troops steady. 2nd. Report in from Chunar, received during the night, satisfactory; all the European invalids have been located in the fort, and there not being sufficient room for the sepoy guard from the 37th, a company of the sepoys' guard has returned to Benares. 3rd. The Artillery veteran companies, about 60 men, started yesterday in the "Bombay" steamer, engaged by me for the purpose, from Chunar to Allahabad; a European officer from Benares carried the order. 4th. Provisions are very dear at Benares at present; Attah only fourteen seers and four chittack for the rupee. While the present emergency lasts, I beg to recommend that the troops at Benares be allowed full batta. I would be glad to be able to give this grant out to my men and the Seikhs, to show that, in return for their excellent behaviour, I have of my own accord taken care of their interests. I have already guaranteed to the 18th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any annoyance by their move into Benares, where grain and grass are very dear: in this I have the support of the Commissioner.

Inclosure 7 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 20, 1857.

GOVERNMENT approve of your having guaranteed to the 13th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any inconvenience by their move with respect to grain and grass for the horses.

Extra batta cannot be allowed to the troops at Benares; but the regulations admit of compensation when the price of provisions forming their diet exceeds three rupees eight annas a month. This should be explained to the men, and they should be informed that Government have learnt with much satisfaction that their behaviour has been so good. A General Order has just been issued, authorizing officers in command to promote very meritorious men; under that order you may be able to reward the good conduct of the regiments at Benares.

The detachments of the 84th Foot will go to Benares direct, as you have recommended. Captain Haslewood, Invalids, will arrive with one of them, and will go on to Allahabad to command the European detachments you have sent there. Pray inform by telegraph the officer commanding at Allahabad. Inform also the collector at Benares of the detachments of the 84th Foot going direct to Benares, and have boats ready, and communicate with the officer, Lieutenant O'Brien, commanding the first party, which left Raneegunge to-day for Jugdees Serai.

Inclosure 8 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

Sir,

Fort William, May 20, 1857.

A TELEGRAM to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you.

"Government approve of your having guaranteed to the 13th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any inconvenience by their move with respect to grain and grass for the horses.

"Extra batta cannot be allowed to the troops at Benares, but the regulations admit of compensation when the price of provisions forming their diet exceeds three rupees eight annas a month. This should be explained to the men, and they should be informed that Government have learnt with much satisfaction that their behaviour has been so good. A General Order has just been issued, authorizing officers in command to promote very meritorious men; under that order you may be able to reward the good conduct of the regiments at Benares.

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I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 19.

Major-General Hewitt to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

KILLED at Meerut:—Colonel Finnis, 11th; Captain and Mrs. Macdonald; 20th, Captain Taylor, 20th; Henderson, ditto; Mrs. Chambers; Lieutenant Macnabb, 3rd Cavalry; Ensign Pattle, 20th; Mr. Tregear; Messrs. Phillip and Dawson, Veterinary Surgeons; Mrs. Dawson and children; Captain Fraser, Sappers and Miners; one Carabineer. Wounded at Meerut:—Colonel Hogge, Artillery; Dr. Christie, and two Carabineers, twelve Artillery recruits. Arrived at Meerut from Delhi:—Captain and Mrs. De Teissier and child, Artillery; Lieutenants Wilson and Aislabie, Artillery; Lieutenant Forrest and family, Delhi Magazine; Lieutenants Osborn and Vibart, 54th; Colonel Knyvett and Lieutenant Gambier, 38th; Major Abbott, Captain and Mrs. Wallace, 74th; Lieutenant Procter, 38th; Mrs. Hutchinson, C.S.; Mrs. Fraser, Engineers; Mr. Marshall, merchant; two battery syces and families; Lieutenant Salkeld, Engineers, and Mrs. Murphy.

Arrived at Umballah or Kurnaul:—Brigadier Grant (? Graves), Captain Nicholl, and Mrs. Tytler, Dr. Balfour and Miss Smith, Captain Mew (Ensign Mew?), Messrs. Lease, Thompson, Stewart, Tayler, Drummond, Martineau, Wagentreiber and family, Miss Hollings, Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Lieutenant Glubb, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Batson and children.

Inclosure 10 in No. 19.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR message of the 17th, just received. "Zenobia," left yesterday morning with 400 Fusiliers; the remainder, 430, left this morning by sailing vessels.

Inclosure 11 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 19.

ALL very well in city cantonments and country.

Inclosure 12 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 19. 8 P.M.

ALL quiet here. The excitement somewhat less. Received the message regarding the Chunar invalids. From Lucknow, all very well in city, cantonments, and country.

Inclosure 13 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 19.

EVERY precaution has been taken for the safety of the fort, magazine, and cantonment. Troops quiet and well behaved. 160 troops of the 3rd Oude Local Cavalry arrived to-day from Pertaubghur to assist in patrolling at night. The civil authorities state the city people to be quieting down, and no fear of disturbance unless something occurs.

Inclosure 14 in No. 19.

H. Tucker, Esq. to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 19. 2 P.M.

ALL quiet here as yet, the neighbouring stations looking to Benares, and likely to remain quiet so long as we maintain our present bold front. We ought to have a nucleus of Europeans. The veteran company at Chunar moving up to Allahabad, and the fort of Chunar must of necessity remain with its present garrison.

Inclosure 15 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 19. 11.55 A.M.

THINGS are all looking cheerful here, though there may be some short delay in the actual advance on Delhi. It is generally felt, however, that it must soon fall, and the flame has not spread.

Inclosure 16 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 19, 1857.

I HAVE received both of your messages on the 18th. The first is in part answered by mine of yesterday. With regard to Artillery, we have a Madras company here, which, on being relieved by the reserve company from Bushire, was under orders for Rangoon. If it may be sent without guns, it can go in the steamers with the 64th. I think you must have plenty of guns at Calcutta, and it would be better to send this company without guns than encumber the steamers with a tow; but on this point I should await your orders. Besides the company expected, General Outram sends back one company of Foot, and one company of Horse Artillery, to Kurrachee. Orders to send the Beloochees, if it can be done without delaying the Europeans, who shall be dispatched forthwith. I have prepared Mr. Frere for this.

Inclosure 17 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Agra, May 20, 1857.

THIS message was received from the Commissioner of Meerut :—"A very few days will now see an end of this daring mutiny; all other stations have remained quiet. You will be pleased to know that the Artillery at Delhi joined the mutineers most reluctantly, being actually forced by the mutineers; the 74th Native Infantry joined in the same way. The heart of the mutiny consists of 300 of the 3rd Cavalry, chiefly bigoted Mahommedans who have raised a cry of religion, and the 20th and 38th Native Infantry. The feeling of the 54th, who joined, is probably not very warm; the 11th Native Infantry joined only partially, and have no part in the business and spared their officers." Copy of message from Meerut :—"Nothing known of George Campbell; Captain Macandrew, Assistant Commissioner, is with Pattialla troops at Meerut. General Anson intended to leave Umballa on the 18th, with 75th, 1st Fusiliers, 9th Lancers, 5th Native Infantry, 60th Native Infantry, 4th Light Cavalry, and one and a-half troop Horse Artillery, two squadrons of 6th Dragoons, one wing Rifles. Half troop of Horse Artillery, one Field Battery, ordered to move on Panceput, on or after 22nd instant. Goorka Regiment moving down to Bolundshur by camels. Progress interrupted by damage done to locks. Remain there, or at Secunderabad, to check insurgents. Two lacs of treasure to be brought from Bolundshur by Ressalla of Gwalior Contingent. Communication with Kurnaul by Kossid. Captain Macandrew requested to occupy the road with posts of Pattialla Horse. I propose to march with Meerut column."

Inclosure 18 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 20. 1 P.M.

THE Commissariat Officer has been ordered to arrange for the supply of every thing needful for the Company of Fusiliers; but it is intended to bring in each detachment to Benares at once. A European officer with a small detachment of Irregular Cavalry will be sent to Jugdees Serai, to remain there until the last detachment shall have passed on to Benares; there will be a difficulty about boats.

Inclosure 19 in No. 19.

H. C. Tucker, Esq., to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 20. 1 P.M.

ALL quiet in the cantonments and city. Mr. Colvin has approved of our proceedings. Blake is master of Chunar, although his eighty best Europeans have gone to Allahabad, having turned out half the 37th. The neighbouring districts quiet. The country swarms with bands of the 19th and 34th.

Inclosure 20 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 20. 8-40 AM.

ALL very well at Lucknow and in the districts; our position now is very strong. In case of necessity no fears are entertained.

Inclosure 21 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 20. 4.34 P.M.

ALL well here and excitement less. Herewith I send copies of messages just received from Agra. Very few days will now see the end of it, unless the mutineers shut themselves up at Delhi and a siege be necessary, whence some little delay must occur, but a cordon or investment will be formed round Delhi by Puttialla, Jhend, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore troops, who are acting most loyally: this must force them out, then it must all end. Copy of a message from Commissioner to Lieutenant-Governor.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 20. 6.12 P.M.

ORDERS have been given to prepare quarters for the European troops ordered here. The fact has been made public. Quiet here. If affairs go on well, a report will only be made every second day, and immediate report will be made if anything goes wrong.

Inclosure 23 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Benares and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 20, 1857.

No *feu-de-joie* is to be fired at your station on the Queen's birthday.

Inclosure 24 in No. 19.

H. C. Tucker, Esq., to Cecil Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 21. 10 A.M.

COLONEL PONSONBY has arrived. All perfectly quiet here, and at the neighbouring stations. Chunar in the hands of the Europeans.

Inclosure 25 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 21. 10 A.M.

ALL quiet here. Your orders about the salute on the Queen's birthday not being fired will be attended to. Please report the number of European troops for whom accommodation will be required here.

Inclosure 26 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 21. 4.30 P.M.

I HAVE assumed military command. All quiet; but several reports of intended attack on us. Fifty Europeans sent this morning in dawk carriages and two squadrons of Irregular Cavalry to Cawnpore will arrive to-night.

* See Inclosure 17.

Inclosure 27 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 21. 5.30 P.M.

A STRONG expedition has been organized for the recapture of Allyghur, and starts forthwith.

Inclosure 28 in No. 19.

General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 21. 8 P.M.

A GOOD deal of excitement and some alarm prevailed last evening regarding the 2nd Cavalry. That corps had sent emissaries into the camps of the three Native Infantry corps, asking if they would support them in the event of an outrage. Their avowed cause of discontent was their horses, arms, &c., were to be taken from them, and made over to the Europeans. I need not add how entirely without foundation. But reports of the most absurd kind are constantly circulated, and are no sooner disposed of than another takes its place. The Europeans shall be cared for; no mention is made of the number or when they are expected; the sooner the better. Accounts just received of the electric telegraph with Meerut being interrupted. Reports just received that a crisis is approaching here. A telegraph message from the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra; a strong expedition has been raised for the recapture of Allyghur, and starts forthwith.

Inclosure 29 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 21, 1857.

PRAY instruct the Commissariat officer to prepare cooking-pots and other arrangements for the company of 84th Regiment, now on its way to Benares, and the Barrack Department to have cots ready for them.

Inclosure 30 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 22.

ALL quite right at Agra. Force fast forming to reoccupy Allyghur.

Inclosure 31 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary of the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 22. 11 A.M.

NO *feu-de-joie* will be fired on the Queen's birth day, but simply a Royal salute of twenty-one guns.

All quiet here.

Inclosure 32 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May, 22. 11.40 A.M.

ALL quite quiet as yet, in every part of the Benares Division. Brigadier Ponsonby carries out Colonel Gordon's quiet policy of showing no fear or distrust; not a muscle is moved. I have guaranteed wheat at 16 seers to the troops

Inclosure 33 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Financial Secretary.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 22. 8 A.M.

ALL perfectly quiet here. A fire in cantonment last night; speedily extinguished.

Inclosure 34 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 22. 1.18 P.M.

THREE or four companies of the 9th at Allyghur, after being very well for some time, strangely rose against their officers, who were compelled to leave them, and they and the civil officers were obliged to quit the station. No officers were injured. This in reply to your message of this morning.

Inclosure 35 in No. 19.

Major-General Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 22. 7 P.M.

MATTERS took a favourable turn about half-past 7 P.M. yesterday. Up to that time it appears that an outbreak was most imminent. I placed the guns in position and made every preparation to meet it. The danger gave way before a quiet address to the men by their Commandant through some Native officers. At 11 P.M. fifty-five Europeans of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment and about 240 troopers, Oude Irregular Cavalry, arrived, sent by Sir Henry Lawrence to my aid. This morning two guns and about 300 men of all arms were brought in by the Maharajah of Bittoor. Their being Mahrattas they are not likely to coalesce with others. Once the Europeans from Calcutta arrived, I should hope that all would be beyond danger. I have the most cordial co-operation from Mr. Hillersdon the magistrate. At present things appear quiet; but it is impossible to say what a moment may bring forth.

Inclosure 36 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 22. 9 A.M.

THE 64th and part of 28th arrived to-day. "Assaye" has already started for Calcutta, with a wing of the former. "Punjaub" requires some repairs, and cannot be ready before Monday; she will take the remainder of 64th. "Ajdaha," which towed 78th, disabled, will not be ready for some time. I am

obliged to send 78th under sails; they have five vessels, and the Admiral says, they will reach Calcutta in sixteen days. We have got an indifferent steamer for the Madras Artillery ready; leaves to-morrow, touching at Madras, to complete the remainder. 78th are expected in a day or two. I will send them on as soon as possible.

Inclosure 37 in No. 19.

My dear Wheeler,

Lucknow, May 20, 1857.

I HAVE been so much engaged that I have been unable sooner to answer your kind and interesting letter. I entirely agree in your sentiments. You are a tower of strength to us at this juncture. We are all right now. We had eight posts; as Sir C. Napier would say, we were like chips in porridge. We have given up four posts, and greatly strengthened three. In the centre of the three we have a post of 400 men, with about twenty guns, including eighteen-pounders. The post is in three platoons. In the upper are 100 Europeans and as many sepoys. In No. 2 is the mass of our powder, quite under No. 1 command. The eighteen-pounders command both bridges leading to cantonments. 130 European and six guns and 200 sepoys are at the Treasury; the sepoys, as usual, guard the Treasury tent; the guns are in and about the Residency, above but not threatening them. The old magazine, which was guarded by thirty men, had in it all the train spare waggons and ammunition, six field guns, and numberless old Oudh guns and mountain-guns, bomb-works, &c. The latter were yesterday spiked, and the trunnions knocked off, and all the former have been removed or destroyed. It is now guarded by 300 men of several regiments, and forty-eight hours hence the old magazine will have little in it to invite attack. Six guns and two squadrons of the 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry are at the Dak bungalow, half-way to cantonments; and in cantonments we have about 340 Her Majesty's 32nd, close to twelve guns, six of European battery and six of the Oudh Light Field battery. Yesterday, a false alarm of the 71st Native Infantry arming, quite false; in the evening, I rode through the Native Infantry lines, and was everywhere very well received, especially by the 48th, with many of whom I have struck up a dostee kindly. Send copy of this letter to the Governor-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor, and my brother John.

To the Right Honorable Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, with Major-General Wheeler's respectful compliments.

Campore, May 22, 1857.

Inclosure 38 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General in Council.

Sir,

Agra, May 22, 1857.

I HAVE kept the Government informed, by successive telegraphic messages, of the serious events which have disturbed public order and government in Upper India.

2. On Saturday, the 9th of May, a number of the troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who refused to receive the cartridges, which, though really free from any objection, they chose to consider suspicious, were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment and confined in the Meerut gaol.

3. On the afternoon of Sunday the 10th, the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, began the mutiny by seizing its arms simultaneously and rushing in a body as if to incite or attack the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Finnis, of the latter regiment, was asked by his men to allow them to take their arms: he refused this request, and went forward to speak to the mutineers of the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry. They immediately shot him

down. The 11th Native Infantry then seized their arms, and united with the other corps.

4. A company of the 20th Native Infantry had been placed as guard over the jail after the troopers had been placed in it.

5. A body of troopers of the 3rd Cavalry rushed to the jail to release their comrades: a party of the 6th Dragoon Guards were sent to oppose this movement, but appear to have lost their way in the confusion which had immediately been produced; for, in the interval after the commencement of the disturbance, the Goojur inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the cantonments of Meerut rose *en masse*, plundering property, burning houses, and ferociously murdering every European they came across.

6. In the universal disorder of the moment, amidst a general conflagration, the night came on, and the European force at Meerut was not able to act with any certainty or vigour against the retreating Native regiments.

7. These took their way immediately to Delhi, where a few of the troopers first entered the town in straggling parties, harangued the mob, and gained over to their cause the wing of the 38th Native Infantry, which was on duty in the town and at the palace.

8. Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner and Agent at Delhi, Captain Douglas, commanding the Palace Guards and Assistant Agent, the Reverend Mr. Jennings, chaplain at Delhi, his daughter, Miss Jennings, and another young lady, Miss Clifford, were at once cut down and massacred. The cry then seems to have been given to murder all the Europeans in the civil station, and very few escaped.

9. The 38th, 54th, and 74th Regiments, Native Infantry, were at the time at Delhi with Captain De Teissier's Horse Field Battery. The 74th Regiment joined without showing much alacrity in the rebel cause, and the Artillery men of the battery were only persuaded to take part with the mutineers when pressed round by them in overwhelming numbers and unable to extricate themselves from their power.

10. A general massacre of all Europeans in and near the civil and military station of Delhi took place, but how far this may have been owing to the savage proceedings of the mutineers or to the truculence of the mob there is not yet the means of knowing. A number of officers were, however, enabled to escape from the general slaughter. Lists of these, which have appeared in the newspapers, and which are probably as accurate as present circumstances admit, are inclosed in this dispatch.

11. A number of those who escaped from Delhi made their way with much difficulty through the surrounding villages to Meerut, occasionally treated with some kindness, but more frequently with neglect and some violence.

12. Wherever the Goojur population predominated they plundered and murdered all parties ruthlessly. A systematic disarming and assigned limits to the residence of persons of this class will be indispensable when the authority of Government shall have been duly re-established.

13. Around Meerut, the state of license in the villages, caused by the absence of all government, spread for about twenty to twenty-five miles south, and about the same limit, or somewhat more, north: within this belt, unchecked license reigned from the Jumna to the Ganges.

14. The absence of any Light Cavalry, or effective means of scouring the country in this severely hot weather, paralyzed the attempts of the Meerut force to maintain any regularity or order beyond the immediate line of its pickets.

15. The bungalows in the cantonments have nearly all been burned down, and all parties—officers, ladies, and children—were, and remain, collected within the inclosure of the Artillery School of Instruction, and in the several lines of barracks adjoining.

16. The authorities of Delhi district were, it is said, either murdered or compelled to fly.

17. On the evening of the 13th instant, Wednesday, the collector of Goorgaon, Mr. Ford, and his assistant Mr. W. Clifford, having no support beyond their police and a party of the contingent of the Jhujjer Horse, whose tone and conduct became rapidly menacing, thought that no good object would be attained by their staying at Goorgaon. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the determination to quit the station on Mr. Ford's part, because he does not doubt that the best mode, especially in India, of staying violent outbursts

against authority of this kind is to remain at the post to the last, even at the direct risk of life.

18. Withdrawal from a post, except under immediate attack and irresistible compulsion, at once destroys all authority, which, in our civil administration, in its strength is respected, if exercised only by a Chupprasse, while in the event of any general resistance, accompanied by defection of our military force, it has in truth no solid foundation to rest upon; but the Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it necessary on this account, after such alarmingly emergent circumstances as had occurred at Delhi, to censure Mr. Ford for the course which he adopted.

19. The introduction of general disorder into the villages of the Goorgaon district, soon communicated itself to the northern portion of Muttra; and the isolated Customs' patrol officers, whose duties render them necessarily unpopular, fell back from their posts with their men. This spread further the impression of a cessation of all government, and was having a very injurious effect up to the very walls of the important town of Muttra.

20. This state of things has, however, greatly altered for the better by the advance of an effective portion of the Bhurtpore troops, which has now taken up a position on the Muttra and Goorgaon frontier.

21. Mr. W. C. Watson, the magistrate and collector, maintained for a long time the important post of Allyghur, which commands the communications up and down the country. This post was garrisoned by three or four companies of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, the men of which behaved very steadily and well; and in this manner broke the shock of the insurrection for about nine or ten days. On the evening of the day before yesterday, the 20th instant, these companies also rose against their officers; and it was necessary to abandon the civil station. The mistake was made, in evacuating the town and station, of retreating too far, or to Hatrass, which is above 20 miles from Allyghur. As there were 200 horse of the regiment of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry there at the time, a retirement to a village as a post of observation at some slight distance was all that could have been requisite. It is a vitally useful lesson to be learned from the experience of present events, that not one step should be yielded in retreat on an outbreak in India which can be avoided with any safety. Plunder and general license immediately commence, and all useful tenure of the country is annihilated.

22. The information of to-day is, that 120 men of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mynpore, have also risen; but, up to the latest moment, Mr. J. Power, the magistrate and collector, with his brother Mr. J. W. Power, assistant-magistrate and collector, Mr. Watson, the assistant-surgeon, and perhaps one or two other European officers, was nobly devoting himself to save as much of authority as could be rescued from the insurrection. I am anxiously awaiting information of the result.

23. At Agra there has of course been a great deal of excitement. I held a parade of the troops on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th instant, and spoke to them plainly and fully on the subject of the gross delusions that have so widely prevailed regarding the intention of the Government, to meddle with their religious feelings or habits. I offered to any of them to take their discharge, if they were not satisfied with my explicit explanations and assurances. They all at the moment expressed their belief of my communications to them; and I have seen them in a familiar way on several occasions since. They have undoubtedly been infected by a deep distrust of our purposes. The general scope of the notion by which they have been influenced may be expressed in the remarks of one of them, a Hindoo, Tewarree Brahmin, to the effect that men were created of different faiths; and that the notion attributed to us of having but one religion because we had now but one uninterrupted dominion throughout India, was a tyrannical and impious one.

24. I may hope that my free conversations with the men have done much towards removing this dangerous apprehension.

25. Nothing hitherto can have been quieter and more orderly than the conduct of the two Native Infantry Regiments here, the 44th and the 67th Native Infantry. It is not to be supposed, that if the men were to meet their mutinous comrades, or to be alone in any station without the check of forces of another kind, they also would not sympathize and unite themselves to the revolt; but as it is, I have a confident expectation that things will remain as they are at this important town and cantonment.

26. Measures have been taken to strengthen the fort, and to place in it some considerable amount of supplies; but it is not by shutting ourselves in forts in India that our power can be upheld, and I will decidedly oppose myself to any proposal for throwing the European force into the fort, excepting in the very last extremity.

27. The two Native regiments are not likely, in the absence of other support, to court a collision with the European Regiment of Infantry and the battery of European Artillery close to them, which would lead to their certain annihilation.

28. Portions of the Gwalior Contingent Force have been pushed forward to Agra as a reinforcement. The Grenadier Regiment of that force will occupy the station of Etawa by the morning after next, the 24th instant,—the 25th instant as subsequently announced.

29. The Maharajah has insisted on sending over to Agra, the whole of his body guard for my assistance. It consists of two companies of Infantry, 400 horse, and six guns of Horse Artillery, a force more showy than useful; but still calculated by its mere presence, and the fact of its having been sent by the Gwalior Durbar, to have a calming effect on the public mind.

30. From the other stations, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares, I have heard of no disturbance up to the present moment.

31. The electric telegraph has been, I need not say, of the most invaluable use during the whole of this excited period. The communication by it has been cut off at Allyghur since the mutiny at that place; it has been open at least up to this forenoon towards Cawnpore and Calcutta, notwithstanding the outbreak at Mynpoory. It remains perfectly open by Gwalior and Indore to Bombay.

32. I need only add, that no effort in my power has been, or shall be wanting, which shall contribute to support the public tranquillity, or to restore the full exercise of the authority of the civil Government.

33. The result must of course depend on the issue of the operations directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, aided by troops from Umballa and the northern stations, to recover Delhi, and strike a blow which shall cause the dispersion of the mutineers.

I have, &c.

J. R. COLVIN.

Inclosure 39 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 23.

IT seems that the 120 sepoy at Mynpry have followed the example of the men of their corps at Allyghur, and mutinied. This may interrupt the communication with Calcutta for a time; it is nothing worse.

Inclosure 40 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 23. 5.55 A.M.

ALL quite tranquil and well here. Allyghur will be observed to-day and occupied to-morrow.

Inclosure 41 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 23. 8.33 A.M.

EVERYTHING perfectly quiet both in the lines and city of Benares, and in the whole Benares Division, and likely, with God's blessing, to continue so. I am quite easy and confident.

Inclosure 42 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 23. 7.30 A.M.

EUROPEAN Invalid Artillery arrived from Chunar yesterday, and are located in the fort. The magistrate having recommended the ladies and their children being placed in safety, they have been allowed to enter the fort. All going on well at present, but uneasiness felt on account of the unsettled state of the country.

Inclosure 43 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 23. 2 P.M.

OUR magazine stores are nearly all moved into the Macbeer Bawun, where ten days' supplies for 500 men are stored. 30 guns and 100 Europeans are in position there. I am with 291 Europeans and the European battery in cantonments. We are safe, except external influences. Cawnpore to be reinforced with all speed. Delhi ought similarly to be recovered. When may Her Majesty's 84th be expected at Cawnpore?

Inclosure 44 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 24. 3 P.M.

IT is impossible to place a wing of Europeans at Cawnpore in less time than 25 days.

The Government Dawk and the Dawk Companies are fully engaged in carrying a company of the 84th to Benares, at the rate of 18 men a-day.

A wing of the Madras Fusiliers arrived yesterday and starts to-day; part by bullock-train, part by steamer.

The bullock-train can take 100 men a-day, at the rate of 30 miles a-day.

The entire regiment of the Fusiliers, about 900 strong, cannot be collected at Benares in less than 19 or 20 days. 150 men who go by steam, will scarcely be there so soon.

I expect, that from this time forward, troops will be pushed upwards at the rate of 100 men a-day from Calcutta, each batch taking ten days to reach Benares. From Benares they will be distributed as most required.

The regiments from Pegu, Bombay, and Ceylon will be sent up in this way.

Every bullock and horse that is to be had, except just enough to carry the post, is retained; and no troops will be sent by steam which can be sent more quickly by other means.

This is the best I can do for you. I look anxiously for the recovery of Delhi. I fear the Commander-in-chief's force cannot be there before Tuesday.

Inclosure 45 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 23.

A CALM appearance, more favourable, but not to be depended on.

Inclosure 46 in No. 19.

C. Beadon, Esq., to the Joint Magistrate at Ranneegunje.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 24. 3.15 P.M.

ONE hundred Madras Fusiliers, Europeans, and their officers, leave Howrah to-night by mail train, and will be at Ranneegunje soon after midnight. Make every preparation for their shelter and accommodation during the day, and furnish such supplies as they may require.

Inclosure 47 in No. 19.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25, 1857.

WHAT accommodation have you for Europeans at Benares? Besides the company of 84th already sent up, three companies of 1st Madras Fusiliers are proceeding by bullock-train, one yesterday, one to-day, one to-morrow, to arrive each in ten days. At Benares they receive instructions as to proceeding higher up.

Inclosure 48 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 24. 11.30 A.M.

BY God's blessing everything is quite still in the Benares Division. Cawnpore is much easier.

Inclosure 49 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 24. 10 A.M.

ALL here perfectly quiet and well.

Inclosure 50 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 24. 2 P.M.

ALL is quiet throughout this province, and defensive arrangements are completed at Lucknow.

Inclosure 51 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 24. 4.22 P.M.

I BEG to have complete authority in the present crisis over the Rajpootana district agents; they are sending up their contingents most promptly, but I need a recognized power. I am sure of support from you. The Mynpoory treasury and station saved, though the sepoys have gone off to join the Allyghur

companies, in march to Delhi. I hope the Ghoorkahs will meet them on the way. Things remain otherwise calm and firm here, and the great stations of Lucknow and Cawnpore are safe. The stoppage of Dawk prevents my speaking of Rohilcund.

Inclosure 52 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25. 7.40 A.M.

YOU have complete authority over the Political agents in Rajpootana. You are quite right to suppose that you will have full support; act accordingly.

Inclosure 53 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 24. 5.55 P.M.

ALL quiet here, and the news we have good. The companies of the 9th Native Infantry at Mynpoory mutinied, but the treasury, jail, and station were bravely defended by Mr. Power, the Magistrate and Collector, with the jail guards and some Zemindars. Lieutenant De Kantzow, of the 9th Native Infantry kept back his men for a time with great presence of mind, and at much risk to himself.

Inclosure 54 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 24. 7.25 P.M.

ALL is quiet here, but it is impossible to say how long it will continue so.

Inclosure 55 in No. 19.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Hyderabad, May 24. 4.1 P.M.

I STRONGLY recommend that measures be taken to prevent the telegraph being for the present made a medium of communicating political intelligence regarding affairs in the north-west by private individuals; it is, however, desired that Government should notify through the press the passing events. A newspaper extract from Bombay, apparently of an exaggerated nature, has caused considerable excitement in the city of Hyderabad. No disturbance of peace is however anticipated.

Inclosure 56 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 24. 6 P.M.

THE remainder of the 64th proceed at day-break to-morrow in the "Punjab." Head-quarters and 686 men of the 78th sailed this afternoon in steamers "Queen" and "Victoria," with the Madras Artillery also: she is to touch at Madras to complete the companies. I have just received from Mr.

Frere a copy of a letter written to him by Mr. McLeod, by Montgomery's desire, dated Lahore, 15th May. Mr. Montgomery supposes the communication with Agra to be cut off; if this is the case, it may be well to send the following account from the Punjaub. At Lahore the three Native regiments were disarmed on the 13th by the 81st and artillery. At Ferozepore the two Native Infantry regiments mutinied on the same day; Her Majesty's 61st were there, and the 10th Cavalry remained staunch. The 57th Native Infantry had laid down their arms, and the 45th were being rigorously pursued and cut up by the Cavalry and the Artillery.

At a Council of War held at Peshawur, it was determined to form a large movable column of Europeans and other staunch troops at Jelum, ready to act in any direction where their services may be required. This was given here in confidence. When Mr. Frere wrote he had not received my letter of the 17th, requesting him to send on the 1st Bombay Europeans to Ferozepore, and he was not aware he might expect the return from Persia of the 2nd Europeans and Artillery. All was quiet in Scinde.

Inclosure 57 in No. 19.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25, 1857.

YOU are requested to telegraph the strength of the several detachments on board the "Assaye," "Punjaub," and other vessels bringing troops to this.

Inclosure 58 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 25. 7.3 A.M.

ALL are yet perfectly quiet here, but all depends on the troops at Cawnpore. Send up there all the European troops you can.

Inclosure 59 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 25. 1.35 P.M.

TWO men were caught last night trying to tamper with 6th Native Infantry; they were secured by the men of that corps, and sanction has been applied for to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to hang them. The men of the 6th Native Infantry who have done this service will be promoted, and reward in money given in addition for their fidelity. All quiet as yet here.

Inclosure in 60 No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25, 1857.

MESSAGE received: what sort of persons are the two men who last night were caught tampering with the 6th Native Infantry? Is there any probability of getting information as to the real instigator if pardon is extended to them?

Inclosure 61 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 25. 2 P.M.

MIGHT it not be a good plan, at any rate until matters are settled down, to restore the Benares Division command under Brigadier Ponsonby. Dinapore is very far off, and the communication very slow. It would greatly strengthen the military power to place all the regiments within the Benares Division under the command of the Benares Brigadier.

Inclosure 62 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25.

YOU are empowered to act on your own responsibility, without waiting for orders from General Lloyd at Dinapore. Pray communicate this message to General Lloyd.

Inclosure 63 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 25, 1857.

PRAY report the arrival of the several parties of soldiers sent up by dawk carriages.

Inclosure 64 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 25. 9.40 P.M.

FIFTEEN Europeans have arrived here. The lull continues here, and in all the Division. As fast as you supply Europeans, we shall forward on all we can spare to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 65 in No. 19.

Captain Haslewood to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 25. 1.9 P.M.

THE detachment under my command arrived here at half-past 8 A.M. to-day.

Inclosure 66 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 25. 7.15 P.M.

WE are not keeping the detachments of the 84th, but are passing them straight on as fast as possible to Cawnpore. We can do without them, as we have done hitherto; it will show the three Native Regiments that we have perfect confidence in them.

Inclosure 67 in No. 19.

The Director-General of Post Offices, Raneegunje, to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunje, May 26. 6.30 P.M.

IF the men reach Shergotty, there is no difficulty in conveying them to Benares; the only difficulty is between Raneegunje and Shergotty. Ekas are not, I think, adapted for Europeans, nor do I think that time would be gained.

Inclosure 68 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 25. 3.2 P.M.

THE Ead prayers are concluded, and everything is perfectly quiet here.

Inclosure 69 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 25. 6.53 P.M.

PASSED anxious night and day, in consequence of a report on very good authority that there would be an outbreak during one or the other; all possible preparations made to meet it, but I rejoice to say that none occurred. Two men, tampering with the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad, seized by two sepoys and taken to Commanding officer.

Inclosure 70 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 26, 1857.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Dawk and telegraph some means might be devised of communicating with the Commander-in-chief. Can you arrange for this very desirable object?

Inclosure 71 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 26, 1857.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by Dawk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak. Please to call upon the chief civil authority at Meerut, Benares, and Allahabad, to do the same, and request General Hewitt to send a full report to me direct by Dawk. ■

Inclosure 72 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir Hugh Wheeler and Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 26, 1857.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by Dawk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak.

Inclosure 73 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 26. 6 A.M.

THE two men caught tampering with the 6th Native Infantry have been handed over to the Commissioner, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces. 44 men of Her Majesty's 84th came in to-day *en route* to Cawnpore; one man, brought by the 6th Native Infantry, confessed to being a discharged sepoy of the Native Infantry; the other one gives no proper account of himself. All quiet here.

Inclosure 74 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 26. 9.3 A.M.

BARRACKS can hold 250 men, including the half company of Artillery now here. Accommodation for a wing of a regiment has been obtained from the Rajah of Benares in the house formerly the Government mint. The three first parties of Her Majesty's 84th Foot have arrived; thirty-six men of these, under two officers, were pushed on to Cawnpore by Dawk gharries last night. Ensign Magrath has also just arrived with eighteen men. The whole of the remaining portion of the 84th here, consisting of thirty-five rank and file, will be sent on to Cawnpore this evening under Ensign Magrath.

Inclosure 75 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 26. 11.25 A.M.

THE lull continues in Benares; Azinghur is rickety; the rest of the Division quiet. We have sent the parties of 84th straight to Cawnpore. The steamer from Dinapore has stuck off Chupra.

Inclosure 76 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 26. 4.20 P.M.

THE Ead has passed quietly. Everthing tranquil here.

Inclosure 77 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 26. 10.30 A.M.

ALL quiet here. Empty bungalows at Neemuch, burned down on night of 23rd. Neemuch magazine fort occupied by half the seventh Gwalior, but Colonel Abbott speaks well of the seventy-second. The Brigadier at Nusseerabad reports the Artillery and thirtieth all right, but there were doubts as to the fifteenth.

Inclosure 78 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 26. 8 P.M.

I STRONGLY advise that as many *ekas daks* be laid as possible, from Raneegunje to Cawnpore, to bring up European troops. Spare no expense.

Inclosure 79 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding 6th Native Infantry to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 26. 10.50 A.M.

TWO sepoy of 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, were promoted by me on parade yesterday to Havildar and Naick for loyalty, reporting the attempt made to invite them to mutiny and rebellion, as mentioned in my message of yesterday. These men became supernumeraries on promotion, but as the General Order stands at present, they will be absorbed on first vacancy, and thus retard the promotion of other men, and give them advancement at the expense of the regiment. Have I permission to consider such promotion special, and to hold the men thus promoted on the rolls as supernumeraries for a certain period. Two drummers, 6th Regiment, assisted in seizing the two natives who tried to tamper with the men. I have given to each drummer a reward of 50 rupees in the name of Government. I hope sanction will be given to this. A sepoy displayed a mutinous spirit this morning in objecting to the promotion made by me yesterday. He is a bad character, and apt to create rebellion. May I discharge him at once?

Inclosure 80 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 26. 12.35 P.M.

ALL that is possible will be done to get information from those two men. They look like Mewattees.

Inclosure 81 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 27, 1857. 7.15 P.M.

A LETTER of May 25, just received from the Commissioner of Bareilly, from whom no Dawk had come for five days. Its tone is generally satisfactory. The following is an extract of the leading points. Bareilly: increasing confidence is reported in the men by the officers of the two regiments here. The peace of the city has been admirably preserved. The Ead has just passed off quietly.

All well at Moradabad. The soldiers are staunch to both the European regiments and their officers. A party of 200 of the Sappers and Miners have been forced to lay down their arms, and their regimental clothing and plunder. Generally peace well kept in bazar. At Shahjehanpore all well.

Inclosure 82 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 27, 1857.

THE promotion of the two sepoys, since it has actually been confirmed, is sanctioned. They will be kept as supernumeraries for the present. The rewards to the drummers are approved. You are authorized to discharge the sepoy who behaved improperly.

Inclosure 83 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that Government have passed by telegram without objection, because it has been actually confirmed, the promotion made by the officer commanding 6th Native Infantry to Havildar and Naick respectively of two sepoys of that corps, who reported an attempt to invite them to mutiny, and the grant of a donation of 50 rupees each to two drummers, who assisted in seizing the two natives who endeavoured to corrupt the above men.

The Havildar and Naick will remain as supernumeraries for the present, and the discharge of a sepoy of bad character, who objected to the above promotion, has been sanctioned.

Copies of the electric telegraph messages on the subject are subjoined.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, and to the officiating Military Auditor-General for information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 84 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 26, 1857.

ALL tranquil here, and I think likely to continue. The disaffected, discontented by the efficient measures coolly but determinately taken to meet any outbreak that might be attempted, are sobering down. I have had a most anxious and tried time of it; nor is it at an end. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informs me that the 45th and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th or 14th instant, but were put down by other troops. Tenth Cavalry, loyal; 57th laid down arms; 45th was pursued and scattered. The three regiments at Lahore have been disarmed, and are doing duty without arms: they were moving off to join the corps at Ferozepore, but were stopped and brought to obedience. Nothing heard yet of the Commander-in-chief. The first party, forty-four men of Her Majesty's 84th, are expected this night or to-morrow morning, and similar parties will arrive until the whole are here. I have entrenched our position, and can hold it against large odds; but now I hope that I may preserve the peace of this very important station without bloodshed.

Inclosure 85 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 27. 8.30 P.M.

THE Governor-General in Council thanks you for your very effective exertions. Your anxious position is well understood by the Government, and no means have been neglected to give you aid. Detachments will be dispatched from Calcutta daily to Benares without intermission, and will be forwarded to the points at which they may be most needed.

Inclosure 86 in No. 19.

Colonel Knyvett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, May 27. 4.45 A.M.

MESSAGE received from Sir H. Lawrence:—"I strongly advise that as many extra daks be laid as possible from Raneegunje to Cawnpore, to bring up European troops; spare no expense." From Lucknow, 8 P.M., 26th May; from Sherghotty, 12.45 A.M., 27th. This message has been sent to Mr. Brodhurst, Raneegunje.

Inclosure 87 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 27. 8.30 P.M.

Every horse and carriage, bullock and cart, which could be brought upon the road, has been collected, and no means of increasing the number will be neglected.

Inclosure 88 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 27. 10.30 A.M.

ALL quiet in Benares Division. Mr. Horne has quieted the regiment at Azimghur. Every European is sent on by dak to Cawnpore as fast as he arrives here. I am placing every vehicle I can collect on the road to Dinapore, without regard to expense, so as to bring up parties of Europeans, the steamer having stuck. I am anxious to help Cawnpore quickly.

Inclosure 89 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 27: 9.15 A.M.

TWO messages received. I beg to refer you to my general report of events up to that date, and to my letter to Home Department of 23rd instant. I shall call for the further detailed reports. Efforts of various kinds have been made from this to communicate with the Commander-in-chief. I trust soon to report success.

Inclosure 90 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 27.

CONTINUE your efforts to communicate with the Commander-in-chief, and endeavour to keep him thoroughly informed of the state of things on this side of Delhi.

Urge him to avoid all parleying or negotiation with the mutineers.

Inclosure 91 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 27. 12 NOON.

ALL well at Lucknow.

Inclosure 92 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 27. 2.32 P.M.

ALL quite quiet here to-day.

Inclosure 93 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 27. 11.42 A.M.

ALL quiet here, and through Central India. Agency at Neemuch on 25th all quiet, but no letters from Nusseerabad. Telegraph with Bombay interrupted to-day by late heavy weather.

Inclosure 94 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 27. 7.15 P.M.

ALL quiet, but I feel by no means confident it will continue so. The civil and military depending entirely upon me for advice and assistance just now, I regret I cannot find time at present to compile a detailed account of late occurrences in my Division.

Inclosure 95 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

DIRECT the steamer "Bombay" to return immediately on her voyage towards the Presidency.

Inclosure 96 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

GOVERNMENT having learnt that many officers commanding regiments are under the impression that the new cartridges made for the new Enfield rifles have been issued to regiments, you are hereby assured that this is an entire mistake; the new cartridges have been issued to the musketry depôts at Dum Dum, Umballah, and Sealkote, in a perfectly dry state, and have been used by the men at those depôts after being greased with ghee or oil, and wax procured at the bazar by the men themselves. But not a single new cartridge has been issued to any Native regiment. These cartridges cannot be used with the common muskets, and it would be useless to issue them. The ammunition supplied to your regiment, and to all other corps, is precisely the same, and made up in the same way, and with the same sort of paper as the ammunition supplied to you for many years past. The colour of the paper differs in shade occasionally, but this is accidental, and occurs in the making it at the paper-mills at Serampore. There is no grease whatever in it, and in no respect does it differ from the paper which has been used for many years. Explain this to your men on the faith of Government. A notification on this subject will be sent to you by post. Pray send this message to Commanding Officers of neighbouring stations as early as practicable.

Inclosure 97 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

PRAY forward by the earliest conveyance to Bareilly, to Brigadier Sibbald, the following message:—

“The augmentation of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, ordered by Colonel Troup, is entirely approved. The men are to be entertained for permanent service.”

Inclosure 98 in No. 19.

The Commissariat Officer at Allahabad to the Commissary-General, Calcutta.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 27. 11.10 P.M.

CAWNPORE wants Europeans; if allowed can give 1,600 siege-train bullocks, and Cawnpore 600 bullocks, which with available Government bullocks, and private train-wagons, and magazine-carts, can convey 160 Europeans daily from the river Soane to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 99 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissariat Officer at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

COMMUNICATE on the subject of your message of yesterday to Commissary-General with Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner of Benares, who is taking measures to send on the Europeans as fast as they arrive at that station.

Inclosure 100 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

THE following message just received from Commissariat officer Allahabad:

"Cawnpore wants Europeans; if allowed can give 1,600 siege-train bullocks, and Cawnpore 600 bullocks, which with available Government bullocks, and private train-wagons, and magazine-carts, can convey 160 Europeans daily from the river Soane to Cawnpore."

The arrangement for the dispatch of European troops from Raneegunje is as follows:—

Up to the 1st of June seven Dak-carriages will be dispatched daily, with one officer and 18 soldiers. On the 1st of June and daily afterwards there will be dispatched nine Dak-carriages with one officer and 24 Europeans, and 28 bullock-wagons with one officer, 90 Europeans, a few followers, and provisions to fill one cart.

The Calcutta steamer and flat, with four officers, and 134 Europeans, and proportion of followers, and the coal steamer, with about the same numbers, will reach Benares on the 10th or 11th of June, and other steamers will follow. The Commissariat officer at Allahabad has been requested to communicate with you regarding the transport-train bullocks at his disposal.

Inclosure 101 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 28. 6.50 A.M.

ALL quiet here. The second party of the 84th not arrived yet, but will be sent on immediately to Cawnpore. Engineer officer urgently required. Lieutenant Innes is sick and unfit for duty. Your message about the promotion of the two men of the 6th, discharge of one man, and the reward to the drummers, received.

Inclosure 102 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 28, 1857.

DO you require an officer of the corps of Engineers or merely an executive officer. If the latter you can take Lieutenant Priestly, who is employed on the trunk-road. If the former let me know.

Inclosure 103 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 28. 11.30 A.M.

EVERYTHING quiet in the Benares Division. The Europeans were passed on to Cawnpore last night. Carriages have been sent to bring up the Dinapore detachment by land. Happily we have good metal roads all over this Division.

Inclosure 104 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 28. 5 P.M.

LIEUTENANT SAUNDERS, Her Majesty's 84th Foot, arrived here to-day, with ten rank and file of that regiment.

Inclosure 105 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort St. George, May 26. 4.27 P.M.

"COROMANDEL" has been sent from Rangoon to Calcutta with troops, requested that she may be ordered from Calcutta to Madras.

Inclosure 106 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 29. 8.5 A.M.

THE "Bombay" steamer is at Benares by this. An order was sent yesterday to the Captain to proceed to Calcutta; the second party of the 84th arrived yesterday, and left again for Cawnpore. All quiet here.

Inclosure 107 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 28. 3 P.M.

ALL'S well.

Inclosure 108 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 28. 7.50 P.M.

YOUR separate messages of yesterday evening received. Every effort constantly made to communicate with the Commander-in-chief; and your messages, urging him to avoid all parleying or negotiating with mutineers, will be hastened by every possible means.

Inclosure 109 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 28.

LETTER received from General Hewitt on May 24th. The Ghoorkas had been detained in the transit to Boolundshuhur by the damage done to a canal lock. This compelled the civil officers to fall back from Boolundshuhur, and the stud officers from Haupper. The Ghoorkas, 400 strong, were going on to Boolundshuhur, when the civil officers would return. 200 Rampore horse on the road clearing. Part of the force at Meerut reported to be waiting the final orders of the Commander-in-chief to join the Umballah force *via* Bhaugput. Latest letters from the Commander-in-chief, dated Umballa, May 22. Part of his force had marched to Kurnaul on 21st. The Jheend force moved on the same day to Paneeput.

Inclosure 110 in No. 19.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 28, 1857.

I AM directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message, requesting to be furnished with the reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak; and in reply, to refer you to the dispatch transmitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council under date the 22d instant.

Copy of a letter this day addressed to the Commissioners of Benares and Allahabad, is herewith forwarded for your information.

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to forward to you the accompanying copy of a telegraphic message received from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, and to request that you will furnish the report therein required direct to the military department, forwarding a copy for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Inclosure 111 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 28. 11 A.M.

THE spies will make no disclosures at present. Patience is necessary.

Inclosure 112 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 28. 5 P.M.

ALL quiet here. At Neemuch quiet. On the 26th, at Nusseerabad, all quiet. On 25th, telegraphic communication with Bombay restored.

Inclosure 113 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 29. 2.40 A.M.

All quiet at Neemuch, on the 27th; Brigadier at Nusseerabad asked for Malwa Contingent Cavalry for Neemuch on 25th, replied that they could not be spared; Colonel Lawrence has ordered up 250 Europeans, three guns, a squadron of Native Cavalry, and 200 Native Infantry from Deesa. March of 5th Gwalior Infantry from Saugor to Gwalior countermanded. Brigadier Ramsay would much rather have no more Native troops. Partial defection of 1st Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, at Hatrass, reported yesterday; the event has shaken confidence at Gwalior.

Inclosure 114 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 29. 11.15 A.M.

Your telegraph of the 26th arrived yesterday, after that of the 27th, which was in time for the steamer. We have no means of communicating with Bushire at present, but as soon as we have a steamer, I will send your orders to Sir James Outram and General Jacob. The "Ajdaha" is completely disabled. Our last steamer, the "Semiramis," is now leaving the harbour with a transport in tow for Ceylon. I informed Sir Henry Ward of the dispatch of these vessels by the steamer which left Madras on Sunday last. As I understand that the direct communication with the Punjaub is cut, the following extract from letters from Messrs. Macleod and Montgomery to Mr. Fraser of Lahore, the 18th instant, may be of interest. The Commander-in-chief was at Umballah on the 18th, and he intended to have marched towards Delhi on this day; he had sent a small force in advance to Kurnaul, but in a telegraphic message to Lahore, they express a doubt in which direction they should first move. Mr. Montgomery states that Sir John Lawrence has urged him to write to the Umballa and Meerut forces, and advance on Delhi, stating that west of the Sutledge he can hold his own with the exertions of the 57th and 45th Native Infantry at Ferozepore (*sic in orig*). No portion of the troops in the Punjaub had actually mutinied. The Goorkah Regiment, at Jutoge, is reported to have disobeyed orders; but in Mr. Montgomery's letter, it is said to be behaving quietly and well. Sir John Lawrence has ordered an increase of 1,000 men to the Punjaub Regiments and Military Police. Mr. Macleod says, that for a week past they had no communication with Meerut or beyond it. Mr. Montgomery, however, states that messages up to the 14th had been received from Meerut. Mr. Macleod states that the harvest in the Punjaub has been excellent; but he appears to have anticipated a want of funds. Mr. Montgomery states that reports have been received on the 18th from every station south of the Jheelum, and by telegraph from Umballa, Jullunder, and Rawul Pindee, that all are well. Recruiting in the Punjaub going on actively. The Guide Corps and 4th Sikhs were making long marches to join the Commander-in-chief. There is a European battery at Mooltan, and the approach of the first Europeans from Kurrachee will, no doubt, have a good effect.

Inclosure 115 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 29. 1.15 P.M.

ALL quiet in the Benares Division; every possible exertion is being made to keep on the European troops towards Cawnpore.

Inclosure 116 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 23.

I WISH you to communicate the following to the Commander-in-chief as quickly as possible.

One wing of the Madras Fusiliers is come; the other is expected on Monday. Both will be moved up immediately by dawk, bullock-train, and steam, to Benares in the first instance. Another week must elapse before the 35th will arrive. In eleven days the 64th will be here. In eighteen days the 78th may be expected. The Europeans from Ceylon may probably be expected in fifteen days. In the meantime, the excitement of the Native regiments in many places is increasing. Everything depends upon disposing speedily of Delhi.

Inclosure 117 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 24. 7 P.M.

I HAVE received the message to the Commander-in-chief and Sir John Lawrence. I shall do my best to have them forwarded; but the unfortunate loss of Allyghur has completely interrupted our Dawks. The propriety of sending a sufficient detachment from this brigade to re-occupy Allyghur has been much considered, but it is thought unwise to weaken it. On the mode of dealing with the mutineers, I would strenuously oppose general severity towards all. Such a course would, as we are unanimously convinced by a knowledge of the feeling of the people, acquired amongst them from a variety of sources, estrange the remainder of the army. Hope, I am firmly convinced, should be held out to all those who were not ringleaders or actively concerned in murder and violence. Many are in the rebels' ranks because they could not get away: many certainly thought we were tricking them out of their caste; and this opinion is held, however unwisely, by the mass of the population, and even by some of the more intelligent classes. Never was delusion more wide or deep. Many of the best soldiers in the army, amongst others of its most faithful section, the Irregular Cavalry, show a marked reluctance to engage in a war against men whom they believe to have been misled on the point of religious honor. A tone of general menace would, I am persuaded, be wrong. The Commander-in-chief should, in my view, be authorized to act upon the above line of policy; and when means of escape are thus open to those who can be admitted to mercy, the remnant will be considered obstinate traitors even by their own countrymen, who will have no hesitation in aiding against them. I request the earliest answer to this message. The subject is of vital and pressing importance. I have ventured to detain the portion of your message to the Commander-in-chief after the words, "speedily at Delhi." I have not heard from him, and know not what civil officer he has in his camp: an able one of influence would have been of the greatest value. I wish Sir John Lawrence had been near him; he knows Delhi well. I have, as the best thing I could do, named Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Meerut, to join the Commander-in-chief. I trust he may do so.

Inclosure 118 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 25.

YOU have done right to stop the latter part of my message of the 23rd to the Commander-in-chief.

2 X 2

It is capable of being too largely interpreted.

Those for whom no amount of severity can be too great, are—

Every man who resists with arms the Commander-in-chief's force ;

Every man who has taken part in the murder of an European officer or other person ;

Every ringleader.

Generally, a distinction should be drawn between the regiments which murdered their officers and those which did not. To men of the latter, forbearance in the first instance, and hope of pardon, if they should show a claim to it, may be extended.

Menaces are quite unnecessary.

I beg you to communicate this to the Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 119 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 25. 6:30 P.M.

EIGHT troopers of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry, out of a party of 200 on outpost duty at Hatrass, yesterday openly deserted, in spite of the exertions of their officers, and took the road to Delhi. This is my only effective Horse : my position is seriously complicated by this defection. Wherefore, impressed by the knowledge of the feelings of the Native population, as communicated in my message of yesterday, and supported by the unanimous opinions of all officers of experience here, that this mutiny is not one to be put down by indiscriminating high-horsed authority, and thinking it essential at present to give a favorable turn to the feelings of the sepoys, who have not yet entered against us, I have taken the grave responsibility of issuing, on my own authority, the following proclamation. A weighty reason with me has been the total dissolution of order and the loss of every means of control in many districts. My latest letter from Meerut is now seven days' old, and not a single letter has reached me from the Commander-in-chief.

Proclamation.

Soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, who are desirous of going to their own homes, and who give up their arms at the nearest Government civil or military post, and retire quietly, shall be permitted to do so unmolested.

Many faithful soldiers have been driven into resistance to Government only because they were in the ranks and could not escape from them, and because they really thought their feelings of religion and honor injured by the measures of Government. This feeling was wholly a mistake, but it acted on men's minds. A proclamation of the Governor-General now issued is perfectly explicit, and will remove all doubt on these points. Every evil-minded instigator in the disturbance, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished. All those who appear in arms against the Government, after this notification is known, shall be treated as open enemies.

I earnestly solicit the confirmation of this act.

Inclosure 120 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 26. 1:30 P.M.

YOUR message and proclamation have been received.

Use every possible means to stop the circulation of the proclamation, and

send word immediately how far this can be done, and at what distance from Agra it has already become known.

Has it reached Delhi?

Do everything to stop its operation, except in the cases of any who may have already taken advantage of it.

The proclamation is not approved, and the embarrassment in which it will place the Government and the Commander-in-chief will be very great.

My message of last evening conveyed to you the rules by which punishment should be guided.

Inclosure 121 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

May 27, 1857.

I FEAR my proclamation is past recalling; it was sent everywhere as being thought by all here likely to have the best effect on the public mind. Some plain declaration of our general views and purposes has been looked for with intense anxiety. I assure you that our difficulties are not slight. It seemed to me when I read your message this morning, I had exactly anticipated your wishes. That message and my proclamation seemed to me really identical in substance. Please look at the latter again. Paragraph three of course limits paragraph one. I trust earnestly that you will still be satisfied about this, for I don't see the difference between the two papers; and I am sure that mine which has been made known to the troops here has done much good. No clemency is held out by it to any person who may have opposed the Commander-in-chief's force in arms; it is meant solely for the case of the mutineers shutting themselves up in Delhi and their leaders trying to gain time.

Inclosure 122 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 27, 1857.

I AM sorry that I cannot concur in your view of the recent proclamation. It is considered by the Governor-General in Council absolutely necessary that it should be superseded. The proclamation which I beg you to issue is as follows:—

“The Governor-General of India in Council considers that the proclamation issued at Agra on the 25th instant, and addressed to those soldiers who have been engaged in the late disturbances, might be so interpreted as to lead many, who have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, to expect that they will be allowed to escape unpunished. Therefore, to avoid all risk of such misinterpretation, that proclamation is annulled by the Governor-General in Council, who declares as follows:—

“Every soldier of a regiment which, although it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive free pardon if he immediately deliver up his arms to the civil or military authority, and if no heinous crimes be shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

“This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages. The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

“All who before the promulgation of this present proclamation may have availed themselves of the offer contained in the proclamation issued at Agra on the 25th instant, will enjoy the full and unreserved benefit thereof.”

I beg you to have this proclamation translated and widely circulated with all possible speed. Spare no expense to get it conveyed within the walls of Delhi, and let the Commander-in-chief be informed of it as quickly as possible. I will write by to-morrow's post.

Inclosure 123 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 28. 5.45 P.M.

YOUR reply to my important message received. I assure you most earnestly and honestly that my proclamation is thoroughly understood here exactly. The sense of yours is certainly better, and more explicit words. My time is torn by a thousand distractions, and I cannot always frame my words perfectly as I could wish, but I repeat that the sense of this is just as you yourself would desire. Under the present circumstances here, openly to undo my public act, where really no substantial change is made, would fatally shake my power for good, and I say it truly that on me everything here depends. I propose therefore, as communication with Meerut is no more open, to send the Commander-in-chief, as more clearly explanatory of the purport of my proclamation, the passage of yours beginning "every soldier of a regiment, &c.," down to the "authority and justice of the Government of India." This explanation, which only shows more clearly the meaning of my notification, can be added on the spot by the Commander-in-chief with good effect, while the current of feeling here would not be disturbed. Not a man in Delhi is likely to act on my notification before the Commander-in-chief is close to it. Therefore there will be but one consistent act at Delhi. Here I cannot too strongly insist that nothing more be said or done in the matter. I give my honor that there is not the least chance of our clear good faith being brought in question by the course which I propose, while to discredit me is I feel ruin to our great cause.

Inclosure 124 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

Calcutta, May 29, 1857.

PRAY send the following message and proclamation to the Commander-in-chief by the route of Futtehghurh by the speediest conveyance possible :—

"Message.

"The proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, issued on the 25th instant, offers means of escape to the men who murdered their officers.

"This must not be.

"Therefore, the following proclamation, by the Governor-General in Council, is to be issued by you upon your arrival at Delhi.

"It will then supersede the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"It is not issued at once in the north-west provinces, in order that the authority of the local Government may not be weakened at a critical moment.

"It will be for you, in any proclamation which you may think necessary to issue yourself, to specify the regiments which come under the free pardon."

"Proclamation.

"The Governor-General in Council having reason to believe that amongst the mutineers in Delhi there are many who have been constrained against their will, or deceived into taking part in the proceedings of those around them, proclaims as follows :—

"Every soldier of a regiment, which, although it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive a free pardon and permission to proceed to

his home, if he immediately delivers up his arms to the civil or military authority; and if no heinous crime is shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

"This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers, or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages.

"The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

"Any proclamations offering pardon to soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, which may have been issued by local authorities previously to the promulgation of the present proclamation, will thereupon cease to have effect; but all persons who may have availed themselves of the offer made in such proclamations, shall enjoy the benefit thereof."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 125 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Calcutta, May 29, 1857.

YOUR message regarding the proclamation is received. It is necessary that there should be no mistake at Delhi when the Commander-in-chief arrives there, as to the meaning of Government.

Your proclamation, however it may be understood at Agra, will not express the meaning of Government to those in Delhi. The question is not one of words, but of substance. The Government cannot offer pardon to the murderers of its officers, and your proclamation does this; a proclamation of the Supreme Government is herewith sent to you. It is to be conveyed, together with the message which precedes it, to the Commander-in-chief as quickly as possible from Agra. It will also be forwarded to him by way of Cawnpore and Futteh-gurh. I will write by post.

Inclosure 126 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 26. 12.5 P.M.

THE following have left Bombay for Calcutta:—Steam frigate "Assaye" on the 22nd May, "Punjaub" on the 25th of May. Sailing transports "Kingston" and "Avalanche" on the 24th May, "Royal Castle" on the 25th May. Steam transports, "Queen Victoria" on the 25th May, "Belgrave" will sail to-day. The following is the return of troops on board the "Assaye":—468 rank and file of 64th Regiment; "Punjaub," the same, with head-quarters; "Kingston," 228 of 78th Regiment; "Avalanche," the same; "Royal Castle," the same, with head-quarters; "Belgrave," 184 men; "Queen Victoria," 63 men, Madras Artillery, with Battery.

Inclosure 127 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Fort William, May 29, 1857.

I AM instructed to inform you that the undermentioned European troops are now on their way from Bombay to Calcutta, and on the following vessels, viz.—

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

468 rank and file on the steam frigate "Assaye," which left on the 22nd May; 468 ditto, with the head-quarters, on the "Punjaub," which left on the 25th May.

Her Majesty's 78th Regiment.

228 on the transport "Kingston," 228 on the transport "Avalanche," which left on the 24th May; 228, with head-quarters, on the transport "Royal Castle," which left on 25th May; 184 on the transport "Belgrave," which left on the 26th May.

Madras Artillery.

A company with No. 2 Battery, 63 men, on the steamer "Queen Victoria," which left on the 25th May.

[A similar message was addressed to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, the Officiating Commissary-General, the Auditor of Commissariat accounts, the Medical Board, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, the Officiating Military Auditor-General, the Accountant-General, and the Town-Major.]

Inclosure 128 in No. 19.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, to be laid before the Governor-General and Council of India, a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, commanding the 70th Native Infantry, giving cover to a petition, in the Persian character, from the Native officers themselves, and from the sepoys of that corps, offering their services, to be sent with the European troops to Delhi, Meerut, or elsewhere, and to be immediately employed in repressing or putting down any mutinous combination of the Native regiments that have proved themselves traitors to the State.

A translation of the petition accompanies Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's letter.

I beg leave to report I have particularly remarked the good feeling and loyalty shown by the 70th Native Infantry during the period of the misconduct of the 19th and 34th Native Infantry, in this Division, so much so, that, though it was the junior regiment of the brigade at Barrackpore, I entrusted the colours of the 19th, and the band of that regiment, to its keeping, on the public parade, on the disbandment of that corps.

It was my intention, when this bad feeling among many of the Native regiments had been checked or overcome, to have recommended that the 70th Native Infantry should have had an honorary colour presented to it, and an extra Jemadar to carry it, with the words "Fidelity" inscribed in English, Persian, and Ordo, on it, in large character, or any other acknowledgment it might please the Government to confer, as a reward for the trustworthiness shown by this loyal regiment.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding the Presidency Division.

Inclosure 129 in No. 19.

Colonel Kennedy to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 26, 1857.

IT is with the greatest gratification and pleasure that I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that the whole of the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the regiment under my command, present at head-quarters,* hearing of the dreadful massacres committed at Delhi and Meerut by certain mutinous Native regiments, and having heard also of disaffection said to exist in the ranks of some other corps in the upper provinces, have voluntarily come forward and earnestly solicited me to offer their services to the Government, for any duty or service in any part of the country, or wherever the State may deem it necessary to send them, as they are most anxious to be employed with their brethren in arms, the European troops, in quelling disaffection and mutiny, wherever it may appear, and at the same time to show the Native army and the Government, that there are still men in its ranks ready and willing to do their duty, notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to poison their minds against the Government.

2. I beg to add that, personally, I have entire confidence in the sincerity and good faith of the foregoing offer, which has emanated directly from the Native officers and men themselves, uninfluenced by myself or the European officers, whose first intimation of any intention on the part of the men to volunteer proceeded from the delivery to me of the inclosed Persian petition, a verified translation of which I have the honor to transmit.

3. With the view of ascertaining, beyond a doubt, the feelings of all concerned, I, this morning, paraded the whole of the men present in the lines, and having asked them whether they were unanimous in the tender of their services to the Government, I was assured, without one dissentient voice, that they were so.

4. There are 112 men on duty in Calcutta, with whom there has not been time to communicate, but their comrades here confidently guarantee their unqualified consent to the terms of the petition herewith forwarded.

5. As respects the previous behaviour of the men of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, I would here observe that, with the exception of the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, which was promptly and immediately reported, not an instance of misconduct or disloyalty has appeared in the corps, and that anything to the contrary which may have been published in the Calcutta journals is utterly false and unfounded.

I have, &c.

J. D. KENNEDY, *Colonel,*
Commanding 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 130 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 28, 1857.

The following petition from the Native Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and sepoy of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, has been laid before the Governor-General in Council:—

Translation of a Petition from the undersigned Native Commissioned Officers of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the Colonel Commanding the Regiment.

Barrackpore, May 25, 1857.

It is reported that European troops are going up to Delhi and other

* 10 Native Commissioned Officers; 33 Havildars; 35 Naicks; 13 Drummers; 566 Sepoys; 55 Recruits.

places, to coerce the mutinous and rebellious there, and we wish to be sent with them also.

In consequence of the misconduct of these traitors and scoundrels, confidence in us is weakened, although we are devoted to Government; and we therefore trust that we may be sent wherever the European troops go; when, having joined them, we will, by bravery, even greater than theirs, regain our good name and trustworthiness. You will then know what really good sepoys are.

DURRIOU SING, Subadar-Major.
 HEERA SING, Subadar.
 HOOMAIL SING, Subadar.
 DIRGA RAM, Subadar.
 RAM KISHUN DOOBEY, Subadar.
 ADJOODHEA TEWARRY, Subadar.
 RAMDEEN, Jemadar.
 SEWBUCCUS SING, Jemadar.
 SEW RAM MISER, Jemadar.
 SEW MER SING, Jemadar.
 MAKHUN MISER, Jemadar.
 SHAIKH NOOR MOHAMMED, Jemadar.

The whole of the Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, expressed to their Commanding Officer, at a parade on the 26th instant, their unanimous concurrence in the prayer of the above petition, presented on their behalf by their Native Officers.

On receiving the foregoing communication, the Governor-General proceeded to Barrackpore, and, at a parade of the troops there, ordered for the purpose, his Lordship addressed the 70th Regiment in the following terms, the address being interpreted to the regiment by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division:—

“Native officers and soldiers of the 70th, your petition reached me yesterday, and I am come to answer it.

“I have received it with delight; not because I doubted your fidelity, for I know the trust that is reposed in you by your gallant Colonel; I know the high opinion which your brave General, with his long experience of the sepoys of Bengal, entertains of you; and I have myself marked your good and faithful conduct under recent bad example, when many fell away. I therefore felt sure of your loyalty. But your petition gives me pleasure, because it is an open contradiction of the rumour which has gone abroad, that the faithlessness of some regiments has tainted all within their reach. You have refuted the unjust suspicion nobly.

“Men of the 70th, I will answer your petition. You have asked to be sent to meet the mutineers of Delhi. You shall go. In a few days, as soon as the arrangements can be made for your progress, you shall proceed to the north-west.

“You have promised that in acting against the rebels you will excel your European comrades in bravery. I believe that you will vie with them worthily. You will have loyalty, truth, and humanity on your side,—if, unhappily, the misguided men whose acts have moved your indignation continue to resist the Government.

“But you have another duty to perform. You are going where you will find men, your brothers in arms, who have been deluded into the suspicion against which you have stood firm, that the Government has designs against their religion or their caste. Say to them that you at least do not credit this; that you know it to be untrue; that for 100 years the British Government has carefully respected the feelings of its Indian subjects in matters of caste and religion.

“You may even hear it asserted that the Governor-General has come amongst you determined to disregard those feelings, and to do injury to your caste, openly or secretly. If you find any who believe this senseless fable, say to to them that I, your Governor-General, have told you, with my own lips, that

it is false. Say to them that the authority of the Queen of England extends into every quarter of the globe, and over people of every creed, and that it has never done violence to the conscience of any man.

"Tell them this; make them listen to it; and you will do useful and friendly service to them.

"And now, Native officers and men of the 70th, I bid you good bye. I know that I shall hear good of you. Trust your officers. Look to your Colonel as your friend and guide. Look to the Government as children look to their father. Let me hear that you have done your duty, and I shall know how to mark with distinction the zeal and faithfulness of the 70th."

The Governor-General in Council has received this petition with the highest satisfaction. He has never doubted the fidelity of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry; but that regiment has been exposed to the influence of bad example, and the Governor-General rejoices that it has vindicated its good name amongst the regiments of the Bengal army by this act of spontaneous and eager loyalty.

The 70th Regiment of Native Infantry has proved before all men that it views with horror the atrocious crimes by which traitors and murderers have recently disgraced the name of the sepoys of India, and that it has not been led astray by the malicious inventions of those who are seeking to inspire mistrust between the Government of India and its soldiers.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, for this signal mark of their devotion. He is confident that their duty, wherever and against whomsoever they may be called upon to support the authority of the Government, will be zealously and honorably performed; and he directs that their petition shall be placed on the records of the army of Bengal, and that it shall be read with this General Order at the head of every regiment and company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 131 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, May 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, forwarding a petition from the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, I am directed to enclose a copy of a general order of the 28th May, 1857, and to acquaint you that, as it has been found that there is some difficulty in procuring sufficient steamers to send up the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, entire, to the north-western provinces, and as it is most desirable that the corps should be kept together, it has been considered best to forward that regiment by country boats, which at this season (the Bhaugretty will be open by or before the 15th proximo) will be able to sail up the whole way to Allahabad.

2. You are requested to make known to the 70th Regiment that the Commissariat Department will be instructed to prepare boats for the corps, to be ready to leave Barrackpore immediately the Bhaugretty is reported open.

3. The officer commanding the regiment should be instructed to forward his indents for tonnage to the Commissariat Department.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the officiating Commissary-General, and to the Auditor of Commissariat accounts for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 132 in No. 19.

Circular.

THE old infantry musket in use in the Indian army is very inferior to the improved musket now used by the Queen's army in England. The latter has an accurate range of 900 yards. The former is useless beyond 200 yards. The new musket is also much lighter than the old one; therefore preparation was made to adopt the new musket in the Indian army.

The bullet for this musket is much smaller than the bullet for the old musket, and is of a peculiar form. It cannot be cast in the same manner as the old bullet, and requires for its manufacture complicated machinery. The means of making these bullets do not exist in India, and until machinery could be sent out and erected in India, it was necessary to procure the bullets from England.

Accordingly bullets were sent out from England, some of these were made up into cartridges in England, and greased as is there the practice; others were made up in this country, and were greased here according to the directions laid down in England for making up the cartridges for the new musket.

Towards the end of January it was made known to Government that objections to using the greased cartridges would be felt by some men of the detachments which were being drilled in the use of the new musket at the schools of instruction. Orders were at once given to prohibit greased cartridges being issued to any Native troops; and it is a fact that not a single one of these cartridges has been issued to a Native soldier. In order to avoid all chance of this occurring, officers commanding the schools of instruction in musketry, were authorized to purchase any unobjectionable matter as a substitute for grease, and to permit the sepoys at the musketry schools themselves to apply it to the cartridges. An alteration was also made in the platoon exercise, by which the ends of the cartridges were no longer required to be placed in the mouth.

But unreasonable suspicion appears to have seized the minds of the Native troops, and no sooner had all ground for objection on account of grease been removed in the case of detachments at the schools of musketry, than doubts were raised regarding the paper of which the cartridges were made. The English paper for the new musket cartridges is of a finer quality than that formerly used for the cartridges of the old musket, and it is necessary that it should be so on account of the narrow bore of the new musket; but it is ungreased, and is as completely free from objectionable matter as the paper which has always been in use with the army.

But cartridges for the old musket have never in any instance been made of this paper. The paper in use for all cartridges for the old musket has for the last 10 or 12 years been made at Serampore. It appears that it has constantly varied in shade of colour, but only by accident, and because it was not considered of importance to preserve it of the same tinge. It is this paper which was objected to by the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and it is this paper only that has been issued to the army. It is a misapprehension to suppose that any new paper or any new cartridges have at any time been issued to any regiment. The difference in the colour of the paper, which has always more or less existed, has now been given as a reason for suspecting that there is impurity in the paper; but this is not the case. The paper is in all other respects the same as has always been used.

From communications lately received by the Government, it seems that misapprehension regarding the cartridges is not confined to the Native troops. Some officers appear to believe that cartridges of the new kind, or made of unusual materials, have been issued to the army. This is quite erroneous. No cartridges for the new musket, and no cartridges made of a new kind of paper have at any time been issued to any regiment of the army, nor is it the intention of the Government that any should be issued.

The above information is furnished for the use of officers in command of stations, regiments, or detachments, and they are hereby ordered to circulate it, and make it understood amongst all under their command, officers and men, without delay.

Every means is to be taken to do this effectually and immediately, both

formally on parade, and privately in the quarters of every corps. And commanding officers are hereby directed to spare no pains to make their men, each sepoy individually, fully aware of its contents.

By order of the Governor-General in of India Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 133 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 30. 11:30 A.M.

ALL quiet at Neemuch on 28th, but a panic there in the bazaars, and a requisition on Mehidpore for Contingent troops.

At Nusserabad all quiet on 26th, but state of affairs unsatisfactory.

All quiet at Malwa; attention of chiefs, people and troops on issue at Delhi.

Inclosure 134 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 29. 2:20 P.M.

THERE have been suspicions about the Gwalior Contingent troops, but grossly exaggerated I do not doubt. There have been here no more deserters; but 120 of the 1st Regiment, Cavalry, on service here, are not hearty; they are worked and knocked about; they are Mahommedans. Seventy Hindoo Horse, under Major Raikes, whom I have sent on to Mynpoorie, are good and staunch.

A wing of a regiment, two guns, and 100 horse would readily recover Allyghur; but I have not this reliance for to send. (*sic in orig.*) We continue to observe and check Allyghur as closely as we can. Unluckily anarchy there stops all our ordinary dāk communication with Meerut and up-country.

The accounts of a general marching and plundering are all very painful. This state of things reaches at present from near Bolundshur, east of Etawa.

Mynpoorie and Etawa are now secured I think, and the Cawnpore post travels regularly.

A duffadar of a Gwalior Cavalry regiment on leave has arrived, having left Delhi four days ago: he describes the mutineers as robbing whom they please in the city; he said a regiment of Infantry, two guns, and some Cavalry left the city on the 23rd instant to bring in the Rhotuck treasure, which the Jemadar has hitherto protected. I trust that it may still be got out of the way. The duffadar saw two regiments of Europeans at Kurnaul. The company of Native Infantry on duty referred to gave up the treasure to them and to the Commander-in-chief: they did not seize it by force, probably waiting orders.

The plundering of towns and thannahs has extended across the Ganges. All quiet and vigilant here.

Inclosure 135 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 29. 3:4 P.M.

ALL quiet, but great uneasiness at Lucknow; disturbances threatened outside. A Tusuldar killed in settling a quarrel. Tranquillity cannot be much longer maintained unless Delhi be speedily captured.

Inclosure 136 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 29. 8.40 P.M.

ALL well and quiet here ; no material news yet from the front.

Inclosure 137 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 30. 10.30 A.M.

THE following satisfactory message of this morning received from Brigadier Ramsay :—" From Gwalior, from Brigadier Ramsay, to Agra, to the Lieutenant-Governor : all is perfectly quiet in cantonments ; they slept in the lines again last night. Some of the ladies returned yesterday and slept in their bungalows. I consider that an attempt made to get up a mutiny, and to induce the officers to leave the men, has signally failed."

Inclosure 138 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Commissioner at Benares.

Agra, May 30. 4.52 P.M.

A LETTER from the Commissioner of Meerut of 26th May, just received. The following is the important dispatch extract :—" The Commander-in-chief intended to be at Kurnaul yesterday, but the movement of the army is retarded by the delay in getting a battering train from Phillour, and he did not expect to be before Delhi until the 9th. I hope it is decided to march the Meerut column on Fazeedonshur to-morrow night, to occupy the place and keep possession of the roads to Delhi until the Umballah force approaches. A detachment of troops was sent by the order of the General at Meerut to chastise some villagers that have intercepted the Moozuffernuggur daks. Twenty-five of the 4th Irregular Cavalry arrived this morning ; seventy-five more stationed in the Moozuffernuggur districts. Saharunpore is now quite safe, a troop of 4th Lancers and a company of 5th Native Infantry having reached it. Mr. Sapte returned to Bullundshur yesterday. The company of the 9th there have carried the treasure into Delhi. The Meerut district pretty quiet ; nothing has been attempted anywhere in it against the Thannahs or Tusseels. I think the movement of the Meerut force will have a good effect. A number of vagabonds who flocked to Delhi from this, butchers, &c., have shrunk back. The only foreign assistance received by the mutineers that I hear of is a body of 200 Goorkha horse ; but I don't answer for particulars. We are all well, and there is no sickness."

Inclosure 139 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 30. 1.50 P.M.

ALL quiet here. Fifty-seven men from Dinapore have been sent over by dak this morning by Mr. Ross, Collector of Ghazeepore, who has exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner. The remaining 100 are expected in carriages to-night.

Inclosure 140 in No. 19.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.**Fort William, May 30, 1857.*

THE stations of Secrole and Sultanpore, Benares, Ghazeepore, Chunar, Mirzapore, Jaunpore, Goruckpore, and Azinghur, are, as a temporary arrangement, placed under the command of the Brigadier commanding at Benares.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 141 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that under existing circumstances, and in order to enable the parties on the spot to act promptly, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has considered it expedient, as a temporary arrangement, to place the several stations, which formerly comprised the Benares Division, under the immediate orders of the Brigadier commanding the station.

A copy of a General Order issued this day, is inclosed for the information of his Excellency.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 142 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 29. 8 P.M.

MY grateful thanks for the Governor-General's message. Oude Irregular Cavalry sent through me to Goorsagunge and Mynpoorie, to keep the road clear and put down plunderers. Europeans arriving but very slow here. The reports from our Native agents are more cheering and satisfactory to-day than heretofore. I wish the services of Commissariat Gomastah Lalla Buddreenauth to be placed at my disposal, he still performing his own duties. Telegraphed to Commissary-General about him yesterday, but have received no reply. Some uneasiness at Lucknow expressed. I will give any aid in my power if requested.

Inclosure 143 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 30, 1857.

EMPLOY Lalla Buddreenauth in any way you please, and relieve him from his commissariat duties.

Inclosure 144 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler, commanding the Cawnpore Division :—

“Employ Lalla Buddreenauth in any way you please, and relieve him from his commissariat duties.”

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 145 in No. 19.

Brigadier Sibbald Commanding in Rohilcund to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bareilly, May 23, 1857.

I BEG you will do me the favour to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, that on my return from inspection duty at Almorah, I found all quiet here, but the troops labouring under a great depression of spirits, caused by the fear of some heavy punishment they imagined Government was about to inflict upon them. The reason for such a feeling of fear is best known to themselves, for up to the present time nothing of a turbulent nature has taken place; and though doubtless a very bad and uneasy feeling was for some days very prevalent, no open act of the troops has rendered them liable to the punishment they so much dread.

During my absence, Colonel Troup, then in temporary command of this station, did everything in his power to allay this feeling, and with the happiest results, but I considered it judicious, on resuming my command, to assure the troops that the promises of pardon made to them by Colonel Troup, I pledged myself to use my utmost efforts to obtain, provided they continued to act as good and loyal soldiers.

On the morning of the 21st instant, I addressed the troops to this effect on a general parade, and Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, afterwards spoke to the Native officers assembled in front of the troops, and in the name of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, assured them that the intentions of Government towards them were the same as they had ever been, and begged them to dismiss from their minds the causeless dread that frightened them.

The troops are evidently in a more happy and cheerful state, and as they themselves say, “Have commenced a new life.”

Under existing circumstances, permit me to observe that in my opinion a confirmation of these promises of free pardon from the highest authorities will be productive of the happiest results; were the men under my command fully convinced that the past should be forgotten, I feel convinced that their loyalty and good conduct may be relied upon.

At the request of the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I yesterday dispatched a party of 30 sowars from the 8th Irregular Cavalry, to act under the magistrate of Moradabad, and though the large population of the town, and the number of prisoners in the central jail, would render it imprudent greatly to diminish our strength here, I still feel I shall be able, in a limited manner, to assist the civil power in maintaining the peace of the district.

Cavalry, on occasions of sudden outbreak and disturbances raised in different points, are of course more efficient than infantry, as the promptness with which a body of rioters is suppressed is of the most vital importance. The state of affairs here, of which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been kept informed, rendered it to the last degree imprudent to detach any from the 8th Irregulars, even under circumstances of imperative urgency. Feeling the utter insufficiency of our present body of Cavalry, and the innumerable calls that were made on that body, I trust that the measure adopted by Colonel Troup in

the great emergency in which he was placed, may meet with the support and confirmation of Government. The men already raised have allowed me to attach the small party already alluded to, to Moradabad, and every day places me in a position better able to meet the requisitions of the civil power.

In conclusion, I hope I may be allowed to express my entire satisfaction and hearty concurrence with the measures adopted in my absence. With Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I have the greatest pleasure in acting; he keeps me well informed, and my confidence in his energy and discretion is unbounded. From the cheerful and obedient spirit now evinced by the troops, I augur the happiest results, and am convinced that should their services be required they will act as good and loyal soldiers.

I have, &c.

H. SIBBALD, *Brigadier,*
Commanding in Rohilcund.

The reports from Moradabad, Shagehunpore, and Almorah, of the conduct of the troops is, up to the present moment, most satisfactory. The 29th Regiment at Moradabad, by the good spirit they are now evincing, are proving their repentance for the outbreak of the bad men among them.

I cannot say too much in praise of the 8th Irregular Cavalry; their conduct is beyond praise, and I should feel much gratified should Government consider them worthy of their thanks.

Inclosure 146 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Brigadier Sibbald.

Sir,

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am desired to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has perused with much satisfaction your accounts of the state of feeling amongst the Native troops at Bareilly, and in Rohilcund generally.

2. The measures adopted by Colonel Troup, during your absence from Bareilly on duty, are approved by the Governor-General in Council, and those adopted by yourself upon your return were, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, judicious.

3. The Governor-General in Council has noticed with satisfaction the support you acknowledge having received from Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner in Rohilcund.

4. As the first paragraph of your letter states that the troops at Bareilly have committed no crimes, and that nothing turbulent has taken place, the Governor-General in Council does not clearly understand what is meant by the promises of free pardon made by Colonel Troup, and to which you solicit confirmation; but if it be that assurances have been made to the men that the intentions of Government towards them are the same as they have ever been, and that no interference with their caste is to be attempted, those assurances are hereby fully confirmed, and you cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the men that so long as they continue loyal and true to the Government, they will be treated with the utmost consideration, as they always have been hitherto.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 147 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 23rd instant, from Brigadier H. Sibbald, commanding in Rohilcund, reporting on the state of feeling amongst the Native troops at Bareilly and Rohilcund generally, and of my reply of this date approving the measures adopted by that officer, and in his absence, by Colonel Troup, in temporary command of the station.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 148 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 31. 6 AM.

TWO companies (relieving and relieved ?) of the two Agra regiments over the cutchery and treasury at Mutra, having mutinied and plundered the treasury yesterday afternoon, it was thought necessary at once to disarm the two regiments here, which can no longer be trusted. This has been quietly completed this morning.

Inclosure 149 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, May 31. 9.50 A.M.

FINAL answer regarding proclamation received. I thank you for the consideration shown me by the mode of proceeding now adopted. The proclamation by the Governor-General in Council shall be sent in at once to the Commander-in-chief. I have already acted on my proposal contained in my message of the 28th, and forwarded to him, verbatim, the explanatory message of your former order, as indicated in my former message. I beg, however, in justice to myself, to say that my proclamation certainly offers no pardon to soldiers who have murdered and injured their officers; the meaning of my proclamation in this point has been wholly mistaken; the words, "that those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons shall be punished," were meant expressly to include crimes against officers as well as against all other persons—in fact crimes against every subject of the Government; the word "private" was used to mark the distinction between mere resistance to public authority and the commission of acts against lives or persons of individuals; it could not be for a moment supposed that an attack by soldiers on their officers was to be held less subject to punishment than attacks upon the subjects generally of the State. All such attacks were included in one class, and punishment denounced against them all; a better word than "private" might have been used, but the true sense was, I submit, such as I have stated. It pains me much that such a construction should be put upon the word, and beg to be allowed to take out from the message to the Commander-in-chief the following words, viz.—

"The proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor offers means of escape to the men who murdered their officers." God forbid that I should ever have done this! The word in the Oordoo proclamation gives the genuine sense of all subjects of the Government as being intended by the "private persons." I never dreamt for a moment that any other meaning could be given to it; at

the same time I express my deep regret that I should have used words, which, by the sense placed upon them in Calcutta, shows them to be ill chosen and improper. My apology is due for this, and I make it.

Inclosure 150 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, May 30. 3 P.M.

YOUR message about the new cartridges not having been served out to Native regiments, received. All quiet here.

Inclosure 151 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 31. 11.45 A.M.

ONE hundred and fifty-nine rank and file, with four officers of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, arrived this morning, for duty here. 15 men Madras Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant Glanville, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, arrived yesterday morning by Palkee Garry Dâk, and left the same evening, by the same mode of conveyance, for Cawnpore. 28 of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Saunders, Her Majesty's 84th, and Ensign Birch, 71st Native Infantry, also left by dâk garry yesterday evening for Cawnpore.

Inclosure 152 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, May 31. 1.4 P.M.

EVERYTHING quiet in Benares. The rest of the Dinapore men sent overland arrived this morning. We keep them, but pass on regularly to Cawnpore every Calcutta detachment as it arrives. I have received Beadon's note, and the men shall be well fed. I have sent a European officer with 50 picked sowars to assist Horne in guarding five lacs of treasure which have been injudiciously dispatched from Goruckpore to his care.

Inclosure 153 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 31. 2 P.M.

MOST of the houses in the cantonments have been burnt at the outbreak. The mutineers, consisting of half of the 48th Native Infantry, about half of the 71st, some few of the 13th, and two troops of the 7th Cavalry, have fled towards Seetapore. We followed them seven miles with four guns and two companies of Her Majesty's 32nd and 300 horse. The latter evinced no zeal, and we could only get within round-shot distance of the mutineers. We took thirty prisoners. I write in great haste after return.

All quiet. My anxieties are for Cawnpore and the districts.

Inclosure 168 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 31. 12 NOON.

THE following is the substance of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub to Mr. Johnstone, dated Rawul Pindee, 18th May :—" Everything in the Punjaub remains quiet, and improvement is important in the state of the Native army at Jullundur and at Ferozepore. General Cortlandt is at Ferozepore, and is raising 1,000 men who served under him during the Sikh war. At Jullundur both Native regiments are said to be obedient. At Lahore all the Sirdars had offered their services to Government. At Umritsur the 59th Native Infantry have held a meeting, and have declared that there is no objection to the cartridges. In the fort of Govindghur are a company of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment, one reserved company of Artillery, and one company of Native Artillery.

At Sealkote all is quiet, but there is uneasiness. The Commander-in-chief does not appear to have decided on his line of operations. Owing to some pledges which have been given to the Native troops at Umballa, he experiences some difficulty in disarming. Meerut is said to be an intrenched camp, and the troops unable to move for want of carriage. The consequence of their inaction is that the district is disorganized and the city plundered. Sirdhana has met the same fate. Several fugitives from Delhi had escaped to Meerut and Umballa. Colonel Nicholson reports, that the 10th Irregular Cavalry, at Nowshera, and the 17th Irregular Cavalry, at Peshawur, are not to be relieved (relied on?).

A wing of Her Majesty's 27th, therefore, proceeding to this station, have been ordered to return to Attock; the occupation of that fortress by Europeans being considered of vital importance as securing the passage of the river.

The Chief Commissioner has issued orders for securing all the boats and gharries in the Punjaub; also circulars to quiet the public mind, pointing out the peaceable state of the Punjaub, and the advance of the moveable column. The moveable column, under the command of Local Brigadier Chamberlain, will be removed from Jhelum to Wuzeerabad. There it will be joined by Her Majesty's 52nd, a troop of European Horse Artillery, European Light Field Battery, the 46th Native Infantry, and a squadron of Cavalry from Sealkote.

The 9th (?) and 35th Native Infantry remain at Sealkote. The Guides will reach Lahore in six days, and proceed direct to Kurnaul. A squadron of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, which arrived this morning, proceeds to join the column. The Chief Commissioner has authorized Colonel M'Lolland to raise 1,400 Mooltan horse and 600 from the frontier tribes. The Chief Commissioner anxiously urges our advance on Delhi, upon which he feels assured the peace and safety of the country depends.

Mr. Frere writes to Lord Elphinstone on the 24th May, that a letter has been received from Mr. Watson, commanding at Asnee, by Captain Merewether on the 22nd, to the following effect :—"To-day we have heard of the mutiny of the troops at Mooltan, and yesterday heavy firing was heard there. He starts in the direction with a wing of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, and has left me in charge of Asnee with but a few men. Captain Carter, therefore, has sent a squadron of his regiment from Jacobabad to Kinsore, which should arrive here on the 25th.

There are already 150 of the Scinde horse there, and several posted on the road. Mr. Frere writes, the Chullan of the express bears date 21st at Mooltan, so that the dawd there was not interrupted.

Mr. Frere is sending the 1st Europeans and the 1st Beloochee Battalion as expeditiously as possible.

Inclosure 155 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 31. 2.30 P.M.

IT is very necessary to provide for the safety of Allahabad, troops are being pushed up in detachments to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 156 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 31.

I BEG you to send my message to the Commander-in-chief at once, without curtailing it.

The question is not what was meant by the proclamation, but what is said by it.

It is not the use of the word "private" alone, which will enable the greatest criminals to escape.

The proclamation promises liberty to every man who delivers up his arms, unless he is an instigator of disturbance, or guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, but it throws the burden of proof upon the authority to whom the arms are given up; and every man of the regiments which are believed to have murdered their officers, may, with this proclamation in his hand, claim his discharge unmolested, unless proof is ready against him, individually, which is not possible; a discharge could not be refused to him without a breach of faith. To refuse it to all the men of particular regiments, without notice to that effect, and after they had surrendered, would be monstrous; and yet if this is not done, every man of the 20th and 38th may claim his pardon under the proclamation.

I am sure that this was not intended, but it is not the less the fact, and my opinion as expressed to the Commander-in-chief, remains unchanged.

Inclosure 157 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

May 31.

PRAY send the following message to the Commander-in-chief by the quickest means.

I have heard to day, that you do not expect to be before Delhi until the 9th.

In the meantime Cawnpore and Lucknow are severely pressed, and the country between Delhi and Cawnpore is passing into the hands of the rebels. It is of the utmost importance to prevent this, and to relieve Cawnpore, but nothing but rapid action will do it.

Your force of Artillery will enable you to dispose of Delhi with certainty; I therefore beg that you will detach one European Infantry Regiment, and a small force of European Cavalry, to the south of Delhi, without keeping them for operations there, so that Allyghur may be recovered, and Cawnpore relieved immediately.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of showing European troops between Delhi and Cawnpore. Lucknow and Allahabad depend upon it.

Inclosure 158 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, May 31.

AN *émeute* at 9 P.M. Several bungalows burnt, and two or three officers killed and as many wounded; Brigadier Handscomb among the former. No other loss incurred. Quiet in the city. I am in cantonments. It is difficult to say who are loyal, but it is believed the majority are. Only 25 of the 7th Cavalry proved false. The effects of this *émeute* may be bad.

Inclosure 159 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 30. 7 P.M.

THE message and proclamation received to-day, and sent by express, via Futtehghur, to the Commander-in-chief, of whom no tidings have been received. The European 32d Foot, sent by Sir Henry Lawrence, are preparing to return this evening in *dâk* carriages to Lucknow, where considerable uneasiness is felt; will be there to-morrow morning. 71 men, 84th Foot, arrived up to this time. Lieutenant Jellicoe, 53d Native Infantry, directed to relieve Captain Williamson of commissariat charge. All quiet here; but the public mind very anxious with regard to Delhi.

Inclosure 160 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler and the Commissioner at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1. 4 P.M.

WE reckon that 100 men of Her Majesty's 84th, will have reached you by this time.

To-day, to-morrow, and next day, 18 men daily of Madras Fusiliers, will reach Allahabad. On the 4th, 8 men; on the 7th, 96 men; on the 8th, 100 men; on the 9th, 90 men; and on the 10th, 90 men, by *dâk* and bullock-train.

About the 9th, 138 men; about the 13th, 105 men; and about the 14th, 198 men, by steamers.

It is important to strengthen Allahabad by at least 200 men. Make, with reference to the above, such arrangements as you think best, and report immediately.

Direct the officer commanding at Allahabad to detain in their progress such parties as may suffice to secure that fort.

Inclosure 161 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 31. 2:30 P.M.

HIS lordship's letter received, will be forwarded by post. I would recommend Europeans to be sent up to this place as rapidly as possible; not so much for our own protection, as to use the exact words of the Major, this place is the trunk and the surrounding stations are the limbs; and that if Cawnpore remains right, the other places will do so also. We are all right as yet, and I hope may continue so. Electric telegraph message from Lucknow, 2:10 A.M., 31st May, "All quiet since first message." Thanks about Lalla Buddreenauth.

Inclosure 162 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, May 31.

RECEIVED message of 30th this day. Should consider two companies of Europeans sufficient for Allahabad, to be increased afterwards when other places are provided for.

We are quiet here; and accounts from Delhi received from the Lieutenant-Governor are what might be expected; the mutineers purchasing gold, even at enormous prices, and deserting to their homes.

Inclosure 163 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, June 1. 7.54 P.M.

MESSAGE for the Commander-in-chief received and forwarded by express. All quiet here, and hope it will continue so. In concert with Commissioner of Allahabad I have laid relays of 20 bullocks each at four stages, for bringing in Europeans.

Enfield rifle ammunition was detained in Cawnpore magazine, and will just do for Madras Fusiliers.

Inclosure 164 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, June 1. 3 P.M.

MUCH excitement all day in the city. Yesterday an insurrection threatened. In the evening some skirmishes with police, which under Captain Carnegie behaved admirably and beat off the rioters. The city guards were strengthened with 100 Europeans, and four guns. Colonel Inglis and I slept in the town. Night quiet at all points. The faithful remnants of three Infantry regiments, and 7th Cavalry, about 700 men, encamped yesterday afternoon close to the detachment of 200 of Her Majesty's 32nd, and four European guns. We are in much better position at Lucknow, but I fear the effects of the *émeute* in the districts. A treasure party came in safe this morning. It was in danger, but 100 horses sent out yesterday evening saved it. It is now 12 A.M. All just returned from visiting post. All here looks brighter.

Inclosure 165 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, May 31. 10.30 A.M.

ALL quiet here at this moment, but news from Agra and of Gwalior alarm of 28th not known yet. Last night an express from Neemuch; full of fear of an outbreak to occur this morning. I have ordered forward the Mehidpore Cavalry, with 5th Infantry from Augur, but can do so only at great risk. A rapid advance on Delhi was looked for by all.

Inclosure 166 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 1. 8.40 A.M.

ALL quiet and satisfactory here; the country towards Allyghur and Bolundshahur being fast quieted. Some 30 or 40 European volunteers are at Allyghur doing excellent duty.

Inclosure 167 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic,

Agra, June 1. 7.37 A.M.

THREE messages of yesterday received. The message regarding my proclamation of May 25th is sent on to the Commander-in-chief without curtailment. I had not looked to any one really giving up his arms, but the better disposed; nor does it seem at all probable now, but the whole message goes on at once. Message to Commander-in-chief on showing European troops between Delhi and Cawnpore also sent on at once. The first news from Gwalior was not of any fact, but of a mere report. I shall keep back nothing I assure you.

Inclosure 168 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, May 29. 3.10 A.M.

"SEMIRAMIS" with transport "Caduceus," in tow, left Bombay on the 28th May, to take troops from Colombo to Calcutta.

Inclosure 169 in No. 19.

The Political Agent at Gwalior to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.

Gwalior, May 30. 11.30 A.M.

ON the evening of the 28th, the Brigadier, expecting an immediate outbreak of the troops in cantonments, ordered, without previous communication with me, the ladies to fly to the Residency. The Maharajah himself immediately brought hither strong parties of horse and foot, and sent others to keep open the road from cantonments; but the Maharajah requested that the ladies might be brought in the morning to a mansion attached to his palace, where alone he could assure them of absolute safety. Through the measures and proceedings of the officers, confidence has been restored, and the ladies have returned to cantonments. It had been pre-arranged that in case of need the ladies should be protected by the Maharajah at the Residency.

Inclosure 170 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Political Agent at Gwalior.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1, 1857. 9·7 A.M.

CONVEY my thanks at once to Scindia for his kind and thoughtful attention, as well as his energetic measures for the security of the ladies in the cantonment.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to have to acknowledge these repeated proofs of his attachment to the British Government.

Inclosure 171 in No. 19.

The Director-General of Post-Offices to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Sheerghotty, May 30. 11·15 A.M.

GUN-BULLOCKS would be most useful between Raneegunge and the Soane, if they could be sent from Calcutta in time; if there are carts, the daily dispatches can be increased, not otherwise. Gun-bullocks would save a day as they travel quicker than our little animals; the Allahabad bullocks had better be stationed along the line between Benares and Cawnpore; we shall be able, I hope, to convey 700 men at once, if necessary, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, of course not daily.

Inclosure 172 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, June 1, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will give immediate orders for the 100 ordnance bullocks at Dum Dum, and the 192 ordnance-bullocks employed in Calcutta, to be sent to Howrah, in progress by rail to Raneegunge, from whence they will be distributed, under the direction of the Post-office authorities, along the grand trunk road, for the purpose of assisting the bullock-train in conveying European troops to the North-Western Provinces.

You are requested to place yourself in communication with the officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, regarding the arrangements for the care and feed of the bullocks while employed on this duty.

You are also requested to communicate with the railway authorities regarding the transport of the bullocks by train to Raneegunge, and to arrange for their being conveyed across the river to Howrah.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 173 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 1. 9·45 A.M.

THE following copy of a letter from the Assistant in charge at Ajmere, to Political Agent at Jeypore, dated May 29, has this moment reached me; any further intelligence supporting or modifying this shall be immediately forwarded.

"Ajmere, 29th May, 1857.—To Captain Eden.

"My dear Sir,—I wrote to you by post to-day, but hearing that the 15th and 80th, with the Artillery and six guns, had left Nusseerabad at 10 A.M. this morning for Delhi, I fear the dāk may be stopped, therefore I send this by kossid to put you on your guard; they are dressed in Hindostanee style."

Inclosure 174 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 1. 3 P.M.

ALL quiet here and in the rest of the Division. I was obliged, at the Brigadier's request, to take Mr. Allen's carriage for 15 men of the Fusiliers, whom we could not otherwise have sent in. Dāk carriages more necessary, and more difficult to procure here than in Calcutta. We must keep the 150 men from Dinapore, but all others are passed straight, only the delay of the Commander-in-chief does much harm. Captain Davidson, from Allahabad, is here arranging about bullock dāk from the Soane to Cawnpore. Strengthen our telegraph office if you can; they have very hard work.

Inclosure 175 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Brigadier Ramsay, Gwalior.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1, 1857.

PRAY report daily to me for the information of Government. The disturbances of the 28th May have been heard of, but not through you. It is expected by Government that you report daily.

Inclosure 176 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1, 1857.

IT is understood that you have opposed sending detachments of European troops from Allahabad towards Cawnpore by railway, and have required them to be sent by carriage dawk in preference. You are requested to explain this.

Inclosure 177 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Agents at Indore, Gwalior, Rajpootana, and Mooltan.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1, 1857. 5 P.M.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by dāk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations in your agency since the commencement of the outbreak.

Inclosure 178 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

June 1.

SEND another messenger to the Commander-in-chief with my message of yesterday; add as follows:—

“I am sure that you will not delay unnecessarily, but the urgency of disposing of Delhi increases with every hour.

“You cannot exaggerate to yourself the importance of this.

“I expect two more regiments this week, and another next week, but the capture of Delhi is of more value than these at present.

“Pray endeavour to keep up communication with the south. This, like everything else, has been culpably neglected at Meerut.

“My last letter from you is of the 15th May.”

Inclosure 179 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ramsay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Gwalior, June 1. 9.30, P.M.

JUST received your message of 2 P.M. of this day. The state of the contingent at present is perfectly satisfactory. A report of the occurrence of the 28th May has been made to the Agent, and will be forwarded to you by tomorrow's post.

Inclosure 180 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 2. 1 P.M.

TWO parties of the Madras Fusiliers, each consisting of 18 rank and file, arrived here yesterday, one in the morning and one in the evening, under command of Lieutenants Richardson and Beaumont; of the latter party one private has, since arrival, died of apoplexy.

Inclosure 181 in No. 19.

G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., to M. H. Court, Esq., Magistrate, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, May 30, 1857.

THANKS, many, for your letters. which are very interesting and useful. Is any immediate benefit to be expected from increase of Hardinge's corps? From what quarter would he recruit, and how long would it take him to raise the men?

Inclosure 182 in No. 19.

The Magistrate at Allahabad to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 1. 9.52 P.M.

SIKHS and other good men easily procurable, but not horses. Sowars are being enlisted as fast as cattle are found.

Undersized horses from Buxar Stud would enable Alexander to raise troops immediately.

Inclosure 183 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Magistrate at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857.

YOUR message to Secretary, Foreign Department, received. Undersized horses from Buxar Stud are placed at the disposal of Alexander to mount his levies. Pray communicate direct to Military Department.

Inclosure 184 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Lawrence, the Magistrate at Allahabad, and Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 1, 1857. 5:30 P.M.

MORE Irregular Cavalry are required at Allahabad. An increase of 500 men is authorized to Hardinge's regiment, a party of which is at Allahabad. This has been communicated to Allahabad authorities. Pray send your own orders on that subject to Allahabad likewise.

Inclosure 185 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857. 9 A.M.

MESSAGE of last evening received. The Governor-General requests that you will immediately communicate by telegraph the purport of the Commander-in-chief's message, which you have sent by express, if you are aware of it.

Inclosure 186 in No. 19.

The Secretary of the Government of India to Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857. 2:30 P.M.

IN consequence of some of the bullocks being weak, and other causes, some of the detachments proceeding by bullock-train have been delayed, and may not reach Benares so early, by two or three days, as was expected. In consequence of this, their provisions are falling short; will you make arrangements to send them supplies in communication with the Commissioner and your Commissariat officer?

Inclosure 187 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd, Dinapore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857. 2:30 P.M.

SEND all the spare Government bullocks from Dinapore to Sherghotty, on the grand trunk road. They are to be made over at Sherghotty to Mr. Riddell, Director-General of Post-office, or agent appointed by him, who will arrange for their food.

It is believed you have about 250 spare bullocks. Report what has been done.

The bullocks belonging to the battery, which is going up by steamer, are already on the road to you from this.

[This message is to be passed on to Major-General Lloyd, by special messenger from Sherghotty.]

Inclosure 188 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 2. 11 A.M.

PLEASE inform the Supreme Government that I am solely responsible for not using the rail from this to Lohunda for transport of troops; distance is 44 miles. I will explain by letter.

Inclosure 189 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Brigadier Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 2. 6 A.M.

THE Commander-in-chief on the 14th May issued an order, informing the Native army that it had never been the intention of the Government to force them to use any cartridges which could be objected to; that they never would be, either now or hereafter. His object in publishing that order was to allay the excitement which has been raised in their minds, although he felt that there was no real cause for it. He hopes that this may have been the case; but he still perceives that the very name of new cartridges causes agitation, and he has been informed that some of those sepoys who entertain the strongest attachment and loyalty to the Government, and are ready at any moment to obey his orders, would still be under the apprehension that their family would not believe that they were not in some way or other contaminated by its use. The rifle introduced into the British army is an improvement upon the old musket, and much more effective; but it would not be of the same advantage in the hands of the Native army if it was to be used with reluctance. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the Government have affirmed that the cartridges are perfectly harmless, he is satisfied that they would not desire to persist in the use of them if the feelings of the sepoys can be thereby calmed. His Excellency therefore has determined that the new cartridges shall be discontinued. He announces this to the Native army, in the full confidence that all will now perform their duty free from anxiety and care, and be prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood, as they have formerly done, by the side of the British troops, and in defence of their country.

Inclosure 190 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 2. 12.45 P.M.

ALL quiet in the Division. Messrs. Riddell, Davidson, and Gubbins doing all they can to facilitate and hasten the arrival of troops.

Inclosure 191 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 2. 12 A.M.

I NEVER opposed sending the Europeans from this to Cawnpore by railway: on inquiry it was found time would not have been gained; on the contrary, delay would probably have occurred, in the opinion of both Mr. Chester, the Commissioner, and the Commissariat officer. I have exerted my utmost for the protection of both cantonments and fort, and, hitherto, with every success. The weak points of the fort have been strengthened by my orders.

Inclosure 192 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Officers Commanding at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857. 1 P.M.

THE report of the volunteering of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, received; highly satisfactory.

Inclosure 193 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857. 7 P.M.

THE following messages are to be transmitted with the utmost dispatch to Sir H. Barnard at Umballa, and to General Penny at Simla:—

“Sir Henry Barnard is to command the force proceeding against Delhi.

“General Penny is appointed to command the Meerut Division, in the room of General Hewitt, who will deliver over the command to him. General Penny to join as soon as possible.”

Inclosure 194 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857. 7 P.M.

THE following message is to be transmitted, with the utmost dispatch, to Sir John Lawrence, Rawul Pindie:—

Brigadier Johnstone is to return to Jullundur. Brigadier Cotton is appointed a Brigadier-General, to command the Peshawur Division.

Inclosure 195 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 2, 1857.

I HAVE to-day received a report of General Anson's death. I fear the sad news is true, but I know no particulars whatever.

Beg Sir Patrick Grant to hold himself in readiness to come to Calcutta immediately to assume command as Acting Commander-in-chief of Bengal.

I will send a further message to-morrow.

Inclosure 196 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857.

I BEG you to come, with the least possible delay, to Calcutta, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief.

General Anson died on the 27th.

Inclosure 197 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857.

THE news is too true—General Anson died of cholera on the 27th at Umballa.

I have telegraphed to Sir Patrick Grant to come without delay.

I fear you have no steamer to bring him; but let me know immediately.

Perhaps I shall be able to send the "Assaye."

Inclosure 198 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857.

PRAY endeavour to get the following message conveyed to Sir John Lawrence by the same route as has been taken by his late messages to me, whatever that may be:—

"Every precaution which your message received to-day suggests has been taken long ago.

"One regiment from Persia is already at Calcutta. More are coming from Bombay and Ceylon.

"Steps have been taken to stop the regiments going to China. More will be brought from Pegu.

"The men are moved up the country at the rate of more than 100 a-day.

"But I can give you no assistance with Europeans in the Punjaub.

"You are better off for Europeans than any other part of India, and you must do your best with what you have got.

"The European regiment sent up the Indus will, I hope, secure Mooltan.

"You have unlimited authority to raise Irregulars. Hitherto, they have not wavered in Bengal.

"Sir Patrick Grant is ordered to Calcutta.

"Keep me informed."

Inclosure 199 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Agra and Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857. 1 P.M.

SEND the following message to meet General Reed at Umballa or elsewhere:—

"The Governor-General in Council has appointed Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the command of the force proceeding against Delhi. As Provincial Commander-in-chief the Governor-General in Council relies upon you to give Major-General Barnard every assistance in your power. Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant is ordered to Calcutta, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal."

Inclosure 200 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3, 1857. 1 P.M.

THE Governor-General in Council directs me to acquaint your Excellency that General Anson, Commander-in-chief in India, died of cholera at Umballa on the 27th ultimo; and that the desire of his Lordship in Council is, that you should come to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief of the Bengal army.

Inclosure 201 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 3. 6.45 A.M.

ONE Lieutenant and eighteen rank and file Madras Fusiliers arrived here by palkee garry dâk yesterday, at 2 P.M.

Inclosure 202 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 3. 3.30 P.M.

IT is reported that the telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Agra. Pray do everything in your power to help to re-establish it, and dispatch duplicates of the messages to Sir H. Barnard, General Penny, and General Reed.

Inclosure 203 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 3. 11.20 A.M.

SIXTH Regiment, Native Infantry, received thanks from Lieutenant-Governor of Agra for volunteering.

Inclosure 204 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 2. 1.5 P.M.

THE 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, have volunteered to serve against the mutineers at Delhi, if required. The effect of this in the city of Allahabad will be most beneficial. The Europeans are passing through daily to Cawnpore, and quickly. All quiet here at present.

Inclosure 205 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 4. 2 P.M.

THE thanks of the Governor-General in Council to the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, for their declaration of loyalty, and soldier-like offer to march to Delhi, will be announced in the "Gazette." Inform the regiment of this.

Inclosure 206 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction a report that the whole of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Allahabad, have expressed their loyalty to the Government, and their desire to be led against the mutineers at Delhi, and also a further report that the three companies of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, have expressed themselves in the same soldier-like manner.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the men of these regiments for this mark of their devotion, and directs that this tender of their services, at a time when so many misguided soldiers of the Bengal army have swerved from their allegiance to the State, shall be placed among the records of Government, and shall be read at the head of every regiment and company, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 207 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Kurnaul, May 25.

CAME to Kurnaul this morning: all the troops, except two European troops of Horse Artillery, waiting for equipment of 9-pounders, have left Umballah. Great difficulty in getting what was absolutely necessary to enable the troops to march. The detachment that was at Kurnaul sent towards Paneeput last night, but the tents were not come up; they follow to-day. All the force will not get away from Kurnaul before the 31st instant. The heavy guns will hardly be up by that time. Have sent 154 irregulars, which arrived here yesterday, part to Moozuffernuggur and part to Meerut. Puttiallah troops are not so many as reported. I heard about 600. If instructions from Governor-General are to be followed, namely, advance to be made with a strong British force, it cannot be at Delhi before the 8th proximo.

Inclosure 208 in No. 19.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, a petition from the three companies, Native officers and men, of the 34th Native Infantry, now at Barrackpore.

I hope that the sentiments of loyalty, therein expressed, are sincere, and that a returning sense of the fealty they owe to a Government that has always studied their welfare, can now be depended upon.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 209 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, May 31, 1857.

I HAVE the gratification of acquainting you, for the Major-General's information, that the Native officers, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoy, of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, expressed personally to me on parade, yesterday evening, their unanimous consent to the prayer of the accompanying petition, which I have the honor to forward.

A spontaneous reaction having now taken place in the minds of the men present with the regiment, apparently brought on by the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, it is my humble and sincere hope that they will prove as loyal and obedient to the Government in future, and the disbanded men proved disloyal of late, and that this example will be followed by men of other regiments, whose minds are now wavering, and determine them at once in returning to their duty and allegiance.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 210 in No. 19.

Petition of the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys remaining at the Head-Quarters of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry. Dated 31st May, 1857.

(Translation.)

SOME evil-disposed men of the regiment have deprived us of the reputation for loyalty, which we have ever held, they have received the fruits of their misconduct by being disbanded. We that remain are willing to serve against the mutineers at Delhi, and are anxious to recover our lost name. We pray that the Government will ever regard us as faithful soldiers.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter, 34th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 211 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a petition from the three companies of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, now at Barrackpore; and, in reply to acquaint you, for communication to the Native officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of that regiment, that the offer of their services is very creditable to them, and that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council gladly acknowledges their soldier-like offer; but at present it is necessary that they continue to do duty at Barrackpore, from which place it is not convenient to move them.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 212 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, June 2. 12.45 P.M.

I HAVE anticipated the order to increase Hardinge's Cavalry; thanks for the sanction. We gave timely notice to Mr. Chester, that the first flight was towards Seetapore, on which Colonel Birch very judiciously moved out with four companies to meet them; but they have turned towards the Ganges, and do not appear to have rallied. The districts are still quiet, except at one point, Mutteabad, twenty miles north-west of Lucknow; but it is expected that they will quiet when they hear that eight men have been hanged, and that more are about to suffer.

Inclosure 213 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, June 2. 2 P.M.

ALL quiet, and I hope will continue so. Up to last night, 90 men, 84th Foot and 15th Madras Fusiliers have arrived. I have telegraphed to Allahabad, regarding the Irregular Horse, and will issue the necessary orders. Colonel Simpson has reported to me that the 6th Native Infantry volunteered to a man to serve against the mutineers at Delhi.

Inclosure 214 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 2. 5.30 P.M.

I DEEPLY regret to report, that a letter from C. Chester, Esq., at Umballa, of 27th May, reports the death of the Commander-in-chief, of cholera, at that station, at half-past 2 that morning. General Anson had issued an order, withdrawing all new cartridges, of which a copy came with this express. I shall send it in a separate message; and shall communicate it to Sir Hugh Wheeler, and to the officer commanding at Benares, by telegraph. The issue of an immediate nomination to the command in chief of the army proceeding fast on Delhi, under General Anson's orders, is solicited. Indian ability and experience will be very valuable, but time is before all, every hour is precious.

Inclosure 215 in No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

June 3. 1857. 6.35 A.M.

ALL is safe as yet in the Punjaub; but the aspect of affairs most threatening. The whole Native army are ready to break out; and unless a blow be soon struck, the Irregulars as a body, will soon follow their example. Send for our troops from Persia; intercept the force now on its way to China, and bring it to Calcutta. Every European soldier will be required to save the country, if the whole of the Native troops turn against us. This is the opinion of all the leading men here. Every precaution which foresight can dictate is being taken, to hold our own independently of the Natives.

Telegraphed the above to Mr. Barnes at Umballa, who will send it to Meerut to be telegraphed to Calcutta, at the same time send copy by dāk.

Inclosure 216 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 2. 6 P.M.

NEWS received of a decided victory gained by that portion of the Meerut force which took post near Ghazee ood-deen Nugger, over the rebels, who came out to attack it 4 P.M. of 30th May, with five guns. Enemy entirely defeated, and five guns captured, with ammunition, and a large supply of entrenchment tools. Many of the enemy destroyed; 44 of our men, chiefly of the Rifles, killed and wounded, the greater part by the explosion of an ammunition wagon of the enemy, abandoned near the bridge.

Inclosure 217 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 3. 4 P.M.

THE Colonel commanding, two Lieutenants, and twelve rank and file, Madras Fusiliers, arrived here by Palkee Garry Dāk this day.

Inclosure 218 in No. 19.

Lieutenant Graham to Lieutenant Reeves.

Sir;

Dorunda, May 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding officer, that the Native officers and duffadars of the Irregular Cavalry under my command, present at head-quarters, have this morning come to me, and after stating that they had heard of the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut, expressed a hope, that it might be reported to Government, that their earnest wish is, that should an opportunity offer, they and the men may have a chance given them of proving their loyalty and their faithfulness to their salt.

I have, &c.

J. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant,*
Acting Commander Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 219 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE officer commanding the Ramghur force has reported that the Native officers and men of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry have unanimously requested that the Government should be assured of their earnest desire to have an opportunity of proving their fidelity to the State.

It has further been brought to notice that these brave men have written to their companions, now absent on leave, in the Delhi territory, desiring them to tender their services to the General commanding the Meerut Division.

A similar good spirit is stated to animate the Ramghur Light Infantry.

The Governor-General in Council receives this report with high satisfaction.

The Ramghur Irregular Cavalry is distinguished by its services in Burmah; and of its firm allegiance the Government has no doubt.

The Governor-General in Council hereby conveys his thanks to the Ram-

ghur force for this demonstration of their loyalty ; and he directs that the offer of their services be entered on the records of the army of Bengal, and that this General Order be read at the head of every regiment, troop, or company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 220 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

Fort William, May 29, 1857.

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the following remarks of the Government of India on the proclamation issued by his Honor on the 25th ultimo:—

The proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 25th instant is open to grave objection.

By the 1st clause, it allows all "soldiers engaged in the late disturbances," who gave up their arms, to go to their homes unmolested.

By the 3rd clause, the operation of the first is limited, in so far as it is declared that "every evil-minded instigator in the disturbances, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished ;" but it is expressly said that only these shall be punished.

In the course of these disturbances, officers have been killed by their own men, or by the men of other regiments, and it is known that two regiments have made themselves especially infamous by such traitorous and murderous acts.

It cannot have been intended by the Lieutenant-Governor that the sepoys who participated in the murder of officers should escape punishment, yet it is at least doubtful whether under the proclamation they are not entitled to go free, as soon as their arms have been delivered up, and certainly their liberty could not be refused to them unless the term "private persons," crimes against whom are the only crimes denounced, be interpreted as including officers engaged in commanding their men.

To stretch interpretations on the side of severity, in a matter affecting the lives of men, is not a right course ; and it is especially necessary in the case of a proclamation of pardon, to avoid even the appearance of straining the plain meaning of such a proclamation in order to take lives of any persons who have surrendered upon the faith of it.

But furthermore, upon any interpretation of this proclamation, the whole burden of proof that a mutineer has been guilty of the crimes selected for punishment is by this proclamation thrown upon the Government. It is not impossible that Government may be unable to prove one of these punishable crimes against any of those who surrender, and as the officer of Government to whom the sepoy may present himself to deliver up his arms cannot be expected to have any knowledge of the man's conduct, it is difficult to see how there can be any investigation whatever, even in the cases of the men known to belong to the regiments by which the worst outrages have been committed.

No power is reserved to detain a sepoy for the purpose of inquiring into his conduct before conceding to him permission to seek his home unmolested ; and though this power might possibly be assumed in the case of individuals against whom suspicion should arise, it would be nothing less than a snare to use it against all the men of a particular regiment without having given notice of the intention to do so.

There is then no reason why, with this proclamation in his hand, every sepoy of the 20th or 38th regiments should not leave Delhi, present himself at the nearest civil or military post, and claim of right to go free.

In whatever sense the proclamation may be understood by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, no action can hereafter be taken under it which shall put the good faith of the Government of India above sus-

picion, except such as would allow of the unimpeded escape of men who have murdered their officers.

This would be a heavy and lasting reproach to the Government of India, and a severe blow to the future discipline of the army. On this account it is unavoidable that the proclamation should be cancelled or superseded with as little delay as possible.

But the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has earnestly deprecated this course, as one which would weaken his power and discredit his authority. Seeing the difficulties with which the local Government at Agra has to deal, there is force in this appeal. Absolutely to annul an offer of pardon made, however unauthorised, by so high an authority as the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, might have a dangerous effect at this crisis; and in the present aspect of affairs the Governor-General in Council does not fail to see the advantages, as tending to hasten the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of the more heinous criminals, of the offer of a large measure of mercy to that portion of the mutineers, who, under any circumstances, if they were now to submit, would be leniently dealt with. The number of men who have committed themselves to the rebellion, puts the punishment of all quite out of the question.

Moreover, the immediate revocation of the terms on which pardon has been offered, and the substitution, before there had been time to take advantage of such terms, of others less favorable, could not fail to increase the mistrust and fear which has possessed the minds of the sepoys in the North-Western Provinces who are still in the performance of their duty.

It is therefore resolved, that the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor shall not be set aside until the Commander-in-chief, now advancing upon Delhi, shall approach the city, when his Excellency will be instructed to issue the following proclamation in the name of the Governor-General in Council:—

“ Proclamation.

“ The Governor-General in Council, having reason to believe that amongst the mutineers in Delhi there are many that have been constrained against their will or deceived into taking part in the proceedings of those around them, proclaims as follows:—

“ Every soldier of a regiment which, though it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive a free pardon and permission to proceed to his home, if he immediately delivers up his arms to the civil or military authority, and if no heinous crime is shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

“ This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers, or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages. The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

“ Any proclamation offering pardon to soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, which may have been issued by the local authorities previously to the promulgation of the present proclamation, will thereupon cease to have effect; but all persons who may have availed themselves of the offers made in such proclamations shall enjoy the benefit thereof.”

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude his remarks upon this subject without an expression of his regret that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor should, without necessity for any extreme haste, have taken the step of issuing a proclamation of this grave character, affecting the reputation of Government in every part of India, and the discipline of the Bengal army, without previous reference to him. The consequences have been very embarrassing. When the proclamation was issued, his Honor had a few hours before received a telegraphic dispatch showing that the general views of the Governor-General respecting the treatment of the mutineers were such as to be wholly irreconcilable with the spirit of the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation. Against these views, as being in his opinion too severe for the existing position of affairs, he remonstrated in a telegraphic dispatch, to which in ordinary course his Honor might have expected an answer in a very few hours.

The Governor-General in Council is unable to concur with the Lieutenant-Governor, in thinking that the terms of his proclamation are substantially consistent with the views expressed in that answer, and however that may be, the proclamation was issued without awaiting that answer. It would not have caused a delay of more than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, to have referred the proposed proclamation in terms to the Government of India, to which authority, in ordinary course, the decision of such an important military question belonged; and as the main object of the measure was to work upon the mutineers at Delhi, even if circumstances had been such as to render the delay of a telegraphic reference to the Governor-General in Council inadmissible, the Commander-in-chief, then on his march to that city, was the subordinate authority to whom the responsibility of ceding in the matter without the order of Government should naturally have fallen.

The point is one of so much importance that his Lordship in Council feels it necessary to explain himself to the Lieutenant-Governor thus fully upon it, but he makes every allowance for the great difficulties of his Honor's position, and he is assured that his Honor acted as he judged best for the public interests in a time of danger.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 221 in No. 19.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council.

I PROPOSE that the melancholy event of the death of General Anson be publicly notified in the accompanying General Order.

It will be necessary at the same time to announce the appointment of General Reed, C.B., commanding the Peshawur Division, to the post of Provincial Commander-in-chief.

General Reed will hold this post until the arrival at the Presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-chief at Madras, whom, it has been determined by the Governor-General in Council, to place in the position of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal, pending the appointment of a successor to General Anson.

As my Honorable colleagues are aware, instructions have already been sent by telegraph to Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, to take the command of the force which the Commander-in-chief was collecting against Delhi.

Sir Henry Barnard's experience of India has been short; but this will not interfere with the success of an attack upon the mutineers in Delhi, and as he is at army head-quarters, or close at hand, the arrangement has the invaluable advantage of being the most saving of time.

It will be right that Sir Henry Barnard's appointment to the command should be notified in General Orders.

Sir Henry Barnard has been directed to push on the operations against Delhi without waiting for the Provincial Commander-in-chief; and General Reed has been informed that the command of the force is placed in Sir Henry Barnard's hands, to whom he is to give every assistance in his power.

CANNING.
J. DORIN.
J. LOW.
J. P. GRANT.
B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 222 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 755 of 1857).

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

WITH deep sorrow the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council discharges the painful duty of announcing to the army of India the death of

his Excellency General the Honorable George Anson, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces in India.

This sad event took place on the 27th ultimo, at Umballa, after a short illness.

In General Anson the army of India has lost a commander than whom none was ever more earnest and indefatigable in laboring to improve the condition, extend the comforts, and increase the efficiency, of every branch of the service committed to his charge.

To the Crown and the Honorable East India Company, whom he has served so zealously, as well as to the troops, who have been his unceasing care, General Anson's untimely end in the midst of arduous duties will, the Governor-General in Council feels assured, be a source of the sincerest grief.

The Governor-General in Council directs that, as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-chief, the flag of the fort shall to-morrow be hoisted half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns, according to the rank which he held, shall be fired from the fort.

The same honors are to be paid to the memory of General Anson at each of the principal military stations in India, on receipt of this order.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that the officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's army shall wear mourning for fourteen days from the day on which this order is received at their respective stations.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 223 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 756 of 1857):

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, the senior officer in India, shall assume the command of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces in India until further orders.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major-General T. Reed, C.B., Her Majesty's service, commanding the Peshawur Division, the senior officer in Bengal, is appointed Provincial Commander-in-chief until the arrival at Calcutta of Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, whom it has been determined by the Governor-General in Council to place in the position of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal, pending the appointment of a successor to his Excellency General the Honorable George Anson, deceased.

Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., Her Majesty's service, commanding the Sirhind Division, is appointed to take command of the field force proceeding against Delhi.

Brigadier Sidney John Cotton to be a Brigadier-General, and to command the Peshawur Division during the time that Major-General Reed holds the office of Provincial Commander-in-chief.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 224 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 757 of 1857).

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

THE Calcutta Regiment of Militia has, through its commanding officer, preferred a request to be permitted to proceed to any part of the empire by sea or by land, in which the Government of India shall consider that its services may at the present moment be most useful.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received, with great satisfaction, the expression of zeal and loyalty on the part of the Calcutta Militia.

This is not the first occasion on which this regiment has come forward to place its unrestricted services at the disposal of the Government. The public spirit now again evinced by the Calcutta Militia calls for the thanks of the Government of India, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council directs that these thanks may be publicly conveyed to the Native Commissioned officers, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the regiment, and be recorded in General Orders, and read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 225 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 3. 12 noon.

ALL quiet throughout the Benares Division, though there has been a very narrow escape from an outbreak at Azimghur. Palliser and fifty Sowars are now there, with orders to bring off both the Goruckpore and Azimghur treasure with weak party of the 17th. The news of the victory of the Meerut column will have a sedative effect.

Inclosure 226 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, June 3, 1857.

MESSAGE 2nd June received. The orders were sent by express on receipt; they were telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of army yesterday; they are now telegraphed to Sir H. Barnard. The proclamation will follow immediately. But I have just been informed by the superintendent of electric telegraph office here that there is an obstruction in the communication between this and Agra. All well here, but subject to constant fits of excitement. Unfavorable reports of the state of the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Inclosure 227 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, June 3. 9 P.M.

ALL the orders and proclamations have been sent express, as the telegraph communication between this and Agra is obstructed.

Sir H. Lawrence having expressed some uneasiness, I have just sent him by Dâk Gharrees out of my small force, two officers and fifty men, Her Majesty's 84th Foot; conveyance for more not available. This leaves me weak; but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive.

Inclosure 228 in No. 19.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 4, 1857.

REFERRING to previous correspondence regarding the target practice of the Native detachments at the several rifle depôts, the Commander-in-chief considers it will be satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to learn that at all three depôts the practice has been commenced, and that the men of all grades have unhesitatingly and cheerfully used the new cartridges.

2. In communicating this information to his Lordship, I am to beg you will be good enough to add that a confidential circular has been addressed to officers commanding regiments, enjoining upon them to take every precaution in their power to prevent the depôt men, upon their rejoining their corps, being subjected to any taunting or ill-usage from their comrades with reference to their having used the Enfield rifle cartridges at the depôts.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, Colonel.

Inclosure 229 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 752 of 1857).

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, on the 30th May, 1857, and is published in general orders.

ACT No. XI of 1857.

An Act for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make due provision for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State, it is enacted as follows :—

I. All persons owing allegiance to the British Government, who, after the passing of this Act, shall rebel, or wage war against the Queen, or the Government of the East India Company, or shall attempt to wage such war, or shall instigate or abet any such rebellion or the waging of such war, or shall conspire so to rebel or wage war, shall be liable, upon conviction, to the punishment of death, or to the punishment of transportation for life, or of imprisonment with hard labor for any term not exceeding fourteen years; and shall also forfeit their property and effects of every description: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall extend to any place subject to Regulation XIV of 1827, of the Bengal Code.

II. All persons who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any person who shall have been guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the preceding Section, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

III. Clause 1. Whenever the Executive Government of any Presidency, or place within the said territories, shall proclaim that any district subject to its Government is or has been in a state of rebellion, it shall be lawful for such Government to issue a commission for the trial of all persons who shall be charged with having committed in such district, after a day to be specified in the commission, any of the crimes mentioned in the preceding Sections, or any other crime against the state, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property.

Punishment for rebellion, &c.

Punishment for harbouring or concealing rebels, &c.

Executive Government may issue a commission for the trial of persons charged with certain offences, in any district proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion.

Clause 2. The Commissioner or Commissioners authorized by any such commission may hold a Court in any part of the said district mentioned in the commission, and may there try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof; it being the intention of this Act that the districts mentioned in the commission shall, for the purpose of trial and punishment of any of the said offences, be deemed one district.

Court may be held in any part of the district.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government, by such commission, to direct that any Court held under the commission shall have power, without the attendance or *futwa* of a law officer, or the assistance of Assessors, to pass upon every person convicted before the Court of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the said Court shall not be subordinate to the Sudder Court.

Government may vest certain powers in the Court.

V. If a commission be issued under the authority of this Act, any magistrate within the district which is described in the commission, may commit persons charged with any of the aforesaid crimes within such district for trial before a Court to be held under this Act.

Magistrate may commit persons for trial before a Court held under this Act.

VI. Nothing in this Act shall extend to the trial or punishment of any of Her Majesty's natural born subjects in Europe, or of the children of such subjects.

Act not to apply to British born subjects or their children.

VII. Whenever the Executive Government shall deem it necessary for the public safety, it shall be lawful for such Government to declare, by proclamation, that from and after a day to be named therein, it shall not be lawful for any person, or for any specified class of persons, to carry or have in their possession any arms or instruments used for warlike purposes, or any specified description of arms or instruments aforesaid, within any district mentioned in the proclamation.

Government may issue proclamation prohibiting the carrying or possession of arms in any district.

VIII. After the day named in the proclamation, whoever shall carry, or have in his possession, any arms or other such instruments as aforesaid, contrary to the proclamation, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and the arms or other such instrument as aforesaid shall be confiscated.

Penalty for unlawful possession of arms.

IX. It shall be lawful for a magistrate, by warrant, to cause search to be made in any house or other place in which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting that any arms, or other such instrument as aforesaid, kept contrary to proclamation, may be found; and any such arms or instrument may be seized and confiscated.

Magistrates empowered to search houses, &c., and to seize arms.

X. Nothing in Sections VII, VIII, and IX, of this Act, shall extend to any person who may be exempted by the authority of the Executive Government from the prohibition contained in such proclamation.

Government may grant exemption to certain persons.

XI. The word "magistrate" in this Act shall include any person lawfully exercising the powers of a magistrate, and any assistant to a magistrate, or deputy magistrate, specially authorized by the Executive Government to exercise the powers vested in a magistrate by this Act.

Interpretation.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk to the Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 280 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, June 4. 4:40 P.M.

ALL quiet here, but a rising has taken place at Seetapore, and the Europeans are flying into Lucknow. An escort and carriages have been sent to

3 C 2

meet them. Fifty of the 84th arrived this morning. All the mutineers seem bound for Delhi; and unless guns are brought against us, we can hold our own against all comers for a month, after which we may be in want of supplies. Dawk communication from Agra cut off, and we are hourly expecting that the telegraph wire will be cut at Cawnpore.

Inclosure 231 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 5. 7 A.M.

AZIMGHUR has gone; four officers said to be killed. Ladies all safe at Ghazeepore. The 37th rose on being disarmed, but were routed. Treasury safe. A few Europeans wounded. City quiet.

Inclosure 232 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

ALL quiet here. Affairs do not go on well; the feeling of the Native army may be a little improved, but none can be trusted. The two regiments here profess that they will go where, and do what they are ordered; they express regret for having committed themselves for a moment. They have since behaved well; and however dangerous it may be to take them, with the small force we have, to Delhi (*sic in orig*), one regiment, they would quietly lay down their arms and go to their homes, and not turn against us. Our European troops will not act with the same confidence if they are with them; we cannot leave them behind without sufficient number of Europeans to control them. Pray answer this. The country is very disturbed. The communication with Meerut difficult. I hope this will be remedied, having such a force at Kurnaul; we cannot move at present for want of tents and carriage; it would destroy Europeans to march without both, and we have no men to spare. I see the risk of going to Delhi with such small means, as we have, perhaps 2,500 Europeans, for should they suffer any loss it would be serious, having nothing more to depend upon in the north-western provinces, but it must be done. I have not heard from below Delhi, or Lieutenant-Governor; it would be important to have his views upon the subject, for troops should be brought from Persia, and those going to China should be stopped at Singapore. I hope we may hold on till the crisis is past. We must not omit any means of increasing our European strength. Since this message was begun I have heard from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub. He recommends strongly that an order be issued giving up the new cartridge. I have adopted this advice, and sent it to you by telegraph. I hope the Government will approve. If it is, you can publish it at once, and transmit it to all Divisions in Bengal. It will be read to the Native regiments here this evening.

Inclosure 233 in No. 19.

General Order by the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Umballa, May 19, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief on the 14th May issued a general order, informing the Native army that it had never been the intention of the Governor-General to force them to use any cartridges which could be objected to, that they never would be, either now or hereafter. His object in publishing that order was to allay the excitement which had been raised in their minds, although he felt there was no real cause for it. He hopes that this may have been the case, but he still perceives that the very name of new cartridges causes agitation, and he has been informed

that some of those sepoys, who entertain the strongest attachment and loyalty to Government, and are ready at any moment to obey its orders, would still be under apprehension that their families would not believe that they were not in some way or other contaminated by its use. The rifle introduced into the British army is an improvement upon the old musket, and much more effective, but it would not be of the same advantage in the hands of the Native if it were to be used with reluctance. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the Government have affirmed that the cartridge is perfectly harmless, he is satisfied that they would not desire to persist in the use of it if the feelings of the sepoys can be thereby calmed. His Excellency, therefore, has determined that the new cartridge shall be discontinued. He announces this to the Native army in the full confidence that all will now perform their duty, free from anxiety or care, and be prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood, as they have formerly done, by the side of the British troops, and in defence of their country.

By order,

C. CHESTER, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 234 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

THE three European regiments from the hills assembled here on the 17th. Four companies of the 1st Europeans, one squadron of 9th Lancers, and two guns of Horse Artillery, went on the same night to Kurnaul; hope they have stopped the plundering in that quarter. I shall move on towards Delhi with the remainder of the European force, except a wing left for the protection of Umballah, and four guns, as soon as possible; but there have been great difficulties in procuring carriage. I have sent to Phillour for a few heavy guns, as with the small force at command, and no more Europeans to rely upon, it will be advisable to have every man as much as we can (*sic in orig.*). I expect to be able to move about the 23rd. I am anxious to hear from you, and have your views as to what should be done in this crisis. At the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, I have issued a general order giving up the use of the new cartridge, and every new cartridge entirely; says this must be done, or the irregulars may follow the example of the regulars; I have therefore taken upon myself this responsibility. We have two regiments of Native Infantry here, outwardly loyal, and I shall be obliged to take one with me and leave one here. This is a great misfortune, as it shakes the confidence of the European troops, but they have been behaving well, and have not committed themselves. I hope to hear from you.

Inclosure 235 in No. 19.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 6, 1857.

AS vague and exaggerated accounts may reach Government of the recent mutinous proceedings on the part of some of the troops at Meerut, the Commander-in chief has desired me to report the following occurrences, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, in order that his Lordship may know the precise nature and extent of the misconduct of the parties concerned, and the steps which his Excellency has taken to put down this insubordinate movement.

2. On the occasion of a parade of the men of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who are armed with carbines (fifteen per troop), having recently been ordered for the instruction of the men in the new mode of loading, eighty-five, out of ninety men paraded, refused to receive their cartridges, and as the commanding officer could not by persuasion prevail upon those who had refused to see the error of their

conduct, and accept the cartridges, the trial of the whole of them, by general court-martial, for the disobedience of the lawful order of their superior, has been ordered by his Excellency.

3. I am to add, that a few days subsequent to this occurrence, a squad of Native Artillery recruits, seventeen in number, in like manner refused to use the carbine cartridges ordered to be served out to them for use at the drill, and as they could not by any means be induced to change their minds and receive the cartridges, their summary dismissal was at once effected by the officer commanding the Artillery at the station. This punishment the Commander-in-chief considers inappropriate and incommensurate to the offence; and the authorities concerned have, under his Excellency's orders, been informed that the recruits should have been instantly placed in confinement, in view to their trial by court-martial.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 236 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will arrange for supplying the 1st Madras European Fusiliers with service ammunition.

The regiment left Madras on Sunday evening, and will arrive in a few days; it is provided with only the ammunition in pouch. 250 Enfield rifles are in use with the corps, the remainder of the men being armed with the ordinary muskets.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 237 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Gentlemen,

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, on the steamer "Zenobia," left Madras in progress to Calcutta, on the evening of the 17th instant, and will arrive in a few days; and to request that all needful arrangements be made by your Department for their reception.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Town-Major for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 238 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

I AM desired to inform you that detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Foot will proceed to Jugdee-Serai, near Benares, on the dates and in the numbers as per

margin,* and to request that all the necessary arrangements may be made for supplying them with provisions and rations on the road.

2. You are authorized to make such arrangements on their account as may seem most desirable, and as may be practicable.

3. Care must be taken that while all necessaries are provided, the carriages are not overloaded.

4. The officers in command should be supplied with the means of making necessary purchases for the men on the road.

5. The first party which starts this afternoon has had 60 rupees given in charge of the officer commanding.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, and copy of paragraph 1 to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, and to the Officiating Military Auditor-General, for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 239 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of my letter to the Officiating Commissary-General of this date, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to arrange for sending the detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Foot by rail from Howrah to Raneegunge, and thence by Transit Company's carriage to Jugdee Serai in the neighbourhood of Benares.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 240 in No. 19.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Marine Superintendent's Office, May 19, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to state that the "Harbinger" and "Cape of Good Hope" can be obtained to proceed to Ceylon for troops.

2. Each vessel can accommodate about 300 men.

3. The "Manchester" is not available, and is totally unfit to carry troops.

I have, &c.

D. ROBERTSON.

* To leave Howrah by rail and from Raneegunge by Transit Company.

			European Officers.	Non-commissioned and Privates.
On the 19th	..	..	1	18
" 20th	..	..	0	21
" 21st	..	..	1	18
" 22nd	..	..	0	21
" 23rd	..	..	1	18
Total	..	..	3	96

Inclosure 241 in No. 19.

Messrs. Shand, Fairlie, and Co., to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,

Sir,

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

WITH reference to the subject of your visit to us of to-day, we have the honour to inform you that we shall be happy to place the screw steamer "Harbinger" at the disposal of the Government, on receiving a guarantee holding us harmless for the consequences of the breach of mail contract incurred thereby. Our terms will be as follow:—Company's rupees, 1800 per diem, from the day of her departure hence to the day of her return, both inclusive. The Government to supply coals for the entire voyage.

I have, &c.

SHAND, FAIRLIE, AND CO.,

Agents, Screw Steamer, "Harbinger."

Inclosure 242 in No. 19.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

IN reply to your application to-day, we have much pleasure in placing the screw steamer "Cape of Good Hope" at the disposal of Government, to proceed to Ceylon, and bring troops from thence to Calcutta.

We shall require rupees 35,000 for the service, in addition to coals for the voyage, and a proportionate additional amount per day for every day's detention at Ceylon after her arrival there beyond four days.

The "Cape of Good Hope" can start on Thursday morning, if we receive your orders to-night.

We have, &c.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., Agents.

Inclosure 243 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 20, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th May, and your private note of the same date, to the address of Major Atkinson, with its enclosures, I am directed to inform you, that Government desires that the tender as mentioned therein, may be taken at once. For the "Harbinger" 1,800 rupees a-day, inclusive of the day of departure and arrival; and for the "Cape of Good Hope" 35,000 rupees for the trip, and a proportional amount for demurrage for every day the ship is delayed at Ceylon beyond four days; Government to find coals for both ships, and to hold the agents free from the consequences of breach of mail contract resulting from this engagement.

2. The above-mentioned enclosures are herewith returned.

3. Both these ships should start as soon as they can be got ready.

I am &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military-Auditor-General, Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Inspector-General of Ordnance, with reference to Military Department letter, dated 27th April 1857.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 244 in No. 19.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

My dear Atkinson,

May 20, 1857.

THE "Harbinger" will not be ready to start for a week or ten days.

I would propose to send the "Fire Queen," instead of her; she would carry 150 or 200. The agents of the "Harbinger" are anxious to get a reply.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 245 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir,

Fort William, May 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of this date, I am directed to acquaint you that the tender of the screw steamer "Harbinger" was accepted, on the understanding that she would be ready to start in the course of a day or two; as it, however, appears that she cannot be got ready for a week or ten days, she will be useless for the service for which she is required.

Under these circumstances, the acceptance of the tender of that vessel must be considered withdrawn; and you are requested to prepare the "Fire Queen" to start for Ceylon as early as practicable.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military Auditor-General, Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Inspector-General of Ordnance, in continuation of docket from this department of the 20th May 1857.

By order, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 246 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that a wing of the Bengal Police Battalion has been ordered to proceed from Soorie to Dinapore, and to request that you will cause the requisite number of elephants from those at Soorie to be placed at the disposal of Captain Rattray, commanding that corps, so as to enable the wing to march without delay.

2. Carriage will be required for the camp equipage, ammunition, and the baggage of the men, who receive no marching batta, but are entitled to carriage.

3. You are requested to send the authority for the supply of the elephants to Captain Rattray, who is now in Calcutta, and who leaves by the train to-morrow morning.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 247 in No. 19:

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

Fort William, May 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint your Board, that a wing of the Bengal Police Battalion has been ordered to march from Soorie to Dinapore, and to request that you will take the necessary steps for providing for the medical charge of the wing. Assistant-Surgeon Coates, who was formerly with the Police Battalion, is understood to be in Calcutta and available for a medical charge.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 248 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the detachment of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, which has just arrived by the "Zenobia," is to be embarked on the river steamers at once, and dispatched with all expedition to Benares, where they will receive further orders.

2. The steamers and flats, it is believed, are ready, and there will be no delay in sending off the men at once.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine, with a request that the steamers may be prepared at once for dispatch, and that the Commanders may be directed to make all expedition on the voyage, and to the Commissary-General for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 249 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 23, 1857.

IN forwarding to you 1,500 copies in the Nagree character of the proclamation issued in Government General Order of the 19th May, 1857, I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to distribute them under your signature without further delay.

2. You are requested to forward fifteen copies to me for the purpose of being distributed in Fort William and among the several guards on duty in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 250 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town-Major.

Sir,

Fort William, May 23, 1857.

WITH reference to Government General Order of the 19th instant, I am desired to transmit to you fifteen copies of the translation, in the Nagree character, of the Government proclamation, and to request that it may be read and explained to the Native troops in the garrison, paraded for the purpose this afternoon, and that copies may be distributed to the several guards and detachments on duty in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 251 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

"Zenobia," May 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government for an advance of rupees seven thousand, to be at the disposal of the head-quarters and wing of the regiment under my command on its arrival at Dinapore.

I have, &c

J. G. S. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 252 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Military Auditor-General.

Sir,

Fort William, May 26, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the undermentioned advance has been placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. S. Neill, Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers, for the purpose set forth.

By whom Payable.	Amount.	Purpose for which required.
	Rupees.	
Dinapore Treasury	7,000	For the payment of the Corps on arrival at Dinapore.

[A similar dispatch, *mutatis mutandis*, was addressed to the Accountant-General, Military Department.]

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 253 in No. 19.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, May 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th current, to the officer commanding at Benares, directing the movement of the wing of Ferozepore Regiment, now at Mirzapore, to Lucknow, should the Chief Commissioner in Oude require it, I have the honor to request that I may be informed if the destination of the 47th Regiment, Native Infantry, is to be changed from Allahabad to Mirzapore, under any circumstances, or only in event of all the Ferozepore Regiment being withdrawn from Mirzapore.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, *Major.*

Inclosure 254 in No. 19.

*The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster General.**Fort William, May 29, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed to state that as the regiment of Ferozepore has been moved on to Allahabad, it will be inexpedient to disturb the present arrangement, and that the 47th Regiment, Native Infantry, must therefore be sent to Mirzapore.

2. You are requested accordingly to communicate to the officer commanding the regiment the change in the destination of the corps, and to inform the Brigadier commanding at Benares, who has been placed in command of the troops at the neighbouring stations, as well as the General Officer commanding Dinapore Division.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 255 in No. 19.

PROPOSED Dispatch of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

Quartermaster-General's Office, May 31, 1857.

	BULLOCK TRAIN.						DAWK.		
	Officers.	Medical Officers.	Men.	Followers.	Carts for Stores.		Officers.	Men.	Followers.
From Dum Dum, May 31, Sunday	Leave Raneegunje, June 1	+1	17	1
" June 1, Monday	..	1	90	6	..		..	..	..
From Barrackpore " 2, Tuesday	..	1	90	6	..	..	1	23	1
" " 3, Wednesday	..	*A	88	6	..	..	1	23	1
" " 4, Thursday	..	*A	88	6	..	..	1	23	1
" " 5, Friday	..	*A	72	12	3	..	4	14	1

A. SANDERS, Major,
Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

* A. Apothecary.

+ Lieutenant Maybury.

Inclosure 256 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

Fort William, June 1, 1857.

WITH reference to your memorandum of yesterday's date, I am desired to request that you will state, for the information of Government, what number of European troops will remain with Major-General Hearsey during and after the dispatch of the several detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment as proposed.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

Further Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, June 19, 1857. (No. 182.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter No. 176 of the 5th instant, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency in connection with the disaffection prevalent in the native army.

2. The intelligence received is very scanty, from the circumstance of the daks having been entirely cut off above Allahabad since the 6th instant.

Inclosure 1.

Narrative in continuation of that closed on the 6th instant.

ALL communication by dak, as well as by electric telegraph, from and above Allahabad having been entirely cut off since the 6th, very little information has been received of the events since that date.

Allahabad.—The 6th Native Infantry mutinied on the 6th at 9 P.M. They were joined by the three troops of Oude Irregular Cavalry, and the townspeople. Thirteen European officers are reported to have been slaughtered. The rest, with some civilians, had taken refuge in the fort, which was occupied by some invalid Artillery and the regiment of Ferozepore Seikhs. A detachment of 1st Madras Fusiliers of between sixty and eighty men, reached the fort the following day. Many of the civil officers and European inhabitants are missing. The names of the officers reported killed are :—

Captains T. C. Birch, Fort Adjutant, J. Plunkett, 6th Native Infantry ; Lieutenants R. Stuart, Adjutant, 6th Native Infantry, G. H. Hawes, Interpreter, 6th Native Infantry ; Ensigns G. L. Munro, 6th Native Infantry (doubtful), R. S. Codd, C. G. Way, M. Smith, E. C. Scott, Smith, A. M. H. Cheek ; Lieutenants C. D. Innes, of Engineers, A. H. Alexander.

About 350 Europeans, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, occupy the fort while the *Seikh Regiment* is at the steamer's Fort Ghaut protecting it : 400 more of the 1st Fusiliers must have reached by steam on the 16th or 18th. Town in possession of insurgents.

Agra.—Appears to be all safe up to the 10th instant.

Allyghur.—The mutineers at Lucknow having crossed into the Doab and appeared at Allyghur, the detachment of volunteers were forced to quit the place temporarily on the 8th.

Azimghur.—The only officer killed is Lieutenant Hutchinson, Quarter-

master of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, who is said to have fallen in trying to save the post guns. The officers and ladies had arrived at Ghazeepore.

Fort William and Barrackpore.—Major-General Hearsey having reason to believe that the native troops intended to rise on the night of the 13th, sent for European troops in order to disarm the regiments. This was quietly carried into effect on the evening of the 14th, Sunday; at the same time the whole of the native troops, except the body guard, in Fort William, Calcutta, and the neighbourhood, were quietly disarmed.

At daybreak on Monday morning the 15th a detachment of European troops made a prisoner of the King of Oude, his Prime Minister, and others. These are now lodged as prisoners in the fort.

A sepoy of the 43rd Regiment having given information regarding a man, said to be a follower of the King of Oude, having tried to tamper with the sepoys in the fort, arrangements were made to secure the man, who had agreed with the sepoy to come again on the night of the 13th. The man came and was secured. He was tried by a court-martial on the 14th, and sentenced to death. Unfortunately, during the night of the 14th, he effected his escape.

Bareilly.—Nothing heard from this.

Benares.—On the news of the mutiny at Azimghur reaching Benares, a rising of the 37th Native Infantry was anticipated, and the authorities determined to disarm that corps. Accordingly the European troops and battery were paraded and marched on the lines of the 37th. The Regiment of Loodianah (Seikhs), and the Irregular Cavalry, one squadron of the 13th, were also under arms. On the Europeans approaching the 37th, that corps opened fire on them, which was returned by the European Infantry and Artillery. As the Regiment of Loodianah was advancing the Resaldar of the Irregular Cavalry rode up to the corps and called out that his men had mutinied. Some shots were fired by the Irregular Cavalry, on which the Seikhs paused, turned round, some firing towards the Cavalry, others towards the Europeans, on which the guns were turned on the Seikhs, who soon dispersed. The 37th in the mean time had been dispersed, and their lines were set on fire. The men of the 37th, Seikhs, and Irregular Cavalry, passed through cantonments, and took the road to Jaunpore. Some of the Seikhs remained faithful and protected the Treasury, while others protected their officers. Some of the Irregular Cavalry also proved faithful, the party sent to Gorruckpore and Azimghur for treasure having brought it in safety, and having since been usefully employed in clearing the road to Allahabad. The district and town appear pretty quiet, and matters appear satisfactory up to the latest date, the 18th.

Berhampore.—All quiet; a detachment of Europeans from Barrackpore has been sent to insure the safety of the station.

Cawnpore.—Nothing heard from this place since the 4th instant.

Chunar.—All safe.

Delhi.—A second action was fought on the 31st, near the Hindon. Brigadier Wilson's force, reinforced by the Sirmoor battalion, and some reinforcements from Meerut, was to join the Umballa column on the 5th, *viâ* Bhagpoot Ghaut. The force reached Delhi on the 8th, and drove the rebels dispirited into the town, capturing the heights in front of Delhi and twenty-six guns.

Dinapore.—All quiet up to the 15th.

Dacca.—One hundred seamen for the war steamers, with two armed boats, have been sent as a precautionary measure.

Gya.—A detachment of 120 Europeans sent to protect the Treasury.

Hansi and Hissar.—The Hurrianah battalion is said to have mutinied.

Jaunpore.—The detachment of the Seikhs, on the mutineers from Benares arriving, murdered their officer, Lieutenant Mara, and other Europeans, seized the treasure, and proceeded into Oude, *viâ* Fyzabad, a Jemadar of the Seikhs having been elected Commandant.

Jhansi.—The troops, consisting of a wing of the 12th Native Infantry and some Irregular Cavalry, have mutinied; particulars not known.

Lucknow.—Nothing heard of since the 4th instant.

Mirzapore.—All quiet. Treasure removed. The Rewah Rajah has offered 600 Cavalry, 500 Infantry, and five guns. These have been accepted.

Nowgong.—The wing of the 12th Native Infantry and native battery have mutinied. Particulars not known.

Neemuch.—The troops at the station reported to have mutinied, as well as the Cavalry of the Malwa Contingent. The Infantry of the Contingent at Mehidpore said to be true.

The European troops are being pushed up as quickly as possible. The whole of the Madras Fusiliers must now be at Allahabad, and the 84th have passed beyond Benares, as also a portion of the 64th. The last of the 78th Highlanders leave by bullock-train to-morrow, the 20th, when the wing of the 37th will be dispatched. One European battery left by steam this morning, and another is preparing to follow. The detachment of the Royal Artillery will also be sent up by bullock-train.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 2.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Umballah, May 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant (erroneously dated the 14th instant, it having been written on the former day), I am now directed by the Commander-in-chief to report further, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, in consequence of the intelligence received on the evening of the 13th and morning of the 14th instant, his Excellency at once proceeded to Umballah, which he reached on the morning of the 15th.

2. The 2nd European Fusiliers were ordered to move from Soobathoo to Umballah, and the Nussereee Battalion to Philloor, to escort a third-class siege-train and ammunition to Umballah. Six companies and headquarters of the corps of Sappers and Miners were ordered from Roorkee to Meerut, and the 4th Irregular Cavalry at Hansi were warned to be in instant readiness to move wherever required.

3. To restore the confidence of those troops of the native army who had not mutinied, a General Order was issued and dispatched (by telegraph, where practicable), informing the sepoys that they would not be required to use objectionable cartridges; and to prevent, as far as possible, any further excitement or irritation, commanding officers were directed confidentially to suspend all target practice and firing with blank ammunition. These instructions, however, can only have reached the

troops in the Punjab and this neighbourhood, as no letters have been received from below Meerut since the first outbreak.

4. Head-quarters were established at Umballah on the 15th and 16th instant, and this day the 2nd Fusiliers marched in.

5. The force now here is as per margin,* but the European regiments are weak in point of numbers and do not muster more than 1,800 effective rank and file in the three corps of Infantry.

6. Copies of the telegraphic messages and the letters and abstract, as per annexed list, will convey to his Lordship in Council a knowledge of the most important events which have taken place, and it will not fail to be observed that the accounts recently received are more favorable than those of an older date. The measures adopted in the Punjab will have a most favorable effect, and Meerut is well held. Here the troops are concentrated, and though unable to move in force, from want of carriages, &c., are doubtless exercising a powerful influence. To-night, at the urgent request of the civil authorities, a detachment, as per margin,† leaves this for Kurnaul, to maintain order and to reassure the inhabitants.

7. The Putteeala Rajah has rendered considerable assistance, and so have the Jheend Rajah and others.

8. From the stations below Meerut we have no intelligence whatever, and no calculation therefore can be formed as to the prospect of co-operating with any force down country, so that the only European reinforcements that can be in any way looked for are such as may come from Bombay by river to Ferozepore, which his Lordship will observe is now held by two companies of Artillery, 61st Foot, and 10th Light Cavalry, the latter the only native corps which has (as far as is known) yet acted against the mutineers.

9. A copy of my previous letter is annexed, in case the original has miscarried, and copies of it, and of this despatch with its annexures, have been transmitted to the Bombay Government *via* Lahore.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 3.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Simla, May , 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to forward for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of documents as per margin,‡ relative to the mutiny of the native troops at Meerut, and their having proceeded to Delhi, and taken possession of the bridge of boats, &c.

2. The note from Major-General Sir H. Barnard, and the message from Brigadier Graves, were received yesterday morning, and the note from Major Waterfield yesterday evening. Nothing further has been heard to-day, and there seems every reason to believe that for the present all communication below Umballah, by post or telegraph, is cut off.

3. The information contained in these documents is not very clear, but a report was received from Major-General W. H. Hewitt, commanding the Meerut Division, dated the 9th instant, to the effect that the eighty-five mutineers of the 3rd Light Cavalry having been all sentenced on the

* Two troops European Horse Artillery, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, 4th Light Cavalry Lancers, Her Majesty's 76th Foot, 1st and 2nd European Fusiliers, 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry.

† Two Horse Artillery guns, one squadron Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, four companies 1st Fusiliers.

‡ Note dated 11th instant, from Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding Sirhind Division, with telegraphic message from Delhi; message from Brigadier H. M. Graves, commanding at Delhi, dated 11th instant, 4 P.M.; telegraphic message from Major J. Waterfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, dated 10th instant.

previous day to imprisonment for ten years with hard labour, the sentence had been that morning read at a general parade of the troops, and the prisoners, after being ironed on the parade, had been marched to the jail and made over to the civil power. Major-General Hewitt expressly stated that the conduct of the rest of the troops was orderly and soldier-like, but it appears certain that the native regiments at the station must, on the following day, have broken into open mutiny, and after committing much mischief have proceeded, wholly or in part, towards Delhi, where the occurrences took place that are mentioned in the telegraphic messages from that place.

4. Circumstances also have taken place at Umballah which render it impossible to rely on the perfect fidelity of the 5th and 60th Regiments of Native Infantry.

5. His Excellency, therefore, has made the following arrangements to meet the existing state of affairs :—

The 75th Foot marched yesterday from Kussowlie for Umballah, which place they will reach to-morrow morning.

The 1st European Fusiliers from Dugshai have been ordered to follow the 75th Foot with all practicable expedition.

The 2nd European Fusiliers are held in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

The Sirmoor Battalion has been ordered from Deyrah to Meerut. Two companies of the 8th Foot from Jullunder, have been ordered to proceed to Phillour to garrison the fort and magazine.

One reserve Company of European Artillery, and two Companies Her Majesty's 81st Regiment, have been directed to proceed from Lahore to Govindghur. The officer commanding at Ferozepore has been ordered to place a detachment of European troops in charge of the magazine.

6. General Anson, I am to add, is anxiously looking for further intelligence, which will enable him to decide on the advisability of his at once moving down to Umballah.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel.*

(Telegraphic.)

May 10, 1857.

Native troops in open mutiny. Cantonment south of nullah burnt. Several European officers killed. European troops defending barrack.

J. WATERFIELD, *Major.*

Pass this to the Chief, to Government, and all stations. Telegraph wire cut.

Second Message from the Brigadier commanding at Delhi.

May 11, 1857, 4 P.M.

Cantonment in a state of siege. Mutineers from Meerut 3rd Light Cavalry, numbers not known, said to be 150 men, cut off communication with Meerut, taken possession of the bridge of boats: 54th Native Infantry sent against them, but would not act. Several officers killed and wounded. City in a state of considerable excitement. Troops sent down, but nothing certain yet. Information will be forwarded.

The following message has just been brought on by the officers at the electric telegraph, just received from Delhi :—

"We must leave office. All the bungalows are burning down by the sepoys from Meerut. They came in this morning—we are off—don't—"

"To-day—Mr. C. Todd is dead, I think. He went out this morning, and has not returned yet. We heard that nine Europeans were killed. Good-bye."

As Delhi has a large magazine and only native troops in cantonments there, the intelligence may be of importance.

Philloor also, with a large magazine, has only native troops, who have been in a state of disorganization.

As it is possible this may be a combined movement, I have sent private despatches to the officers in command in the hills to hold their men ready (quietly) to move at the shortest notice. I have also sent on to Jullundur and Philoor; and should the officer in command at Philoor be under any apprehension, I have authorized him to apply to Jullundur by telegraph for assistance, reporting his having done so by telegraph to this place.

I have also sent a copy of the message to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

It may be possible that the message is greatly exaggerated, but coming at the present crisis, and from the authority of Europeans attached to the telegraph, I have deemed precaution desirable, and that his Excellency should be made acquainted with the circumstances without delay.

I send by my Aide-de-camp, Captain Barnard.

H. BARNARD, *Major-General.*

Inclosure 4.

The Officer commanding at Ferozepore to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Ferozepore, May 16, 1857.

FROM being so fully employed, I have not had time to address you, and report the events that have taken place at this post.

I assumed command on the 11th. On the 12th I heard of the events at Meerut, and paraded the troops on the morning of the 13th, that I might judge for myself of the apparent disposition of the native soldiery. It appeared to me to be haughty. I addressed the 45th and 57th before dismissing them, and sent the native officers of each corps to the mess-houses.

At this time, Lieutenants-Colonel Liptrap and Darvall reported the state of their corps to be satisfactory, and I believed the 45th to be so.

At noon (13th) I received information of the massacre at Delhi. I immediately determined on the occupation of the entrenchment by a detachment of Her Majesty's 61st and European Artillery Company, and to move the native troops out of cantonments. I made arrangements for their march accordingly, and moved the European Artillery, with twelve guns, in progress to the entrenchments, so as to overawe or destroy the two native corps.

A detachment of the 61st, under Major Redmond, moved into the entrenchment, and the 61st under Colonel Jones was held in readiness to move on any point.

The 10th Cavalry, whom I believed loyal, and who have since proved so, I encamped in the neighbourhood of the new arsenal, and entrusted to them the magazine and its contents.

All these arrangements were made to take place simultaneously, by 5 o'clock, and the native troops were not aware of any of these arrangements, more than that they had to march.

I proceeded to the parade-ground of the 45th, assembled them in quarter-distance column, addressed them, and was glad to see them move off without hesitation. The 57th followed their example, and I believed that everything was satisfactory.

The 45th, on passing the Sudder Bazar and neighbourhood of the entrenchment, broke into open mutiny, and made a rush at the entrenchment with scaling-ladders, which must have been previously prepared. They were gallantly beat off by the detachment of Her Majesty's 61st, under Major Redmond, who was wounded, and, on making a second attempt, were beaten off by Captain Deacon. Colonel Liptrap and his

officers used their utmost endeavours to control their men, and did succeed in leading a party of about 150 men to the place where I desired them to encamp; the remainder broke off through the bazars and cantonments.

As I had every reason to believe that the 57th would follow the example of the 45th, I, with Colonel Jones, determined to maintain the barrack and entrenchment, and called in the 10th Light Cavalry to our support.

Colonel Rainey was entrusted with the command of the 61st.

I am glad to be able to report that the 57th did move, and remained staunch with Colonel Darvall.

The 45th, moving in bodies through the cantonments, burned the Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, 61st mess-house, and sixteen other houses. During the night they made several attempts on the entrenchment, and were beaten off, with the assistance of reinforcements from Her Majesty's 61st. When I found that we could maintain the barracks and entrenchments, I sent parties of Cavalry to clear the cantonments. During this period I had several communications with Colonels Liptrap and Darvall regarding the state their men were in.

On hearing from Colonel Liptrap that the 45th intended to seize their magazine on the morning of the 14th, I determined to blow up the magazines both of the 45th and 57th. Moving, found it impossible to procure carriage for the ammunition. This was done by a detachment of Artillery and Cavalry under Major Harvey and Lieutenant Franks.

The blowing up of the magazine so enraged the 45th that they immediately seized their colours and marched off towards Furreed Kote. On Colonel Liptrap reporting this, I desired him to march in with those that stood faithful, and lay down their arms to the 61st; 133 of all ranks did so. Three troops of the 10th Light Cavalry, under Majors Beatson and Harvey, and two guns, I sent in pursuit of the mutineers.

Major Marsden, Deputy Commissioner, having volunteered his services, and from his knowledge of the country, I entrusted to him the command of the whole. He followed them for about twelve miles. They dispersed in all directions, throwing away their arms and colours into wells and other places. A few were made prisoners, and the country-people have since brought in several.

The above occurrences took place on the 14th. In the early part of the day, I acquainted Colonel Darvall that I would receive such men of his regiment as would come in and lay down their arms. The Light Company, under Captain Salmon, and owing to his exertions, almost to a man did so. On laying down their arms, I permitted them to return to their lines. It was immediately reported that stragglers from the 45th had entered their lines and threatened them, on which a company of the 61st cleared their lines. Unfortunately, the 57th, seeing European troops in their lines, believed that their Light Company were being made prisoners, which caused a panic in the 57th, and prevented their coming in to lay down their arms, which Colonel Darvall reported they intended to have done. On regaining confidence, several parties came in under their officers, and in the evening Colonel Darvall brought in of all ranks, with his colours, and I required them to lay down their arms, which they did without hesitation, but with a haughty air.

I am unable to furnish present states, but I believe that of the 57th about 520 men are present, and about half that number of the 45th.

It is gratifying to state that the 10th Light Cavalry have remained staunch, and have done good service. The greatest credit is due to Major M'Donell and his officers for keeping his regiment together, for this corps must have the same ideas as the other portions of the native army.

On the 15th, I had great anxiety on account of the reported approach of the disarmed 8th Light Cavalry, 16th, 26th, and 49th Native Infantry from Lahore, who determined to move on this place and arm themselves.

The civil authorities have aided me by breaking the bridge and seizing the ferries. If they do come in any numbers, the position is strong enough to hold our own, and should they make any attempt, I will use my utmost endeavours to destroy them.

Every preparation has been made to do so. I cannot conclude this

part of the report without stating the gallant and enduring conduct of the 61st, Artillery, and 10th Cavalry, who have been under arms day and night, and the excessive heat is very trying to the Europeans, who cheerfully stand sentry on the scorched walls of this entrenchment. The 10th Cavalry are constantly in the saddle.

On hearing of the outbreak at Delhi, on the 13th, I required Major Marsden to summon aid from the neighbouring Sikh States and General von Cortlandt (late of the Lahore Durbar Service, and now on civil employ) to entertain as many Pathans and Sikhs as he considered faithful. These men I propose to employ on the banks of the river and surrounding country.

I hope the Commander-in-chief will support me in taking on myself this responsibility; I did so as I had but a handful of Europeans, and an extensive arsenal to defend.

Parties of Horse have come in from the neighbouring States, and as soon as any of the new levies do so, I propose arming them from the Magazine, and placing them under the control of General von Cortlandt. Both Major Marsden and General von Cortlandt have afforded me every aid.

In conclusion, I must state for his Excellency's information that the chief danger of the position is the enormous powder magazine and the thatched barracks, which incendiaries might fire, although I have taken every precaution to prevent such a distressing event.

I have, &c.

P. JAMES, *Brigadier*.

P.S.—Had I not on the 13th required the families of officers and Europeans to leave the cantonment and take refuge in a portion of the barracks given up to them by Colonel Jones, they might have shared the fate of those at Meerut and Delhi.

The only accidents that have taken place are Major Redmond severely wounded in the leg, but doing well, and one private of the 61st killed on picket.

Inclosure 5.

The Officer commanding at Ferozepore to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Ferozepore, May 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter of the 13th instant, and have the honor to report that on the 13th Her Majesty's 61st took possession of, and have since guarded, the extensive magazine at this place. A portion of the ammunition which was in the new arsenal in front of the 10th Light Cavalry, I intrusted to the custody of that corps; their services being required elsewhere, I have removed the whole to the old entrenchment, which, however, adds to the peril of our position; I have directed that as much as possible should be buried.

I have, &c.

P. JAMES, *Brigadier*.

Inclosure 6.

Major-General Hewitt to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Meerut, May 11, 1857.

I REGRET to have to report that the native troops at Meerut broke out yesterday evening in open mutiny.

About half-past 6 P.M. the 20th Native Infantry turned out with arms. They were reasoned with by their officers, when they reluctantly returned to their lines; but immediately after they rushed out again and began to

fire. The 11th Native Infantry had turned out with their officers, who had perfect control over them, inasmuch as they persuaded them not to touch their arms until Colonel Finnis had reasoned with the mutineers, in doing which he was, I regret to say, shot dead; after which act the 20th Native Infantry fired into the 11th, who then desired their officers to leave them, and apparently joined the mutineers.

The 3rd Light Cavalry, at the commencement, mounted a party, and galloped over to the jail to rescue the eighty-five men of the corps who were sentenced by the native general court-martial, in which they succeeded, and at the same time liberated all the other prisoners, about 1,200 in number.

The mutineers then fired nearly all the bungalows in rear of the centre lines south of the nullah, including Mr. Greathed's, the Commissioner, and my own, together with the Government cattle-yard and Commissariat Officer's house and office. In this they were assisted by the population of the bazar, the city, and the neighbouring villages.

Every European, man, woman, and child, fallen in with was ruthlessly murdered. Amongst those who are known to have fallen are Colonel Finnis, 11th Native Infantry, Captain Taylor, Captain Macdonald, 20th Native Infantry, together with the wife and three children of the latter. Cornet Macnabb, Veterinary Surgeons Philips and Dowson, together with the wife of the latter.

The above particulars I have learned from different parties.

As soon as the alarm was given, the Artillery, Carabiniers, and 60th Rifles were got under arms, but by the time we reached the Native Infantry parade-ground, it was too dark to act with efficiency in that direction; consequently the troops retired to the north of the nullah, so as to cover the barracks and officers' lines of the Artillery, Carabiniers, and 60th Rifles, which were, with the exception of one house, preserved, though the insurgents—for I believe the mutineers had at that time retired by the Allygurh and Delhi roads—burnt the vacant Sapper and Miner lines. At break of day the force was divided: one half, on guard, and the other taken to reconnoitre and patrol the native lines.

The guard from the 20th Native Infantry at the Pension Pay-office and Cantonment Magistrates' remained at their posts; two native officers and some 20 men of the 11th Native Infantry remained with their officers; also about 50 men of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who came in with their respective troop officers, whom they had aided and preserved.

I am led to think the outbreak was not premeditated, but the result of a rumour that a party was parading to seize their arms, which was strengthened by the fact of the 60th Rifles parading for evening church service.

Efficient measures are being taken to secure the treasure, ammunition, and barracks, and to place the females and European inhabitants in the greatest security obtainable.

Nearly the whole of the cantonment and zillah police have deserted.

The electric wire having been destroyed, it was impossible to communicate the state of things except by express, which was done to Delhi and Umballah.

His Excellency will be kept daily informed of the state of things, and a more detailed account will be furnished as soon as circumstances permit commanding officers to furnish the necessary reports.

I have, &c.

W. H. HEWITT, *Major-General,*
Commanding Meerut Division.

Inclosure 7.

Major Abbott to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

Sir,

Meerut, May 13, 1857.

AS the senior surviving officer of the Delhi Brigade, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Meerut Division, the following circumstances connected with the massacre at Delhi.

On Monday morning the 11th instant, the city of Delhi was entered by a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who possessed themselves of the bridge of boats. This party proceeded towards cantonments, but were met by a wing of the 54th Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Ripley, but neither this detachment nor the guard of the 38th Light Infantry, on duty at the Cashmere Gate, fired on the attacking party. The 54th excused themselves on the score of not being loaded. During the hesitation, or, more properly speaking, the direct refusal, of the 38th men to open fire, and the interval taken up by the 54th men in loading, five officers of the 54th Native Infantry fell, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley mortally wounded, Captain Smith killed, Captain Burrowes killed, Lieutenant Edwards killed, Lieutenant Waterfield killed, Lieutenant Butler wounded.

To explain the nature of the 38th men refusing to fire, I beg to state that Captain Wallace, 74th Native Infantry, the field officer of the week, took command of the main-guard, and distinctly ordered the men of the guard to wheel up and fire. They would neither wheel up nor fire, but met the orders of Captain Wallace with insulting sneers. He urged them by every means in his power, but to no purpose: it was during this time the officers were shot down by the insurgents. These people, seeing the state of affairs, were entering the Cashmere gate of the city, when providentially the guns under the command of Lieutenant Wilson arrived, which had the effect of causing them to retreat into the city. About this time Major Paterson having taken command of the detachment on the spot, directed Captain Wallace to proceed to cantonments to bring down the 74th Native Infantry, with two more guns.

About 11 o'clock I heard that the men of the 54th Native Infantry had refused to act, and that their officers were being murdered. I instantly rode off to the lines of my regiment, and got as many as there were in the lines together. I fully explained to them that it was a time to show themselves honest, and that as I intended to go down to the Cashmere gate of the city, I required good honest men to follow me, and called for volunteers. Every man present stepped to the front, and being ordered to load they obeyed promptly, and marched down in a spirited manner. On arriving at the Cashmere gate, we took possession of the post drawn up in readiness to receive any attack that might be made. Up to 3 P.M. no enemy appeared, nor could we during that period get any information of the insurgents. Suddenly we heard the report of heavy guns, and shortly afterwards a violent explosion announced the blowing up of the magazine in the city. This was done by Lieutenant Willoughby, who seeing all hopes of keeping the magazine gone, adopted this last resource, by which gallant act an immense number of the insurgents who had effected an entrance into the magazine by scaling ladders brought from the Palace, were killed. Lieutenant Willoughby estimated the number killed to be little short of 1,000 men. I immediately sent round a company under Captain Gordon, but nothing could be done.

Captain Gordon told me he thought the men hesitated, but I could not see this. About this time I received an order to send back two guns to cantonments. This order I was on the point of carrying out when Major Paterson told me if I did he would abandon the post, and entreated me not to go. He was supported by the Civil officer, a Deputy Collector who had charge of the Treasury, who said he had no confidence in the 54th men who were on guard at the Treasury. Although I strongly objected to this act of, as it were, disobeying orders, yet as the Deputy Collector

begged for a delay of only a quarter of an hour, I acceded to his request. When the quarter of an hour was up, I made preparations for leaving the main-guard, and was about to march out, when the two guns I had sent back to cantonments under Second Lieutenant Aislabie, returned to the main-guard, with some men of the 38th Light Infantry. I inquired why they had come back, and was told in reply by the drivers, that the gunners had deserted the guns, therefore they could not go on. I inquired if any firing had taken place in cantonments. My orderly replied he had heard several shots, and said, "Sir, let us go up to cantonments, immediately!" I then ordered the men to form sections. A Jemadar said, "Never mind sections, pray go on, Sir." My Orderly Havildar then called up, and said, "Pray, Sir, for God's sake leave this place—pray be quick." I thought this referred to going up to the relief of cantonments, and accordingly gave the order to march. I had scarcely got a hundred paces beyond the gate, when I heard a brisk firing in the main-guard. I said, "What is that?" Some of the men replied, "The 38th men are shooting the European officers." I then ordered the men with me, about 100, to return to their assistance. The men said, "Sir, it is useless; they are all killed by this time, and we shall not save any one. We have saved you, and we are happy; we will not allow you to go back and be murdered." The men formed round me, and hurried me along the road on foot back to cantonments to our quarter-guard. I waited here for some time, and sent up to the saluting tower to make inquiries as to what was going on, and where the Brigadier was, but got no reply. The sun was setting and the evening advancing, when my attention was directed to some carriages going up the Kurnaul road, and recognized two or three carriages belonging to the officers of my regiment, including my own. I asked what could be the meaning of the carriages going that way. The men of my regiment at the quarter-guard replied, "Sir, they are leaving the cantonment; pray follow their example. We have protected you so far; it will be impossible for us to do so much longer; pray fly for your life." I yielded to their wishes, and told them, "Very well, I am off to Meerut. Bring the colours, and let me see as many of you at Meerut as are not inclined to become traitors." I then got up behind Captain Hawkey on his horse, and rode to the guns, which were also proceeding in the direction the carriages had taken, and so rode on one of the waggons for about four miles, when the drivers refused to go any further, because, they said, we have left our families behind, and there are no artillerymen to serve the guns. All I could do I could not persuade them to come on. They then turned their horses, and went back towards cantonments. I was picked up by Captain Wallace, who also took Ensign Elton with him in the buggy.

Ensign Elton informed me that he and the rest of the officers of the 74th Native Infantry were on the point of going to march out with a detachment when he heard a shot, and on looking round saw Captain Gordon down dead; a second shot almost simultaneously laid Lieutenant Revelly low; he then resolved to do something to save himself, and making for the bastion of the fort jumped over the parapet down into the ditch, ran up the counterscarp, and made across the country to our lines, where he was received by our men, and there took the direction the rest had, mounted on a gun. Up to this time the sole survivors of the Delhi force, known to be such, and at Meerut are, Major Abbott, 74th Native Infantry; Captain Hawkey, 74th Native Infantry; Captain Wallace, 74th Native Infantry; Ensign Elton, 74th Native Infantry; Captain De Teissier, Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Aislabie, Artillery; Farrier-Serjeant Law, Artillery. I saw some other officers going up the Kurnaul road and recognised Captain Tytler, 38th Light Infantry, and Captain Nicoll, the Brigade-Major. The party with me went up the Kurnaul road until we came to the cross-road leading to Meerut, *via* Bhagpatta Ghaut, which we took, and arrived at Meerut about 8 o'clock last night.

With the exception of about five individuals, the whole of the European inhabitants of Delhi have been murdered. I understood from a native, who declared that he had seen the dead bodies, that the King ordered the slaughter of all the Europeans in the palace, including Mr. Simon Fraser, Captain Douglas, Rev. Mr. Jennings, his daughter

and some others. From all I could glean there is not the slightest doubt that this insurrection has been originated and matured in the palace of the King of Delhi, and that with his full knowledge and sanction, in the mad attempt to establish himself in the sovereignty of this country. It is well known that he has called on the neighbouring States to co-operate with him in thus trying to subvert the existing Government. The method he adopted appears to be to gain the sympathy of the 38th Light Infantry by spreading the lying reports now going through the country, of the Government having it in contemplation to upset their religion, and have them all forcibly inducted to Christianity.

The 38th Light Infantry by insidious and false arguments, quietly gained over the 54th and 74th Native Infantry, each being unacquainted with the other's real sentiments. I am perfectly persuaded that the 54th and 74th Native Infantry were forced to join the combination by threats that, on the one hand, the 38th and 54th would annihilate the 74th Native Infantry if they refused, and *vice versa*, the 38th taking the lead. I am almost convinced that had the 38th Native Infantry men not been on guard at the Cashmere Gate, the results would have been different. The men of the 74th Native Infantry would have shot every man who had the temerity to assail the post.

The Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Delhi Bank, the Delhi Gazette press, every house in cantonments and the lines, have been destroyed. Those who escaped the massacre fled with only what they had on their backs, unprovided with any provisions for the road, or money to purchase food. Every officer has lost all he possessed, and not one of us has even a change of clothes.

Captain de Teissier, commanding the artillery at Delhi, will make a separate report, detailing the facts connected with the loss of his guns, No. 5 light field battery, 3rd company, 7th battalion artillery.

I have, &c.

H. E. S. ABBOTT, Major,
Commanding 74th Regiment Native Infantry.

*Abstract of Reports received at Head-Quarters up to the 17th May, 1857
(in addition to these copies of which are annexed in full).*

Meerut.—On the 15th instant, troops holding their position. Martial law proclaimed, as the civil authorities reported the Courts to be closed and powerless.

Delhi.—Nothing known of the state of affairs but from native rumour. Besides the officers who reached Meerut alive (*vide* Major H. E. S. Abbott's letter attached), the following escaped to Kurnaul and Umballah:—

Brigadier H. M. Graves; Captain H. Nicoll, Major of Brigade; Garrison Assistant-Surgeon Stewart; Captain R. C. Tytler, 38th Light Infantry; Captain H. C. Gardner, 38th Light Infantry; Ensign W. L. Drummond, 38th Light Infantry; Ensign J. M. Glubb, 38th Light Infantry; Lieutenant H. Grant, 74th Native Infantry; Lieutenant H. A. Taylor, 74th Native Infantry; Ensign A. P. Mew, 74th Native Infantry; and Serjeant-Major Brinkworth, 74th Native Infantry.

Umballah.—No overt act of mutiny committed, and native troops overawed by Europeans; 4th Light Cavalry believed to be more favourably disposed than the 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry.

Hills.—Nusseree battalion having reached Syree *en route* to Phillour, to escort the siege-train to Umballah, refused to go further, and returned to Jutogh. No violence on their part yet reported at Simla, but future temper doubtful. Nearly all the European inhabitants have proceeded to Kussowlie or Dugshai; officers of Nusseree battalion remain with their men. Arrangements in progress for concentrating the three European depôts at Kussowlie if necessary.

Phillour.—Fort occupied by two companies 8th Foot, and two guns of European Horse Artillery from Jullundur; 3rd Regiment Native Infantry apparently orderly.

Loodianah.—Nothing of importance has taken place, but a good look-out kept on the Ferozepore road for runaway mutineers, a few of whom have been captured.

Hoshyarpore.—Nothing reported.

Jullundur.—Temper of all the native troops has been doubtful, and some fires took place, but the state of feeling is believed to be improving.

Govindgurh.—No report of disaffection received, but 100 of 81st Foot have been sent from Lahore to occupy the fort.

Lahore.—Native troops have been disarmed, and are quiet.

Mooltan.—Native troops reported to be behaving well.

Rest of the Punjaub.—Apparently quite quiet, and a force assembling at Jhelum of European and Irregular troops, in readiness to move on any point in the Punjaub where open mutiny displays itself.

C. CHESTER, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Umballah, May 19, 1857.

Inclosure 8.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Kurnaul, May 27, 1857.

I DEEPLY regret to have to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the death, at half-past 2 this morning, of his Excellency the Honorable General George Anson, Commander-in-chief in India, from cholera.

2. Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., is now in command of this force, and Major-General T. Reed, C. B., commanding in the Punjaub, is the senior officer serving in the Bengal Presidency.

3. The Head-quarters Staff of the army will remain in attendance on Major-General Sir H. Barnard during the present operations, unless orders to the contrary should be received.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, Colonel.

P.S.—A telegraphic message has this instant been received from Major-General Reed in reply to the announcement of the Commander-in-chief's demise, intimating his intention of joining this force.

C. C.

Inclosure 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 6, 1857, 7 P.M.

PRAY dispatch the following message by the speediest means of conveyance to Cawnpore and to Agra, and especially to Major-General Sir H. Barnard, commanding the force proceeding against Delhi.

Sir Henry Barnard will continue in command, and will direct the operations of the force proceeding against Delhi, whenever circumstances

may require that force to proceed, and all officers commanding divisions are hereby enjoined to render every possible assistance to Sir H. Barnard in fulfilment of his requisitions.

Inclosure 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Fort William, June 6, 1857.

I AM desired to request that you will move the Governor in Council to cause the transmission to Calcutta by the "Assaye" (provided her return be not thereby delayed), of all the Enfield rifles that may be in store at Madras; as also of as much of the ammunition prepared for that arm as can be conveniently stowed on board that vessel.

2. I am further directed to acquaint you for the information of his Lordship in Council, that the whole of the 1st Madras Fusiliers were armed with the Enfield rifle, previous to their dispatch towards the north-west provinces.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 11.

Acting Commander Adams to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

"Assaye," River Hooghly, June 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report the arrival of the Honorable Company's steam-frigate "Assaye," under my command from Bombay, at 9-30 P.M. of the 22nd ultimo, with a wing of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, as shown in the accompanying list.

May I request the favour of your telegraphing to the Bombay Government the safe arrival of the vessel?

Herewith I beg to forward a copy of my sailing instructions.

I have, &c.

G. R. ADAMS.

List of Troops on board the steam-frigate "Assaye."

Major Bingham; Captains Shute, Thompson, and Hinchliff; Lieutenants Knight, Mackinnon, Dickins, Knox, and Bateman; Assistant-Surgeon Carey; Ensigns Turner, Pack, Taylor, and Mirehouse; Assistant-Apothecary Collins; 454 non-commissioned, rank and file; 41 public followers; 40 private followers, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment of Foot.

G. R. ADAMS.

"Assaye," River Hooghly, June 3, 1857.

By Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, K.H., Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy.

On the receipt of this it is my direction that you put to sea in the Honorable Company's steam-vessel "Assaye," under your command, with Her Majesty's 64th Regiment on board, and make the best of your way to Calcutta, where, on arrival, you are to report yourself to the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department, for the information of the Governor in Council, from whom you will receive orders for your future guidance.

Given under my hand, at Bombay, this 22nd day of May, 1857.

HENRY J. LEEKE,

Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy.

To Lieutenant G. R. Adams, Indian Navy,
Commanding the steam-vessel "Assaye."

Copy forwarded to the Military Department for information.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,
C. BEADON.

Home Department, June 3, 1857.

Inclosure 12.

Acting Commander Adams to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

"Assaye," River Hooghly, June 3, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I shall be ready to proceed on any service as soon as the vessel is coaled (and provisioned, if proceeding for troops), and the necessary repairs done to the engines. The repairs are slight, and will not require more than three or four days to make good.

May I request the favor of your informing me of the nature of the service we are to be engaged on, so that the preparations may proceed without delay?

I have, &c.

G. N. ADAMS.

Inclosure 13. .

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Adams.

Sir,

Fort William, June 6, 1857.

I AM desired to request that as soon as she has completed her coaling you will proceed with the steam-frigate "Assaye" to Madras, for the purpose of bringing round to Calcutta his Excellency Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief at that Presidency.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Postmaster-General for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 14.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.*

Sir,

Fort William, June 6, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor in Council, that Captain Adams, commanding the steam-frigate "Assaye," has been instructed to proceed hence to Madras, for the purpose of bringing up to Calcutta his Excellency Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, whom it is determined by the Governor-General of India in Council to appoint acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal in the present emergency.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 15.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 6, 1857.

No. 763 of 1857.—THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor-General this day, and is published in General Orders :—

Act No. XIV of 1857.

An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the Army, and of offences against the State.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to make further provision for the trial and punishment of persons who endeavour to excite mutiny and sedition among the forces of the East India Company, and also for the trial of offences against the State: it is enacted as follows :—

Punishment for
exciting mutiny or
sedition in the
army.

I. Whoever intentionally seduces or endeavours to seduce any officer or soldier in the service or pay of the East India Company from his allegiance to the British Government, or his duty to the East India Company, or intentionally excites or stirs up, or endeavours to excite or stir up, any such officer or soldier, or any officer or soldier serving in any part of the British territories in India in aid of the troops of the British Government, to commit any act of mutiny or sedition; and whoever intentionally causes, or endeavours to cause, any other person to commit any such offence, shall be liable, upon conviction, to the punishment of death, or to the punishment of transportation for life, or of imprisonment with hard labor for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and shall forfeit all his property and effects of every description.

Punishment for
harbouring or con-
cealing offenders.

II. Whoever shall knowingly harbour or conceal any person who shall have been guilty of any offence mentioned in the preceding section shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Governor-General
in Council may
empower officers
to appoint courts-
martial for the
trial of offences
against this Act or
Act XI of 1857.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, by Order in Council, to empower every General or other Officer having the command of troops in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or any of such General or other Officers, to appoint General Courts-martial for the trial of any person or persons charged with having committed an offence punishable by this Act or by

Section I or Section II of Act XI of 1857, and also to confirm and carry into effect any sentence of such Court-martial.

IV. Any General Court-martial which may be appointed under the authority of this Act shall be appointed by the Senior Officer on the spot, and shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, the number to be fixed by the General or other Officer appointing the Court-martial. The Order in Council may direct that a General Court-martial to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers or wholly of Native Commissioned Officers, or partly of European Commissioned Officers and partly of Native Commissioned Officers; and in such case the Officer appointing the Court-martial shall determine whether the same shall consist wholly of European Officers or wholly of Native Officers, or partly of European Officers and partly of Native Officers.

Court-martial to be appointed by the senior officer. Of what members to consist.

V. Sentence of death, or other punishment to which the offender is liable by law, may be given by such Court-martial if a majority of the members present concur in the sentence; and any such sentence may be confirmed by and carried into effect, immediately or otherwise, by order of the Officer by whom the Court-martial shall have been appointed, or, in case of his absence, by the Senior Officer on the spot.

Majority of members may sentence to death or other lawful punishment. Sentence may be confirmed and carried into effect immediately or otherwise.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to countermand or alter any Order in Council which may be issued under the authority of this Act.

Order in Council may be revoked or countermanded.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or for the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, or for any person or persons whom the Governor-General in Council may authorize so to do, from time to time to issue a Commission for the trial of all or any persons or person charged with having committed within any district described in the Commission, whether such district shall or shall not have been proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion, any offence punishable by Sections I and II of Act XI of 1857, or by this Act, or any other crime against the State, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property.

Governor-General in Council, or Executive Government, or any person authorized, may issue a Commission for the trial of offences against the State, and of other offences.

VIII. The Commissioner or Commissioners authorized by any such Commission may hold a Court in any part of the district mentioned in the Commission, and may there try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof, it being the intention of this Act that the district mentioned in the Commission shall, for the purpose of trial and punishment of any of the said offences, be deemed one district.

Court may be held in any part of the district.

IX. Any Court held under the Commission shall have power, without the attendance or futwa of a Law Officer, or the assistance of Assessors, to pass upon every person convicted before the Court of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and the said Court shall not be subordinate to the Sudder or other Court.

Powers of the Court.

X. If a Commission be issued under the authority of this Act, any Magistrate or other officer having power to commit for trial within the district described in the Commission may commit persons charged with any of the aforesaid crimes within such district for trial before a Court to be held under this Act.

Magistrate, &c., may commit for trial.

XI. Nothing in this Act shall extend to the trial or punishment of any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or of the children of such subjects.

Act not to apply to British-born subjects or their children.

Nor to offences
cognizable by the
Articles of War.

XII. This Act shall not extend to the trial or punishment of any person for any offence for which he is liable to be tried by the Articles of War.

Interpretation.

XIII. The word "soldier" shall include every person subject to any Articles of War.

Duration of Act.

XIV. This Act shall continue in force for one year.

W. MORGAN, *Clerk of the Council.*

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 16.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 6, 1857.

No. 764 of 1857.—IN pursuance of Act No. XIV of 1857, passed this day, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize every General Officer Commanding a Division, every Brigadier, and every Officer Commanding a Station, being the Senior Officer on the spot, to appoint general courts-martial, under the provisions of the said Act, as occasion may require, for the trial of any person or persons who may be charged with any offence against the aforesaid Act, or against Act No. XI of 1857, if such offence require, in his judgment, to be punished without delay, and to confirm and carry into effect, immediately or otherwise, any sentence of such court-martial.

General courts-martial assembled under this authority may consist wholly of European commissioned officers, or wholly of native commissioned officers, or partly of European and partly of native commissioned officers, the number of officers not being less than five. The officer appointing the court-martial shall determine whether it shall be composed wholly of European officers, or wholly of native officers, or partly of European and partly of native officers.

This Order is not intended to apply to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 17.

Major-General Hewitt to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Meerut, May 26, 1857.

ALL dak communication downwards having been stopped, and the telegraphic wire cut by the insurgents at Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, I have been unable to keep the Governor-General, as requested, informed of the state of affairs in this district, but as Bolundshuhur is now occupied by the Sirmoor Battalion, with 200 of the Rampore Horse, and having been informed that a force is collecting at Hattrass for the re-occupation of Allyghur, I trust our communication is by this time restored; consequently I lose no time in forwarding the accompanying copy of a dispatch received this morning from the Commander-in-chief, which will put his Lordship in possession of the movements contemplated in view of the attack on Delhi.

Permission has been solicited to detach at once to Ghazeedeen Nuggur, the key of the Doab, that part of this force which is under the command

of Brigadier Wilson, to co-operate with the Commander-in-chief, and I propose to move part of the Sirmoor Battalion and Rampore Horse, with guns from the Hattrass force, if possible to hold that post on Brigadier Wilson moving *via* Bhagput, to carry out the orders of his Excellency.

From Bareilly and Moradabad we have no public reports, but private information from the latter states that the 29th Native Infantry continue faithful to the Government. The latest news from Delhi is to the effect that the mutineers are divided into two parties, Mussulman and Hindoo, who have come into collision, and blood has been spilled.

The four companies of the 9th Native Infantry, with the treasure from Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, are stated to have joined the mutineers.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Governor-General the exemplary conduct of the Sirmoor Battalion, under the command of Major Reid, who against great difficulties, from the destruction of the canal works, worked with unremitting perseverance their way to Bolundshuhur, but they were unfortunately too late to save the treasure; but by the retribution inflicted on this village, where the pillaged Government property was found, they contributed to the tranquillization of the district.

I have, &c.

W. H. HEWITT, *Major-General,*
Commanding Meerut Division.

Inclosure 18.

The Commander-in-chief to Major-General Hewitt.

My dear General,

Umballah, May 23, 1857.

I WISH to place you in possession of what has been done and is doing here, and of my ideas with respect to the future movements of the force from Meerut, which will be required to join this column in its advance towards Delhi.

The force from Umballah consists of the 9th Lancers, one squadron 4th Lancers, Her Majesty's 75th Foot, 1st European Regiment, 2nd European Regiment, 60th Native Infantry, two troops of Horse Artillery.

They are formed into two small brigades. Brigadier Halifax commands the 1st, composed of two squadrons Lancers, Her Majesty's 75th Foot, 1st Europeans, 3rd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery of six guns.

Brigadier Jones will command the 2nd Brigade—2nd Europeans, 60th Native Infantry, two squadrons 9th Lancers, one squadron 4th Lancers, 2nd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, six guns.

Four companies 1st Fusiliers, one squadron of 9th Lancers, two guns, Horse Artillery, were moved to Kurnaul on the 17th, and arrived on the 20th.

Six companies of 1st Fusiliers followed on the 21st.

Her Majesty's 75th Foot and 60th Regiment Native Infantry march on the 22nd.

One squadron 9th Lancers and four guns will march on the 24th or 25th.

The above will all be at Kurnaul on the 28th.

The 2nd Europeans, 3rd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, will probably follow on the 26th. The whole will be at Kurnaul on the 30th.

I propose then to advance with the column towards Delhi on the 1st, and be opposite to Bhagput on the 5th. At this last place, I should wish to be joined by the force from Meerut. To reach it four days may be calculated on.

This would require your movement on the 1st or 2nd, according to circumstances. By that time it is hoped you will have made every preparation.

Irregular detachments have been sent on the road to beyond Panceput to stop plundering, and to protect the well-disposed.

The road has also been opened to Meerut. Captain Sanford arrived here with your dispatches early on the morning of the 23rd, and found no obstruction.

A detachment of 150 Sowars of the 4th Irregular Cavalry will leave Kurnaul to-morrow; 25 will be posted at Shamlee, 50 will proceed to Mozuffernugger, to restore confidence in that district, and to punish any villagers and marauders that may have been concerned in the plundering of that place.

I have directed 75 to proceed direct to Meerut and to place themselves at your disposal; they will be under the command of an European officer. You will then be enabled to secure carriage for your troops, if you still require it. You must ascertain whether there are any difficulties on the road from Meerut to Bhagput, and the best mode of overcoming them.

It would be very desirable to push forward some reconnaissance to as near Delhi as possible. It is reported here that a detachment of the mutineers, with two guns, are posted on the Meerut side of the river. They should be captured, and no mercy must be shown to the mutineers.

On the 20th, I sent a detachment of 2nd company of the 5th Native Infantry and a squadron of the 4th Lancers, towards Saharunpoor. I have the satisfaction of having heard that they arrived just in time to save that place from pillage, and that confidence is restored there. I hope that the occupation of Mozuffernuggur will tend to tranquillize that district.

Many of the 5th Native Infantry have deserted, but it is gratifying to find they have done their duty when detached.

Two companies have been sent to Roopur on duty. The remainder, with light companies of the 2nd European Regiment, will be left to guard these cantonments.

If any families at Meerut would consider themselves more secure in the hills they might go there with safety.

A small siege-train has left Loodiana and is expected here on the 26th. It will require eleven days to get it to Delhi. It may join us at Bhagput on or about the 6th, the day after that I have named for the junction of your force.

I depend upon your supplying at least 120 artillerymen to work it.

You will bring besides, according to statement received, 2 squadrons of Carabiniers, a wing of the 60th Rifles, 1 light Field Battery, 1 troop of Horse Artillery, and any Sappers you can depend upon; and of course the non-commissioned European officers belonging to them. I wish to know whether you have any information respecting troops or guns coming from Agra, or the co-operation of any native States.

I beg you will communicate this to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, and to the Secretary to Government at Calcutta—telegraph and letter.

Any change in the above shall be communicated to you instantly.

I remain, &c.

GEORGE ANSON.

Inclosure 19.

Captain James to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Rawul Pindee, May 16, 1857.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of Government, copies of a letter of the 7th instant, from the Commissioner cis-Sutlej States, and its inclosure, relative to the recent fires in the Umballah cantonments.

2. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that these combinations, arsons, and émeutes, are all caused by the disaffection which has arisen from the introduction of the new cartridge; and he is persuaded that nothing will put a stop to the state of affairs short of giving up the use of new cartridges of any kind.

3. The sepoys are ignorant men; they believe that it is contemplated

to force upon them what is objectionable in their eyes ; and an opinion of this kind having got abroad, nothing short of abandoning the introduction of all new cartridges will prove effectual to remove it.

4. If this be not done, and made generally known, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the mischief will spread. The disaffection now pervades the whole of the native Regular army, and will extend to the Irregulars. Even punishment will not prove effective ; for the sufferers will become objects of sympathy, and be looked upon as martyrs for their religion.

I have, &c.

H. R. JAMES,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Inclosure 20.

*Captain Howard to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the
Cis-Sutlej States.*

Sir,

Umballah, May 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a statement showing the fires, with dates on which such occurred, at the station of Umballah.

2. It will be perceived that the first attempt at arson occurred with a view to burn the property and hut of Soobadar Hurbunsee Sing, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the musketry depôt lately formed at this station. This happened on the 26th March last, and at that period, just when reports among the native population of this station began to spread relative to the new cartridge introduced at the musketry depôt, the using of which it was said the sepoys considered an innovation derogatory to their caste and religion. This native officer had previously come forward, and publicly stated his willingness to fire with such cartridges, and saw no objection to them. I am induced particularly to remark on this, as it will be seen that with this first fire was disclosed the animus existing against Government and the men comprising the rifle depôt, more particularly on those who did not object to cut or break the newly-introduced cartridge. Although even then it was supposed this might be the act of an incendiary, still there was no proof whatever to say it was such. All remained quiet up to the eighteenth day, when a second small fire broke out in the same lines (this was on the 13th of April) ; it was followed by another fire on the 15th, viz., an attempt on some outhouses in a compound in the 60th Native Infantry lines (which lines adjoin those of the musketry depôt). This was attended on the 16th by two fires in one night, with great loss of Government property, estimated at about 30,000 rupees. There remained no doubt now but that such arson was committed at the hands of an incendiary, for it was utterly impossible, and not to be conceived, that the burning of two Government buildings, such as the hospital in the musketry depôt, and No. 9 Barrack in the European Infantry lines, at a considerable distance from each other, on the same night, could have been caused by accident. This was followed up the following night by an empty bungalow in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry lines being entirely consumed by fire, and an attempt to fire the stables of Lieutenant Walker, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 19th of April. It was strange that the stables of a house in the 60th Regiment Native Infantry lines should be set on fire and burnt ; strange, because the house was then occupied by three officers, Lieutenant's Craigie, 36th Regiment, Ross, 9th Regiment, and Corfield, 9th Regiment, attached to the musketry depôt. The same night a second fire burst out, and a Civil Chowkee, in which there were Rajah of Jheend's Sowars, was consumed ; and a third attempt was made on the hut of Nownurain Sing, Soobadar

3rd Company, in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry lines. On the 20th of April attempts were made on the houses of the Jemadar and Havildar of the 5th Regiment, both these men being attached to the depôt; and under the bed of the Jemadar powder and brimstone had been placed, showing that this had been done with a malicious view to injure the person as well as the property of the Jemadar. From this date I am inclined to be of opinion that the sepoys, whom I suspect, without doubt, deemed it advisable that the conflagrations should not be confined any longer only to the houses and property of those attached to the rifle depôt; consequently to lull suspicion they commenced firing not only the huts in their own lines, but also extended the arson to other parts of cantonments, for on the 21st of April several huts which contained property of men of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, who had proceeded on furlough leave, were fired in the 60th Native Infantry lines. On the 22nd the sheep-house in the mess compound of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry was ignited, as also Major Laughton's (Engineers) stables, in the European Infantry lines. Some suppose this latter fire to have been caused by accident; but from the report of the sentry on guard over the bungalow, I am confidently of opinion that it was the act of an incendiary, for the sentry distinctly described the "dripping of fire," which leads me to believe that brimstone was employed, and that as it ignited (being placed standing on the roof) it naturally fell burning, and thereby caused the "dripping of fire" so minutely and exactly described by the sentry. On the 23rd of April an attempt was made to fire a house in Her Majesty's 9th Lancers lines occupied by Captain Sanders, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the musketry depôt. The combustible here used was powder and brimstone, wrapped in fine "dhotee." Some burnt cartridge paper of a bluish-greyish colour was also picked up; this also had been used. On the 25th of April the Band Master's house of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers (regimental property of that corps) was completely burnt down. On the following day it was reported that about mid-day an attempt was made to fire another bungalow in Her Majesty's 9th Lancers lines, the property of Lieutenant and Riding Master Shaw, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers. Since then, with the exception of an attempt to burn a house in the lines of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry on the night of the 1st of May belonging to a sepoy named Bojeenath, attached to the musketry depôt, all has remained quiet up to this date.

3. The emanating cause of the arson at this cantonment, I conceive, originated with regard to the newly-introduced cartridges, to which the native sepoy shows his decided objection, it being obnoxious to him from a false idea (which, now that it has entered the mind of the sepoy, is difficult to eradicate) that the innovation of this cartridge is derogatory both to his caste and religion; and that such is actually the cause is apparent from the evident dissatisfaction amongst the sepoys generally on this point throughout the whole native army, similar burnings and conflagrations having, it appears, occurred at Barrackpore, Oude, Meerut, and Lahore, all owing to the supposed impure and tainted cartridge.

4. That this has led to the fires at this cantonment, in my own private mind, I am perfectly convinced; and were it the act of only one or two or even a few persons, the well-disposed sepoys would at once have come forward and forthwith informed; but that there is an organized leagued conspiracy existing, I feel confident; and though all and every individual composing a regiment may not form part of the combination, still I am of opinion that such a league in each corps is known to exist; and such being upheld by the majority, or rather connived at, therefore it is that no single man dared to come forward and expose it. Proof (as matters at present stand) is wanting to convict any particular sepoy, but from the combustible materials which have been picked up and brought before me, these alone are sufficient presumptive and circumstantial evidence to prove that this arson is the act of sepoys, and not, as some supposed, of ghurramees (thatchers). Was it one of the latter class, the reward offered of 1,000 rupees would have been too tempting for one of these men (when he could have obtained such a prize) not to have informed ere this, even if

the incendiary had been one of his own brethren. Moreover, the whole cantonment would have been fired, and the burning would not have been alone confined to the south half of the station, for in the staff artillery and native cavalry lines, nor yet in the Sudder Bazar, up to this date, has a single fire taken place.

5. That it is urged how can it be the sepoys, when they have roll calls, patrols, pickets, &c., and are not permitted to quit their own lines, and with all this, fires, nevertheless, have occurred in other parts of the station, is easily answered by other similar questions, namely, how is it, then, that with all this precaution and preservatives, fires have actually occurred in the sepoys' own regimental lines? for similarly as no person could leave his own lines, so in the same manner how could any outside person enter those lines, and yet fires have thus happened in those very guarded lines. And again, are there not detached guards told off for duties out of the sepoys' lines, such as for the brigade-major, pay-office, &c., &c., and could not an evil-disposed man quit such guard on any trifling excuse, and the whole cantonment be roused, some ten or twenty minutes after, by the alarm of fire, naturally the incendiary taking good care to be far away when the flame first shot up?

6. Every possible precaution that could be has been attended to by Brigadier R. D. Halifax, commanding the station, with a view to put a stop to and check this arson. Both mounted and dismounted patrols and pickets have been established, and by his orders all faqueers, travellers, and idle persons not belonging to the station have been expelled. All leave sepoys, and also all discharged sepoys, passing through cantonments have been directed to quit and pass on through the station, without halting or resting in it. All sepoys whose regiments are located at this station, and who had taken their furlough leave but had not proceeded to their homes, have been directed to be seized and made over to their commanding officers. This has all tended much to put a stop to the fires, and I sincerely trust now that arson is eventually checked at this station.

7. I shall not fail in continuing to exert my utmost endeavours to trace out the incendiaries, and although at present no further clue has been obtained than what I have mentioned, I hope time will discover the combination which, in my opinion, exists amongst the sepoys at this cantonment, and which has been led to by the reports that have reached them, of the disaffection and discontent prevailing in the Native Army at large; through this the sepoy has been deluded and led astray. This, together with the formation of the Rifle dépôt, in cantonments, has brought matters to the present pass, and the sepoy vainly imagines, that by his present deeds, he is showing to Government his firm resolve and determination not to have forced on him an injury by being made to use the new cartridges, and by doing which he considers his honor, credit, reputation, and caste, will and must be lessened and disparaged, as also his religion lost.

I have, &c.

E. W. E. HOWARD,
Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Statement of Fires at Umballah.

1857.

- March 26.—Depôt Musketry (late 28th Regiment Native Infantry Lines), attempt to fire the house of Soobadar Hurbuns Singh, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Musketry Depôt.
- April 13.—Depôt Musketry Europeans, necessary chupper burnt.
- „ 15.—60th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, Riding-master Boucher's out-houses set on fire.
- „ 16.—Hospital (late 28th Regiment Native Infantry) in which the European Musketry Depôt were located, but empty when fired.

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1857

- April 16.—No. 9 European Infantry Barrack, in which were 442 casks of beer for European soldiers.
- „ 17.—50th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, Lieutenant Whiting's bungalow fired; attempt to fire Lieutenant Walker's stables, 60th Regiment Native Infantry.
- „ 19.—60th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, house occupied by Lieutenant Craigie.
- „ 19.—36th Regiment, Ross; 9th Regiment, Corfield; 3rd Regiment, officers attached to the Musketry Depôt, stables burnt; fired also the house of Seu Marain Singh, Soobadar 3rd Company 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, and a Civil Police Chowkee, on the Grand Trunk road.
- „ 20.—Attempt to fire the houses of the Jemadar and Havildar 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, both attached to Musketry Depôt.
- „ 21.—Six or seven houses 6th Company 60th Regiment Native Infantry fired, in which was the property of sepoy's proceeded on furlough.
- „ 22.—5th Regiment Native Infantry mess-compound sheep-house set on fire; European Infantry Lines, Major Laughton's stable attempted to be fired.
- „ 23.—9th Lancers Lines, attempt to fire Captain Sanders' house, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Musketry Depôt.
- „ 25.—9th Lancers Lines, Band-master's house, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, regimental property burnt.
- „ 26.—Attempt (during the day) to fire Lieutenant and Riding-master Shaw's house, 9th Lancers Lines.
- May 1.—Bojeenath sepoy's hut (5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines), burnt.

E. W. E. HOWARD,

Umballah, May 4, 1857.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Inclosure 21.

G. C. Barnes, Esq., to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Sir,

Kussewlie, May 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information a copy of a letter of 4th of May, from the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Umballah, giving a detailed narrative of all the fires that have occurred at Umballah from the commencement to the present time.

2. Captain Howard has drawn up this report at my suggestion, as I thought you would like to possess an authentic and precise account of the origin and continuance of these outrages.

3. The list of the fires which accompanies the report will show that they have been directed chiefly against property either belonging to officers and men attached to the depôt, or assigned to them for shelter during the hot months. The Government, also, has been a considerable sufferer, and these two facts are sufficient to show that the Musketry Depôt, for some reason, is obnoxious to the incendiaries, as well as the Government which authorized its establishment.

4. There is nothing in the musketry exercise which can possibly give offence, except the new cartridges, against which so much misunderstanding exists. It is probable that these prejudices will subside as the minds of the sepoy's become less excited, and they perceive the groundlessness of their fears: at present the more rational among them are afraid of their

fellow-soldiers, and of the social penalties which the majority can always inflict.

5. Fires, for the present, have ceased, but I do not think that this is any indication that the uneasy feeling among the sepoys is on the wane. Probably the present moonlight nights are not favourable for such deeds.

6. Public buildings are all guarded, and the sepoys have incessant work as sentries. Roll-calls are made at irregular hours of the night: still fires occurred up to a recent date almost every night. The explanation given of this is, that guards are sent to different parts of the station, and sepoys can absent themselves from them with impunity.

7. The Deputy-Commissioner is at work to discover the perpetrators. The military authorities are doing their best, and there is the inducement of a high reward, and yet we have at present no success.

I have, &c.

G. C. BARNES,
Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Sutlej States.

Inclosure 22.

Mr. Riddell to Mr. Beadon.

(Telegraphic.)

Sheergotty, June 8, 1857, 9.25 A.M.

THE first detachment of the 84th have arrived; until the rains commence, there will be no halt at Barra. Detachments will go direct into Sheergotty from Champarren: send orders to the detachment *en route* to leave Champarren at 3 P.M.

Inclosure 23.

The Assistant in charge of Electric Telegraph to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Kedgerie, June 8, 1857, 4.15 P.M.

SHIP "Raby Castle" passed up at 9.30 A.M. from Bombay, with troops on board.

Inclosure 24.

The Assistant in charge of the Electric Telegraph to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Kedgerie, June 9, 1857, 3.55 P.M.

SHIP "Belgrave" passed up at noon with troops on board, of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment from Bombay.

Inclosure 25.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of 19th May, 1857, intimating that orders had been issued for a wing of the Bengal Police Battalion to proceed from Soorie to Dinapore, I am desirous to acquaint you for the

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information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it is the intention of the Government of India that the wing shall be placed under the orders of the Commissioner of Patna, who will, in communication with Major-General Lloyd, employ it on any duty in that district. It is believed that the Commissioner will have it in his power to provide shelter for this detachment.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army for information in continuation of endorsement dated 19th May, 1857.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 26.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will order the public elephants, forty-six in number, with the wing of the Bengal Police battalion, under Captain Rattray, on its arrival at Patna, to proceed at once to Sheergotty to be at the disposal of Mr. Riddell, Director-General of Post Offices, who is at that place arranging for the progress of European troops to Benares by bullock-train.

2. All elephants at Patna should be sent to Sheergotty. It is understood that there will remain for the troops at Dinapore forty-six standard and twenty-seven undersized elephants; in all seventy-three.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Commissary-General, and the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 27.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will order the elephants expected from Dacca, completed up to one hundred in number from those at Barrackpore, to proceed at once to Sheergotty, to be at the disposal of Mr. Riddell, Director-General of Post Offices, for the purpose of assisting in the transport of European troops at Benares.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 28.

Kajeh Abdool Gunny, Zemindar, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dacca, June 1, 1857.

BEING one of the chief Mahomedan zemindars in this and the neighbouring districts, and also having large sums of money in my house, which would be endangered by any sudden outbreak in the city, I have taken the

liberty of addressing you on the subject of the defence of this town, which, though I have every reason to believe that the temper of the people is at present well disposed, and though I think the number of sepoys too small to be dangerous, might yet be exposed, by a sudden outbreak of the ill-disposed among the populace, to considerable injury to the property and lives of its inhabitants.

I take the liberty of addressing you direct, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Davidson, the Commissioner, through whom I should have forwarded this letter, had he not left this for Burrisaul.

The measures I would respectfully suggest for the safety of the town in this season of universal distrust are—

1. The stationing here, for a time at least, of one hundred European soldiers.

2. That the ammunition and the two guns at present in the Lall Bagh under charge and in the power of the sepoys, should be brought into the town, together with the artillerymen belonging to the guns.

Should the Governor-General in Council be pleased to grant these requests, I believe that there could be no fear of any outbreak in this or any of the neighbouring districts.

I have, &c.

K. ABDOOL GUNNY.

Inclosure 29.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Dacca and the Officer commanding at Dacca.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you a copy of a letter dated the 1st instant from Kajeh Abdool Gunny, a zemindar and resident of Dacca, and to inform you that, if in your opinion they are desirable, the Governor-General in Council sanctions your carrying out the measures proposed. An early reply is requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing, and of the letter from Kajeh Abdool Gunny, Zemindar, forwarded for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 30.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether the depôt of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment cannot be brought from Dum Dum into the Conductors' Barracks in Fort William, or accommodated in some other way at the Presidency.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 31.

Major-General Hearsay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, June 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, for the orders of Government, two letters in original, from the officers commanding Her Majesty's 35th and 53rd Foot, soliciting that the officers and men of their respective regiments now at the Dum Dum School of Musketry may be directed to rejoin their corps as soon as possible, their services being much required under existing circumstances.

3. I take this opportunity of strongly recommending that the School of Musketry at Dum Dum may be immediately broken up, the prescribed course of instruction having been nearly completed.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 32.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Calcutta, June 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to request you will obtain the sanction of the Major-General commanding the division, that Lieutenants Ballingall, Lee, and party of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, under my command (strength as per margin*), at present doing duty at the School of Musketry, Dum Dum, may be forthwith ordered to join my head-quarters, the services of every available officer and soldier being much required under present circumstances.

I have, &c.

E. H. HUTCHINSON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Her Majesty's 35th Regiment.

Inclosure 33.

Major Clarke to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Fort William, June 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice, for submission to the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division, that the number of Captains at the head-quarters of the regiment under my command, is inadequate to perform the duties called for in garrison, and therefore beg to request that Captain A. J. Sutherland, at present receiving instruction at the School of Musketry at Dum Dum, be directed to rejoin his regiment.

In urging this point, I would beg to explain that an officer of the regiment (Lieutenant Bagnall), who has passed as instructor in the School of Musketry at Hythe, will shortly join from England.

I have, &c.

W. CLARKE, *Major,*
Commanding Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Sanctioned by order.

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Town Major.*

* 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 2 Privates.

Inclosure 34.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 9, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th June, 1857, I am directed to inform you that the European details at the Musketry Depot at Dum Dum may be ordered to rejoin their corps; with regard to the natives, however, as there are at Dum Dum details of several regiments which have mutinied, and it is not considered advisable at the present time to send back to other corps, men who have used the rifle cartridges, the native details will remain there until further orders. I am directed to suggest for your consideration, whether the native details might not take the duties of the guards furnished to Dum Dum from Barrackpore, and relieve to that extent the present pressure of duty on the regiments at Barrackpore. When the 70th is ordered to move, its detail will proceed with it.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, and the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 35.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Director-General of Post Offices.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 9, 1857, 5½ P.M.

YOU will be so good as to forward the following message to Major-General Lloyd at Dinapore:—

“You are requested to order all the elephants that may arrive with the wing of the Bengal Police Battalion at Patna, as well as any other public elephants at that place, to Sheergotty, to be at the disposal of Mr. Riddell, the Director-General of Post-offices.

“It is not intended to send away any of the elephants attached to the troops at Dinapore.”

Inclosure 36.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Bell.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that under the very great emergency for European troops, Government is under the necessity of withdrawing from the Province of Pegu a wing of Her Majesty's 29th Foot, in addition to the 35th Foot; and to direct that you will, as early as practicable, bring down to Rangoon a wing of the 29th (leaving the families behind) ready for embarkation in transports, which will be sent for the purpose from this.

2. The "Coromandel" takes over some Commissariat followers, and is to return as soon as practicable with the remaining five companies of Her Majesty's 35th Foot.

3. The "Tubal Cain," immediately on her arrival, will be sent back with a hired transport for the wing of Her Majesty's 29th; and with respect to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the wing of that corps at Rangoon should be detained for the present in Pegu.

4. The families of Her Majesty's 35th must be detained at Moulmein for the present.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Officiating Commissary-General, Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, Officiating Military Auditor-General, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Town Major, Brigade Major of Queen's Troops, Medical Board, and Superintendent of Marine, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 37.

Lieutenant Osborne, in charge of the Rajah of Rewah, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, June 9, 1857, 10 A.M.

REWAH RAJAH offers troops to Government. I have directed 600 Cavalry, 500 Infantry, and 5 guns to be at the Kuttra Pass to-morrow, to cover Mirzapore, Benares, and Chunar Fort; 100 Cavalry, 400 Infantry, and 2 guns to be at Murahpatam, to cover Jubbulpore, Dumoh, Nagode, and Saugor.

Are my measures approved of, and have you any instructions?

Inclosure 38.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Osborne.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message of the 9th instant, and to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been addressed to you for dispatch, as soon as the telegraphic line of communication shall have been restored:

"You will use your own discretion as to joining the Rajah's force or remaining with the Rajah. Place yourself wherever you think that your influence is most needed.

"The officer commanding at Benares has been directed to depute one or more officers to be attached to the Rajah's force.

"You will keep the Government informed, by telegraph or other means, of the progress of events near you, and of the temper exhibited by the Rajah's force."

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 39.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Benares.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been addressed to you for dispatch as soon as telegraphic communication shall have been restored:—

“The Rajah of Rewah has offered his troops, which are accepted.

“Lieutenant Osborne announces that 600 Cavalry, 500 Infantry, and five guns will be at the Kuttra Pass to-day.

“Lieutenant Osborne has been directed to communicate with you as to the use to be made of the troops.

“You will consult with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and direct Lieutenant Osborne as may seem best to you.

“From your last reports it is probable that the force may be usefully employed in repressing outrages in the neighbourhood of Benares.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon will depute one or more officers to be attached to the Rajah's force, who will keep him informed especially as to the temper of the force.”

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 40.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, Ordnance Office, June 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit an original letter of 8th current, received last evening from the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of Arsenal, who states that the officers of Her Majesty's regiments will not receive cartridges for Enfield rifles unless they are dipped in grease.

The order of Government on this subject will oblige.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 41.

Lieutenant Currie to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Sir,

Fort William, Arsenal Office, June 8, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated May 26 last, forbidding the greasing of Enfield rifle ammunition, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the officer commanding Her Majesty's 64th Regiment has this day applied for Enfield rifle ammunition, but not having any greased ammunition to give him he declined taking the ungreaed; and I have received a letter from Colonel Birch, Secretary to Government, directing me to issue twenty-five Enfield rifles with ammunition to Major Bingham, commanding the 64th Regiment, which I am unable to do under the present circumstances.

I therefore strongly recommend that at least one lac of Enfield rifle ammunition should be kept in the Arsenal ready greased for the use of troops arriving from England, who may want to use the ammunition before arriving at Allahabad.

All the regiments on their way out from England will be armed with Enfield rifles.

I have, &c.

M. A. CURRIE, *Lieutenant,*
Commissary of Ordnance.

Inclosure 42.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am desired to inform you that all ammunition for the Enfield rifles is to be supplied ungreased, the grease being supplied separately when the cartridges are issued to European soldiers, and applied by the men themselves when required.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, and Brigade-Major, Queen's Troops, for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 43.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Quartermaster-General's Office, June 10, 1857.

UNDERSTANDING that the Honorable Company's steam frigate "Punjaub" is under orders to proceed to Rangoon, I have the honor to request the instructions of Government whether Brigadier Franklyn, appointed to command at Rangoon, who is now in Calcutta, and some of the Commissariat establishment waiting for passage to that place shall be sent by this opportunity if they can be got ready in time.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, *Major.*

Inclosure 44.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I am instructed to inform you that the "Coromandel," and not the "Punjaub," is to proceed to-morrow to Rangoon; and if Brigadier Franklyn is ready he can proceed in the former vessel, and the Commissariat establishment also.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 45.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR message, dated June 2, received *via* Shergotty at 7 P.M. June 4. Two hundred and ninety bullocks will leave this to-morrow morning for Shergotty by double marches, consigned to the agent of Mr. Riddell, Director-General Post-Offices, at that place.

Inclosure 46.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Benares, June 10. 7.30 P.M.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEILL started for Allahabad at sunset yesterday, taking with him, by carriage dāk, two officers, forty-four rank and file; by bullock-train, four officers, 113 rank and file; total, six officers, 157 rank and file. Six officers and thirty men started for Allahabad by steamer "Charles Allen" with treasure. The Transit Companies, horse and bullock, from Allahabad, to Gopeegunge, distance fifty-five miles, have been carried away, and the whole country so far is up. Lieutenant Palliser is out with forty-five Sowars of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, keeping the country round Benares as quiet as possible. Should the Cavalry act with effect, I propose sending them with the next detachment of European Infantry to make an example of the rioters on the road between Gopeegunge and Allahabad. Mr. Fane and the other residents of Jaunpore were brought into Benares by the escort sent out to meet them this evening.

Lieutenant Mann, Mr. Cuppage of the civil service, Mr. and Mrs. Thurpland, Mr. Binny and his son, all reported to have been killed.

Inclosure 47.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 11, 1857.

FIRST detachment of the Madras Fusiliers arrived at Benares; ordered to continue progress to Allahabad at once in the same steamer; second and third detachments expected by steamer in a day or two. The small party of the 18th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Palliser, have done good service in the district; they are to return to cantonments this evening in view to proceed with 200 men of the Fusiliers to open communication with Allahabad, and to punish the ryots beyond Gopeegunge. To give the detachment time to act with wholesome effect, five days' supplies are to be sent with them.

Inclosure 48.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

I AM desired to request that you will have the goodness to cause arrangements to be made for the collection of as much carriage as possible for the movement of troops.

2. Whatever carriage may be obtainable by your exertions and by the aid of the civil authorities, to whom you are requested to apply for assistance, should be sent to some safe and convenient place near Benares, but for the present kept on the right bank of the river till it may be pushed onward with security. The object is to enable a force to move from Allahabad on Cawnpore, should the progress of events render it expedient.

3. Have the goodness to report from time to time on the progress of your arrangements.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Commissary-General, Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, and Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

F 2

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 49.

Memoranda.

(Telegraphic.)

June 11, 1857.

"QUEEN VICTORIA" steam-vessel and ship "Minerva" up at Saugor at 10.5 A.M. with troops on board.

"QUEEN VICTORIA" steam-vessel from at 1.10 P.M. this day. passed up Mud Point

Inclosure 50.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, June 11, 1857.

READ official memorandum from the head-assistant in charge of electric telegraph office, Calcutta, of this date, reporting the "Queen Victoria" steam-vessel, and "Minerva" up at Saugor at 10.5 A.M. with troops on board.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Officiating Commissary-General, Auditor Commissariat Accounts, Medical Board, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Officiating Military Auditor-General, Accountant-General Military Department, Town-Major, Brigade-Major Queen's Troops, and Quartermaster-General of the Army.

By order,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 51.

The Officiating Commissary-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Commissary-General's Office, June 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit the accompanying letter from the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and to solicit that you will, with the sanction of Government, be pleased to give orders for the provision of a dâk carriage, the day after to-morrow if possible, for Lieutenant Brander, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and within the week (the day to be fixed hereafter) for Lieutenant Freeling, probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, if the latter succeeds in passing the final departmental examination.

I have, &c.

T. F. NUTHALL.

Inclosure 52.

Captain Maycock to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Quartermaster-General's Office, June 9, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated 8th current, I have the honor to inform you that no Dâk will leave Raneegunge to-morrow, but after that they will proceed regularly for six days.

Though all are secured for troops, I should not hesitate to remove men if the services of a Commissariat officer are urgently required, but as the men are required, it can only be in case of the services of an officer being imperatively called for that he could have passage.

I have, &c.

J. MAYCOCK, *Captain,*
For Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Inclosure 53.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant, to the address of the Officiating Commissary-General, I am directed to request that you will this day provide a dāk carriage for Lieutenant Brander, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, whose services are urgently required in the upper provinces, and within the week (the day to be fixed hereafter) for Lieutenant Freeling, probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, should the latter succeed in passing the final examination.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Commissary-General, with reference to his letter dated June 9, 1857.

And copy to Auditor of Commissariat Accounts for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 54.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Campbell.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to inform you that the East India Company's steamer "Coromandel" is to proceed to Rangoon, starting from this in the course of to-morrow, for the purpose of bringing up the remaining companies of Her Majesty's 35th Foot.

2. A number of Commissariat followers, waiting embarkation, will be sent to Rangoon on board the "Coromandel." These men will embark early to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and to the Officiating Commissary-General for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 55.

Major-General J. Bell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

*Head-Quarters, Pegu Division, Rangoon,
May 31, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th instant, I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the "Pluto," with the company of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment* from Bassein, arrived here late last evening; she is now alongside the "Coromandel" transshipping the detachment, and as soon as all are on board, the latter steamer will proceed on her voyage to Calcutta.

I had intended to have detained the "Coromandel" to tow the "Tubal Cain" to Negrais, as she is to take up the 1st Company, 5th Battalion of Artillery, to Calcutta, but as Captain Campbell has stated, that owing to the repairs to his machinery not having been quite completed when he was last here, he considers that, by undertaking that duty in her present state at this season of the year, he would endanger his ship and the lives of all on board, I have not pressed him to do so, and on visiting the "Coromandel" this morning, I satisfied myself that she could not possibly take up the Artillery in addition to those who have already embarked in her; it is moreover uncertain when they will arrive, as it was found necessary to employ the "Diana" to tow them down, in consequence of the "Nerbuddah" having grounded near Thayet-mew, and there being two flats in tow, it is feared the "Diana" may have great difficulty in tugging them through the Bassein Creek, where, for some distance, there is a strong current to contend with, and we have not a steamer here to send to her assistance.

I am informed by the Madras Commissariat that difficulty is experienced in providing passage for the bearers, required from Calcutta, to complete the establishment here, I would therefore suggest that immediate intimation be given to the Bengal Commissariat, and that they be called on to ship as many bearers and drivers as they can entertain on the "Coromandel," which could then return to Rangoon, and be available for the transport to Calcutta of the wing of the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, now here.

I have, &c.

JAMES BELL, *Major-General,
Commanding Pegu Division.*

Inclosure 56.

Captain Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

*Steam Troop-Ship "Coromandel,"
Calcutta, June 8, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report the arrival of the East India Company's steam transport ship "Coromandel," at the anchorage at 5 P.M. this day, under my command, with men and families of Her Majesty's Regiment, 84th Foot, from Rangoon, which port was left at 1.30 P.M. on Sunday, 31st ultimo.

The "Coromandel" arrived off the Sand Heads at 6 A.M. on the 4th, and Kedgerie at 8 A.M. on the 5th instant, where she has been since detained waiting for a pilot.

I have also the honor to state, that my original instructions from Madras were to remain at Rangoon till the 8th instant, to complete the replacing of the injured parts of the machinery, and then to tow a dredging vessel from Coringa to the Paumban passage, but in consequence of the urgent requisition for the vessel's services by the Major-General commanding Pegu Division, this duty

* Her Majesty's 84th Regiment—3 Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Lady, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 73 Privates, 89 Women, 191 Children, 14 Followers, 1 Staff-Serjeant, Bengal Commissariat, 2 Bearers, Commissariat Department; Rev. A. H. Hazeldine, Chaplain of Tonghoo.

could not be effected at Rangoon; and unless the vessel's services should be immediately required, I consider it would be highly important that she should be docked, and cleaned, and re-coated, before leaving Calcutta.

I have, &c.

C. D. CAMPBELL, *Captain, Indian Navy.*

Copy forwarded to the Military Department for information.

CECIL BEADON.

Home Department, June 8, 1857.

Inclosure 57.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Campbell.

Sir,

Council Chamber, June 8, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council, to request that you will return to Madras with the vessel under your command as soon as she can be got ready for sea.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Military Department for information.

Inclosure 58.

Captain Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

"Coromandel," June 10. 7 P.M.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with inclosure of this day, conveying the orders of the Governor-General in Council, for the "Coromandel" to put to sea for Rangoon to-morrow the 11th.

I regret to report, that the coaling of the vessel is not sufficiently advanced to enable her to put to sea on the 11th, notwithstanding every exertion is being made to coal, water, and replace the topmast carried away off the Sand Heads on the 4th instant. The landing of the baggage of the 84th Regiment was only completed yesterday, and the vessel commenced coaling immediately; it came alongside at daylight this morning, so that I trust she will be ready to proceed in the afternoon of the 12th instant.

I have, &c.

C. D. CAMPBELL, *Captain.*

Inclosure 59.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

WITH reference to my communication of yesterday's date, I am directed to inform you, that the steamer "Coromandel," leaves this for Rangoon to-morrow afternoon, instead of in the course of to-day.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 60.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officers Commanding Detachments at Raneegunge and Bozodar, Govindpore, and Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 11. 6 P.M.

YOU are hereby informed, that you will be held personally responsible if you allow your men to obtain liquor, or to wander into the bazaars.

Inclosure 61.

Notification.

June 10, 1857.

THE services of Lieutenant W. Poole, at present employed in the telegraph department, are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, for regimental duty.

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing notification be communicated to the Military Department, in reply to the extract from that department, dated the 5th instant.

Inclosure 62.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 10th instant, I am instructed to transmit to you the annexed copy of Government General Order of this date, placing the services of Lieutenant W. Poole, employed on the telegraph line, at the disposal of the officer commanding Her Majesty's 84th Foot, and to request that you will have the goodness to direct that officer to join his regiment by the earliest opportunity.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 63.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the women and children belonging to Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, detained at Moulmein, are to be rationed by the Commissariat Department; and I am desired to request that you will make any other arrangements which you may think desirable for their protection and comfort.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Officiating Commissary-General, Auditor Commissariat Accounts, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Brigade-Major Queen's Troops.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 64.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dinapore, June 3, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I beg to annex, for information, transcript of a circular memorandum, dated 28th idem, which, under existing circumstances, I caused to be communicated for guidance to the officers commanding at the stations and posts indicated in the above-mentioned document, and generally throughout the division.

I have, &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 65.

Circular Memorandum.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Dinapore Division,
Dinapore, May 28, 1857.

With reference to the present disturbed state of public affairs, officers commanding at stations and posts within the division, are hereby authorized, should emergency arise, to act at once, for the good of the service, upon their own judgment and responsibility, duly reporting the measures they may adopt for the information of the Major-General commanding, and of the Brigadier at Benares, as regards commands in the neighbouring districts.

By Order,

W. LYDIARD, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 66.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the circular memorandum issued by you on the 28th ultimo.

It is in exact accordance with the change which the Government have directed to be made in the position of the Brigadier at Benares in Government General Order, dated May 30, 1857.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing and of that to which it is a reply forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 67.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knyvett to Colonel Baker.

(Telegraphic.)

Shergotty, June 11. 9.10 A.M.

RECEIVED your letter of the 8th. I certainly think a detachment of European troops should be for the present located here to prevent the bullock-waggons from being burnt. A large number always assemble here, and insurgents are on the road, having attacked Bagoda electric telegraph office, but without injury.

Inclosure 68.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Knyvett.**Calcutta, June 11. 2 P.M*

REFERRING to your message of this date to Colonel Baker, pray communicate with Mr. Riddell, and detain such a party from among the detachments passing upwards as shall suffice to protect the bullock-waggons from injury at the hands of the insurgents.

Inclosure 69.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Campbell, Indian Navy.

Sir,

Council Chamber, Fort William, June 11, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will order a party of 100 seamen from the East India Company's steam-frigates "Punjaub" and "Zenobia," with the usual proportion of officers and warrant-officers, to be told off to proceed on duty to Dacca, where they will be employed for the present under the orders of the civil authorities at that station in protecting the place and neighbourhood.

2. Each vessel is to send its pinnace armed, and a field carriage is to be sent with each boat, so as to enable its gun to be used on shore.

3. The men should take their cutlasses as well as their muskets, and sufficient ammunition for both small arms and guns.

4. The Commissariat department will provide rations according to the naval scale from the date of the arrival of the party at Dacca. Ship provisions to last a fortnight should be sent from this.

5. The steamer "Calcutta" has been engaged to take the party and tow the boats to Dacca, and will be alongside the "Zenobia" to-morrow forenoon.

6. The Medical Board will order a medical officer to accompany the party. Should the Superintending-Surgeon at Dacca be able to provide for the medical charge of the party at Dacca, the Assistant-Surgeon, who accompanies it, will return in the steamer "Calcutta," which is to come back as soon as practicable after landing the party.

7. The officer commanding the party is to report himself to the Commissioner, or, in his absence, to the chief civil authority at that station.

8. The Commissioner will be requested to provide suitable accommodation on shore, and arrange a safe place for the boats.

9. The officers must be carefully warned not to permit their men to enter into disputes or create disturbances with the inhabitants of the town, for whose protection they are sent; and it is very desirable that nothing shall occur by which the religious prejudices of the natives would be offended.

Any advances of pay necessary will be made by the civil authorities.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal and to the Superintendent of Marine for information.

Inclosure 70.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that a party of 100 seamen from the steam-frigates "Punjaub" and "Zenobia," with two gunboats, will leave this to-morrow on the steamer "Calcutta" for duty at Dacca; and I am desired to request that you will provide suitable accommodation for the party and its officers in such place as you may consider best for the protection of the place.

Two guns accompany the party, and the whole of the men are armed with muskets.

A further communication will be made to you by the Bengal Government.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 71.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Baker.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

A STEAMER is urgently required to convey a party of European seamen from the steam frigates "Punjaub" and "Zenobia" to Dacca; and as no Government vessel is available, I am desired to request that you will communicate with the railway authorities, with the view of obtaining the services of their steamer "Calcutta" for the voyage.

It is very desirable to send off this party as soon as possible; and it is hoped that the "Calcutta" may be able to take the men on board to-morrow evening, Friday, so as to be available to start on Saturday morning.

The "Calcutta," after landing the party, will return to Calcutta.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 72.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, June 11, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Government of India have resolved upon sending, as a matter of precaution, a detachment of Europeans to Dacca. The party consists of about 100 European seamen, with two armed pinnaces and two field guns from the East India Company's steam frigates "Punjaub" and "Zenobia."

2. The party, under a Lieutenant, will proceed to-morrow in the "Calcutta" steam ferry, and will reach Dacca on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning next. Orders have been given to the commanding officer, Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, to report himself to the Commissioner, or the chief civil officer at Dacca; and in order to save time, I have addressed the Commissioner direct, requesting him to provide accommodation for the party, and to arrange a secure place for the two boats. Lieutenant Lewis will receive any further instruction through the Commissioner; and I am now desired to request, that you will move his Honor to communicate with the Commissioner on the subject, and to keep me acquainted for the information of the Government of India, with any orders he may think it expedient to give, as well as with all matters connected with this party of seamen and the troops already at Dacca.

3. An assistant-surgeon has been sent to Dacca, in medical charge of the party, but he will return to Calcutta, if the civil-surgeon at Dacca, or any other medical officer, can afford medical aid to the party.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 73.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Foulerton, Indian Navy.

Sir,

Fort William, June 12, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, to the address of Captain Campbell, senior naval officer, directing a party for shore-duty at Dacca, to be sent from the steam-frigates "Punjaub" and "Zenobia," I am directed to convey to you the authority of Government to engage supernumeraries in room of the men detached, to complete the crews of those vessels, so as to be prepared in case of emergency to detach another shore-party.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 74.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir,

Fort William, June 12, 1857.

IN order to prevent inconvenience to officers arriving with troops, immediately on landing, from the absence, as at present, of any provision for their messing, I am desired to request that you will cause arrangements to be made, so that a suitable breakfast, luncheon, and dinner shall be ready for the officers of all detachments landing at the Ordnance, Governor's or Conductors' Barracks.

2. The Deputy Quartermaster-General will be instructed to make over a suitable room with cook-house, and it is probable that one of the hotels or eating-houses in Calcutta will be willing to provide the meals at a moderate charge, and to supply at the same time wines, beer, &c., on having the room made over to the firm.

3. The number of officers with each party can always be ascertained from the Deputy Quartermaster-General's office, and the list of prices which may be agreed upon, and which should be about what is usually paid by officers for their messing, should be hung up in the mess-room.

4. The Commanding officer of each party should be informed that he will be held responsible that each officer settle his bill before he quits.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, and Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 75.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Knyvett.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 12, 1857. 6 P.M.

Mr. RIDDELL reports that there is no danger and no occasion to detain European soldiers at Shergotty. None should be detained. Let me know.

Inclosure 76.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Senior Officer of the Indian Navy.

Sir,

Fort William, June 12, 1857.

I AM directed to request that Lieutenant Lewis, who proceeds in command of the pinnaces, now under dispatch to Dacca, may be immediately instructed to place himself, on his arrival at Dacca, under the orders of Mr. Davidson the Commissioner, or, in the event of the absence of that gentleman, to place himself under the orders of C. Carnac, Esq., civil service.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 77.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 12. 11.35 A.M.

IS the command of Benares to be made over to each senior officer in succession, on arrival, or to be retained by one officer; if so, the officer to command had better be named by Government? An early reply is requested, Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, said to be senior to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, having arrived at Benares. Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, an experienced Judge-Advocate, has been appointed to act as such at Benares; I request that this be sanctioned; and as there is a great deal of court-martial work on hand, that I be permitted to detain him at Benares, on the departure of the rest of his regiment, to-morrow afternoon, towards Allahabad; there are plenty of officers with the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and Colonel Neill made no objection to my appointing Major Renaud Deputy Judge-Advocate General.

Inclosure 78.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 12, 1857. 5.30 P.M.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON is appointed to command the Benares district in the room of Brigadier Ponsonby. More by post. The command is not to be made over to any senior officer who may arrive at the station.

You are authorized to detain Major Renaud, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, who is appointed to act as Deputy Judge-Advocate General at Benares.

Inclosure 79.

Notification, dated June 12, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council has received from the inhabitants of Calcutta many offers to serve as volunteers in aid of the authority of Government, and for the preservation of the security and order of the city, should any attempt at disturbance take place therein.

The Governor-General in Council accepts these offers, and, in doing so, he desires to express the warm acknowledgments of the Government to those who have so zealously tendered to it their support.

Accordingly, all persons willing to serve in the Corps of Volunteer Guards of Calcutta, either as horsemen or on foot, and to place themselves, as members of that force, at the disposal of the Government, are hereby invited to enrol their names and places of residence at the office of the Town-Major in Fort William.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh to the command of the Volunteer Guards.

Arms, accoutrements, and a plain uniform will be provided for each person enrolled.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 80.

Circular.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Simla, May 14, 1857.

Sir,

THE Commander-in-chief desires that all firing for drill or target practice purposes shall be suspended until further orders.

It is to be thoroughly explained to the men, that the sole object of this Order is to soothe their minds, now so excited, and also to remove the possibility of their being supposed by their comrades at other stations, or by the people at their homes, to be using any objectionable cartridges.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel,*
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 81.

*General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.**Head-Quarters, Umballa, May 19, 1857.*

THE Commander-in-chief, on May 14, issued a General Order, informing the Native army, that it had never been the intention of the Government to force them to use any cartridges which could be objected to, and that they never would be required to do so either now or hereafter.

His object in publishing that Order was to allay the excitement which had been raised in their minds, although he felt that there was no cause for it.

He hopes that this may have been the case; but he still perceives, that the very name of new cartridges causes agitation; and he has been informed, that some of those sepoys who entertain the strongest attachment and loyalty to the Government, and are ready at any moment to obey its orders, would still be under the impression that their families would not believe that they were not in some way or other contaminated by its use. The rifle introduced into the British army, is an improvement upon the old musket, and much more effective; but it would not be of the same advantage in the hands of the Native army, if it were to be used with reluctance.

Notwithstanding, therefore, that the Government have affirmed that the

cartridge is perfectly harmless, the Commander-in-chief is satisfied that they would not desire to persist in its adoption, if the feelings of the sepoys can be thoroughly calmed by its abolition.

His Excellency, therefore, has determined that the new rifle cartridge, and every new cartridge, shall be discontinued; and that in future, ball ammunition shall be made up by each regiment for its own use, by a proper establishment entertained for this purpose.

The Commander-in-chief solemnly assures the army, that no interference with their castes or religion was ever contemplated, and as solemnly he pledges his word and honor, that none shall ever be exercised.

He announces this to the Native army in the full confidence, that all will now perform their duty, free from anxiety or care, and be prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood, as they have formerly done, by the side of the British troops, and in defence of their country.

By order,

C. CHESTER, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 82.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 13, 1857.

WITH reference to General Order, May 19, 1857, published by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I am directed to observe, that the circular, dated May 29, issued by Government in this department, on the subject of cartridges, explains that no new cartridges have been issued to any of the troops, with the exception of those at the dépôt of Musketry Instruction. I am directed particularly to call attention to the latter part of the circular, urging that a full and complete explanation on the subject be given to the men individually.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 83.

Colonel Knyvett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, June 12. MIDNIGHT.

I HAVE not detained any European troops, as Mr. Riddell did not agree in my opinion. The attack on the Bagoda telegraph office, and unfavorable news from Dinapore, led to my requisition as a precautionary measure, to protect the waggons and telegraph office at this station. A message from Gyah has since been forwarded to the Government of Bengal, for 100 men to protect the treasury, which confirms the grounds upon which I acted.

Inclosure 84.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Knyvett and Mr. Riddell.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 13, 1857. 6.15 P.M.

PRAY detain one detachment proceeding by bullock train, which will be about 80 men, and send them to Gyah to help to guard the treasury there. Report how this can most conveniently be done, and make the necessary arrangements, and inform the civil authority at Patna.

Inclosure 85.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 13, 1857.

I AM directed to request, that you will order the recruit dépôt at Chinsurah to proceed as soon as practicable to Dum Dum, where it will be located till further orders.

2. The men may be sent down by boat to Cossepore, and from thence by carriage to Dum Dum.

3. All men belonging to corps which have left Calcutta for the upper provinces, and all unattached men of Her Majesty's and the honorable Company's service at the Presidency or neighbourhood, are to be attached to the dépôt.

4. You are requested to make proper arrangements for the charge of the families left at Dum Dum.

5. It is understood, that there are several Government pensioners residing at Dum Dum. All who may be fit to bear arms are to be supplied with muskets, and to be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the station.

am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, Town-Major, Brigade-Major of Queen's Troops, with a request, that all men discharged from the general hospital, and all unattached men, may be sent to Dum Dum.

Copy to Commissary-General, Officiating Military Auditor-General, for information.

By order, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 86.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, June 8, 1857.

IT affords me much pleasure to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letters, in original, from the officers commanding the 43d and 70th Regiments, Native Infantry, dated respectively the 5th and 7th current, reporting, that the whole of the Native Commissioned officers, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of these corps, have voluntarily come forward, and petitioned to have the new Enfield rifle issued to them from the arsenal.

2. A petition from the 70th Regiment on this subject, with an English translation, is also inclosed for submission to his Lordship.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 87.

Major Matthews to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, June 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, with the view to the same being submitted to Government, should he deem it proper, that the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the regiment under my

command, have expressed a wish to have the new Enfield rifle served out to them. It has been known to me through my officers, and from personal inquiry, for some days passed, that, with the exception of a few men, the wish was general to have the new rifle; it is now quite so.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, that on the 30th ultimo, a petition was forwarded to me, signed by all the Native Commissioned officers present in the lines, requesting the regiment might be allowed to proceed against the mutinous regiments at Delhi. I had previously ascertained, at a parade of the regiment, that all wished to go.

On the petition being forwarded to me, I did not approve of the tone of part of it, I therefore made a memorandum on the subject, which I had read and explained to all the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers in the lines; since then I have heard nothing more about it. Should the Major-General desire it, I will forward the petition and my remarks thereon.

I have, &c.

H. W. MATTHEWS, Major,
Commanding 43rd Light Infantry.

Inclosure 88.

Colonel Kennedy to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Barrackpore, June 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that the whole of the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters as per margin,* have again come voluntarily forward and petitioned me to solicit the Government to allow them to be supplied with the new Enfield rifle before proceeding to the the upper provinces.

2. Their petition, in original, together with a verified translation, are herewith submitted.

3. The regiment was paraded last evening, and the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, individually invited to declare honestly and unreservedly whether they did or did not wish to receive the new rifle, whereupon one and all unanimously and cheerfully expressed their willingness to be furnished with the arm in question.

4. Under these circumstances I have much pleasure in supporting the terms of their petition.

I have, &c.

J. D. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Commanding 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 89.

Petition from the Native Commissioned Officers, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Colonel Kennedy, Commanding the Regiment.

(Translation.)

Barrackpore, June 5, 1857.

From the day on which his Lordship the Governor-General condescended to come in person to answer our petition, on which occasion General Hearsey translated to us his address, and which was fully explained to us by our Colonel, Interpreter, Adjutant, and all the other officers of the regiment, our honor and name have been raised amongst our countrymen. We have thought over the subject, and as we are now going up country, we beg that the new rifles, about which there has been so much said in the army, and all over the country, may be served out to us. By using them in its service, we hope to prove beyond a

* 10 Native Commissioned Officers, 80 Havildars, 654 Rank and File.

doubt, our fidelity to Government; and we will explain to all we meet, that there is nothing objectionable in them, otherwise, why should we have taken them? Are we not as careful of our caste and religion as any of them?

DARRIAO SING, Subadar-Major.
 HEERA SING, Subadar.
 HOOMAIL SING, Subadar.
 DERGA RAM, Subadar.
 RAM KISHAM DOOBEY, Subadar.
 ADJOODHEA TEWARRY, Subadar.
 RAMDEEN, Jemadar.
 SEWBUCCUS SING, Jemadar.
 SEWRAM MISR, Jemadar.
 SEWMEN SING, Jemadar.
 MAKHAM MISR, Jemadar.
 SHACKH NOORMAHAMED, Jemadar.

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
 J. D. KENNEDY, *Colonel,*
Commanding 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 90.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, June 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a petition from the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, soliciting that the new Enfield rifle may be issued to them.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 91.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Commanding Presidency Division.

Sir, *Barrackpore, June 9, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward a petition from the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, begging that the new rifle may be served out to them.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 92.

Petition of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the Governor-General of India.

(Translation.)

Barrackpore, June 9, 1857.

The 34th Regiment have always been, and still are, well-wishers and faithful servants to Government; and they have been recorded so in General Orders by General Sir C. Napier, G.C.B. In order to prove themselves obedient and trustworthy soldiers, the seven companies now present at Barrackpore do now petition Government that the new rifle lately arrived may be served out to them.

B. H. BAUGH, *Lieutenant,*
Acting-Interpreter, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 93.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 8th and 9th June, 1857, conveying the request of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the 43rd, 70th, and 34th Regiments, present at head-quarters, to be armed with the Enfield rifle musket.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for communication to those corps, that a very small supply of the new rifles has yet been received from England, and that, under these circumstances, it is impossible to comply with the request at present.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received this request with great satisfaction, proving as it does that the men of these regiments consider there is nothing objectionable in either the rifles or the cartridges to their caste or religion.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 94.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dinapore, June 4, 1857.

FOR submission to Government I have the honor to forward, without loss of time, the enclosed petition, dated 3rd instant, with translation, of certain Native Commissioned officers of the 7th Regiment, quartered at Dinapore, praying, on the part of themselves and of all the Native Non-commissioned officers and sepoys present at regimental head-quarters, to be employed in the field against the mutineers and such other enemies of the State as may be at this time assembled in arms for unlawful purposes.

A covering letter to the above, from the commanding officer of the corps, of 3rd instant, likewise accompanies.

I have, &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 95.

Colonel Templer to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Dinapore Division.

Sir,

Dinapore, June 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor and satisfaction to forward, for the information and orders of Major-General Lloyd, C.B., commanding the Dinapore Division, the petition of the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, now present at head-quarters, of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, under my command, to be allowed the opportunity now offering to evince their staunchness to the Government of India by taking a part with the force now employed in quelling the mutinies daily occurring in the upper provinces.

The petition was spontaneously presented by the Native Commissioned officers present on this morning's regimental parade, convened for the reading of the General Orders by the Governor-General of the 28th ultimo, regarding the volunteering of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, for the same service.

The sincerity of the petitioners (to whom the petition was read) was tested by my desiring that all who acknowledged it to contain their true sentiments and wishes would shoulder their arms in token thereof, on which every one

present shouldered arms; and I am assured by the Native officers that it is the eager wish of all the individuals, of whatever grade in the corps, now present, to be afforded an opportunity of removing even a suspicion of their disaffection, should such have been erroneously entertained.

I have, &c.

H. TEMPLER, *Brevet-Colonel,*
Commanding 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 96.

Petition to the Governor-General of India.

AT present the men of bad character in some regiments, and other people in the direction of Meerut and Delhi, have turned from their allegiance to the bountiful Government, and created a seditious disurbance, and have made choice of the ways of ingratitude, and thrown away the character of sepoys true to their salt.

At present it is well-known that some European regiments have started to punish and coerce these rebels; we trust that by the favour of the bountiful Government, we also may be sent to punish the enemies of Government, wherever they are; for if we cannot be of use to Government at this time, how will it be manifest and known to the State that we are true to our salt? Have we not been entertained in the army for days like the present? In addition to this, Government shall see what their faithful sepoys are like, and we will work with heart and soul to do our duty to the State that gives us our salt.

Let the enemies of Government be who they may, we are ready to fight them, and to sacrifice our lives in the cause.

We have said as much as is proper; may the sun of your wealth and prosperity ever shine.

The petition of your servants:—

HEERA SING, Soobadar,
ELLAHEE KHAN, Soobadar.
BHOWANY SING, Jemadar.
MUNROOP SING, Jemadar.
HEERA SING, Jemadar.
ISSEREE PANDY, Jemadar.
MURDAN SING, Jemadar,

of the Burra Crawford's, or 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, and of every Non-commissioned Officer, and sepoy in the lines. Presented on the 3rd June, 1857.

H. TEMPLER, *Brevet-Colonel,*
Commanding 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.
WALTER BIRCH, *Captain,*
Officiating Interpreter, 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 97.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding Dinapore Division.

Sir,

Fort William, June 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding a petition to the Governor-General of India by certain native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and sepoys of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, professing their allegiance to the State, and expressing a desire to be led against the mutineers at Delhi, and in reply to acquaint you for communication to the Native officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of the 7th Regiment, that

his Lordship in Council has received with much pleasure this mark of their loyalty, and thanks them for the offer of their services.

The Governor-General in Council does not now express his satisfaction in General Orders, but he desires that the sentiments of the Government may be communicated to the corps at a parade of the troops at that station, to be ordered for the purpose, and that the Native officers and men may be informed that their good conduct will be kept in remembrance by the Governor-General in Council.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 98.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, June 14, 1857.

ALL quiet at five A.M.

Inclosure 99.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, June 14. 2.30 P.M.

THE disarming of the Native troops will take place this afternoon, about 5 P.M., when it is completed I will telegraph it, also send an officer to report to you. Swords and arms shall be searched for.

Inclosure 100.

Colonel Knyvett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, June 14. 1.40 P.M.

A DETACHMENT of Her Majesty's 64th leaves this evening for Gyah. They will proceed as far as Chirkee, eleven miles, in the waggons drawn by bullocks, mostly belonging to my department. From Chirkee, they will march into Gyah, ten miles, and their baggage be carried by elephants and camels. Their arrangements do not interfere in any way with Mr. Riddell's, as the carts return by to-morrow morning.

Inclosure 101.

The Joint Magistrate at Raneegunje to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunje, June 15. 3 A.M.

YOUR message received at 2 A.M. The European troops were detained last evening till 6 P.M., and as no orders then arrived, they were allowed to proceed up country. They have now gone too far to be easily reached. The ammunition will be sent to Chinsurah by the first train.

Inclosure 102.

C. Beadon, Esq., to Colonel Birch.

Sir,

Council Chamber, June 13, 1857.

IN consequence of an urgent representation from Mr. Riddell, the Director-General of the Post-office, who is superintending the arrangement for the conveyance of European troops by bullock-train along the grand trunk road, I am directed to request that stringent orders may be issued to the officers in charge of detachments to start from the several stages every day punctually at 3 P.M.

2. At present, the detachments often do not leave till 6 P.M., the men are kept out till late the next day, and the arrangements along the line are disturbed.

3. I am further directed to state, that the stages have now been fixed at the undermentioned places :—

1. Raneegunje,
2. Gyah,
3. Doomree,
4. Burhee,
5. Shergotty,

and to request that instructions may be given accordingly.

I have, &c.

CECIL BEADON.

Inclosure 103.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Joint Magistrate, Raneegunje.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 14, 1857. 10.15 P.M.

MESSAGE of 3.15 P.M. to Secretary Home Department, received :— Detain some European soldiers, sufficient to disarm the company of 32nd Regiment and protect the ammunition. Send the ammunition back to Chin-surah. Pray report what is done. Message of this afternoon, last sent, is also received.

Inclosure 104.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 14. 12.30 P.M.

WE wait to hear of your disarming your troops; when you have done that, it will be well that you had the lines searched for tulwars and other weapons. We wait for your disarming your troops, to do the same here.

Inclosure 105.

Colonel Knyvett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Shergotty, June 14. 6.15 A.M.

THE following has been received from the magistrate at Gyah :—" Reports from Dinapore more satisfactory. Reported from Nowda Magistracy, and generally spoken of, that a rising at Gyah is anticipated, and on the 15th instant." Referring to this message, shall I detain any other detachment than that already sanctioned? Shergotty and the adjacent countries may rise, unless Gyah is effectually quieted. Reply quickly.

Inclosure 106.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Knyvett and Mr. Riddell.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 14. 4.45 P.M.

MESSAGE of 6.15 A.M. this day received. You may detain 40 men more to send to Gyah, in all about 120.

Inclosure 107.

The Officiating Secretary, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Agra, May 29, 1857.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, being desirous of bringing to the early notice of the Governor-General the marked gallantry and devotion to duty of Lieutenant De Kantzow, on the occasion of the mutiny of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mynpoory, on the 21st instant, directs me to request that you lay before his Lordship in Council the accompanying extract (paragraphs 1 to 36) from a report from the magistrate and collector of that district, dated 25th idem, continuing details of that occurrence.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 108.

The Magistrate of Mynpoory to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

(Extract.)

May 25, 1857.

IN the absence of the Commissioner of the Division, I have the honor to report, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the details of the mutiny of the three companies of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, at this station, referred to in my demi-official letters to the Lieutenant-Governor of the 23rd instant.

2. Late on the night of the 22nd, Munsoor Ali, Tehseeldar of Bhowgaon, came into me and informed me that he had heard positively of the mutiny at the head-quarters, of the 9th Native Infantry, at Allyghur, and warned me to beware of the conduct of the companies at this station.

3. I immediately proceeded to Mr. Cocks' house to consult with him, and we first decided on removing the ladies of the station in a shigram which the Tehseeldar of Bhowgaon had brought with him.

4. Arrangements being made for their departure, I may here mention, that fourteen females, consisting of ladies, sergeants' and writers' wives with their children (an unlimited number) left the station under the charge of Mr. J. N. Power, the Assistant-Magistrate, who accompanied them a stage towards Agra, from whence they were escorted by Sheikh Ameenooddeen, a trusty Sowar of my own, as far as Shekobod, from which place I have been glad to hear they have arrived safe in Agra.

5. Mr. Cocks and I then proceeded to the house of Lieutenant Crawford, commanding the station, and this officer agreed directly to take the detachment out of the station and march them to Bhowgaon.

6. After leaving a small guard at the treasury and quarter-guard, which I visited with him, Lieutenant Crawford then left the station, and I then returned to my house, where I found Dr. Watson, the Rev. Mr. Kellner, and Mr. Cocks assembled.

7. This was about 4 or 5 in the morning, and I had not retired to rest more than ten minutes before Lieutenant Crawford galloped back to my house and informed me that his men had broken out into open mutiny, and after refusing to obey him had fired at him with their muskets.

8. Lieutenant Crawford stated he had then found it useless to attempt commanding his men, and that he had thought it best to hurry back to Mynpoory to warn the station, and that he believed Lieutenant De Kantzow was killed.

9. Mr. Cocks and the Rev. Mr. Kellner immediately decided on leaving, and the former tried to induce me to leave also ; as I informed him that I did not desire to leave my post, he honored me by terming my conduct "romantic," and immediately departed in company with the Rev. Mr. Kellner.

10. I then left my house, which I had no means of defending, and which I was informed the sepoys meant to attack, and proceeded to the large bridge over the Eesun, on the grand trunk road.

11. My brother determined on accompanying me, and to share my fate, and I shall not be accused of favouritism, I hope, when I state that his coolness and determination were of the greatest aid and comfort to me throughout this trying occasion.

12. On proceeding to the bridge, I was joined by Dr. Watson, and shortly afterwards by Rao Bohwanee Sing, the first cousin of the Rajah of Mynpoory, with a small force of horse and foot, Serjeants Mitchell, Scott and Montgomery, of the Road and Canal Departments ; and Mr. McGlone, clerk in the Mynpoory magistrate's office, also joined me at the bridge.

13. I was, at this time, most doubtful of the fate of Mr. De Kantzow, for I had not coincided in Lieutenant Crawford's opinion, that he had been killed, Lieutenant Crawford not having seen him fall, and on this account I was unwilling to leave the position I had taken, though strongly urged to do so.

14. The sepoys returned at this time to the station, having utterly thrown off all control, dragging (as I afterwards learnt) Lieutenant De Kantzow with them.

15. They passed the dāk bungalow, and fired a volley into the house of Serjeant Montgomery (which was close by), the inmates of which had fortunately left, and they then searched the whole house over, with the view of finding money ; they also fired at Dr. Watson's house, who had, as I have mentioned, joined me, and they then proceeded to the rear-guard, the magazine of which they broke open, plundering it completely of its contents.

16. Lieutenant De Kantzow informed me that the rebels took the whole of the ammunition away, and being unable to carry it themselves, they procured two Government camels for that purpose from the lines ; each man must have supplied himself with some 300 rounds or more, and an immense quantity of other Government stores was taken by them besides.

17. Lieutenant De Kantzow informs me that his life stood in the greatest danger at the rear-guard at this time. The men fired at random, and muskets were levelled at him, but dashed aside by some better-disposed of the infuriated brutes, who remembered, perhaps, even in that moment of madness, the kind and generous disposition of their brave young officer.

18. Lieutenant De Kantzow stood up before his men ; he showed the utmost coolness and presence of mind ; he urged them to reflect on the lawlessness of their acts, and evinced the utmost indifference of his own life in his zeal to make the sepoys return to their duty.

19. The men turned from the rear-guard to the cutchery, dragging Lieutenant De Kantzow with them. They were met at the Treasury by my jail-guard, who were prepared to oppose them and fire on them, but Mr. De Kantzow prevented them from firing, and his order has certainly prevented an immense loss of life.

20. A fearful scene here occurred ; the sepoys tried to force open the iron gates of the treasury, and were opposed by the jail-guard and some of the jail officials ; the latter rallied round Mr. De Kantzow, and did their best to assist him ; but they, though behaving excellently, were only a handful of twenty or thirty (if so many), and poorly armed, against the infuriated sepoys, who were well and completely armed and in full force.

21. It is impossible to describe, accurately, the continuation of the scene of the disturbance at the treasury ; left by his superior officer, unaided by the presence of any European, jostled with cruel and insulting violence, buffeted by the hands of men who had received innumerable kindnesses from him, and who had obeyed him but a few hours before with crawling servility, Lieutenant

De Kantzow stood for three dreary hours against the rebels at the imminent peril of life.

22. It was not till long after Lieutenant De Kantzow had thus been situated at the treasury that I learnt of his being there. I was anxious with all my heart to help him, but was deterred from going by the urgent advice of Rao Bhowanee Sing, who informed me that it was impossible to face the sepoys with the small force at my disposal, and I received at this time a brief note from Lieutenant De Kantzow himself by a trusty emissary I sent to him, desiring me not to come to the treasury, as the sepoys were getting quieted, and that my presence would only make matters worse, as the beasts were yelling for my life.

23. At this time, the most signal service was done by Rao Bhowanee Sing, who went alone to the rebels, volunteering to use his own influence and persuasion to make them retire.

24. It is unnecessary to lengthen the account; Rao Bhowanee Sing succeeded ably in his efforts, drew off, and then accompanied the rebels to the lines, where, after a space of time, they broke open and looted the bells of arms, the quarter-guard carrying off, it is supposed, 6,000 rupees in money, and all the arms, &c., they found of use to them.

25. I had retired, with the Europeans with me, to the Rajah of Mynpoory's fort on the departure of Rao Bhowanee Sing, according to his advice, and shortly after the sepoys left the treasury, Lieutenant De Kantzow joined me, and I again took possession of the cutchery.

26. I found, on my return, the whole of the Malkhana looted, the sepoys having helped themselves to swords, iron-bound sticks, &c., which had accumulated during ages past. The staples of the stout iron-doors of the treasury had alone given way, but the doors themselves stood firm.

27. My motives in taking up a position at the bridge were, first, that I might keep the high road open; second, to keep the sepoys from proceeding to the city, and the budmashes of the city from joining the sepoys.

28. The effect of the victory (if I may use such a term) over the sepoys, trifling though it may appear, has been of incalculable benefit. It has restored confidence in the city, and district, and among the panic-stricken inhabitants, and I hope the safety of the treasure, amounting to three lacs, will prove an advantage in these troubled times to Government.

29. It is wholly impossible for me duly to praise Lieutenant De Kantzow's meritorious conduct; but I express my earnest hope that it will meet with the approval and award of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. Rao Bhowanee Sing's conduct has been deserving in the extreme; I believe he has saved the station and our lives by his coolness and tact, and has supported the ancient character of his race for loyalty to the British Government.

31. During the insurrection of the sepoys, I was joined by Dumber Sing Resseldar, of the 2nd Irregulars, a fine old Rajpoot, who did me right good service; and by Pylad Sing, Duffadar, of the 8th Irregulars. These men guarded the jail which the sepoys threatened to break into. Their conduct I beg to bring to the special notice of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. These officers have since raised for me a most excellent body of horse, composed chiefly of Irregulars, which I have placed under the care of the Resseldar.

32. I append a list of the jail officials, and others who have behaved well to Lieutenant De Kantzow, and to whom I have distributed rewards.

33. The mutinous conduct of the 9th Native Infantry, I consider more infamous than that of any other corps. Their misconduct has been deliberate, and wholly unprovoked, and they have been broken up into four separate bodies, and had the example of no other corps to lead them astray; a few of the men behaved well to Lieutenant De Kantzow, whose letter regarding them I herewith append.

34. Previous to the mutiny, they committed several acts of insubordination, which have only now become known. Rajenath Sing, a sepoy of the 20th, and evidently one of the mutineers at Meerut, returned to his village at Jewntee. I sent some police and a Naick to seize him; and ten men of the 9th, Native Infantry, were ordered out to assist in his apprehension. The sepoys deliberately assisted in the escape of Rajenath Sing, reporting, that he had left Jewntee before their arrival. Ramdeen Sing of the 9th, fired off his musket, loaded with ball, while on guard at the cutchery. He was sent to Allyghur under a

guard. The guard released him on the way, and filed off his irons. After the departure of Captain Tonnochy, by orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a guard of the 9th was placed over his house, and my brother consented to sleep there for the protection of the ladies. On Mr. Cocks and myself preparing the ladies for their departure, and desiring my brother to accompany them, one of the sepoys proposed to shoot my brother, but another advised his comrade against doing so, remarking with some consideration that my brother was merely the Chotta Sahib, and it would be better to slaughter the Burra Sahib, meaning myself.

35. The presence of Dr. Watson with us is a great advantage and comfort, and he is ready to assist us in any way; and I cannot speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of Sergeants Montgomery, Mitchell, Scott, and Mr. McGlone. They have helped by their skill to fortify the office, and we can easily stand a siege in it.

Inclosure 109.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

Fort William, June 15, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th May, and its inclosure, I am directed to express the admiration of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council of the courage and sound judgment shown by Lieutenant De Kantzow of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, during the recent mutiny of three companies of that regiment at Mynpoory.

The Governor-General in Council requests that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will convey the thanks of Government to Lieutenant De Kantzow.

His Lordship in Council is glad to see by another report received from his Honor that Lieutenant De Kantzow has been placed in command of a special body of police.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army for the information of the Provincial Commander-in-chief, and for record in his office.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 110.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding detachment of troops on the steamer "Koladyne," and flat "Gamma."

Sir,

Fort William, June 15, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will land at Bogwangolah Ghaut 100 men with officers of the detachment under your command, in order that they may proceed from that place to Berhampore, where they will be detained for the present.

2. Arrangements will be made by the civil authorities for conveying the men in carriages from the Ghaut to Berhampore.

3. The remainder of the detachment on board the "Koladyne" and "Gamma" is to proceed on its way to Allahabad, avoiding all delay en route.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, and to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army and Officiating Commissary-General for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 111.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Neill to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Benares, June 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I arrived here on the 3rd instant with a detachment of the regiment under my command (1st Madras Fusiliers), and found sixty of my men and three officers, who had preceded me here. A company of men were about two days in rear, and three more were following up by bullock-train. I had arranged to start with a detachment of the regiment for Cawnpore on the afternoon of the 4th, but on that afternoon intelligence was received from Lieutenant Palliser, in command of a detachment of fifty Sowars of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, sent out to escort treasure from Azimghur to this, that the 17th Regiment had broken out into open mutiny, and joined by the city people and jail prisoners, had left the station and attacked his party and captured the treasure, his Infantry escort acting with them. On this intelligence reaching Benares, Brigadier Ponsonby consulted with me about taking the muskets from the 37th, leaving them their side arms. He proposed waiting until the following morning to do this. I urged its being done at once, to which he agreed, and left my quarters to make his arrangements, directing me to be present with the Europeans, as per margin,* at 5 p.m. The Seik regiment, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon placed much confidence, and a party of about seventy of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, who were dispatched, were to join the Europeans in their demonstration. Brigadier Ponsonby came on parade at the hour appointed, but I observed that he appeared far from well, and perfectly unable to act with energy or the vigour required on the emergency. We moved up the Europeans and guns towards the 37th, the Seiks advancing upon the other flank of that corps, followed by Irregular Cavalry. On approaching the bells of arms of the 37th, the sepoys of that corps seized their arms, loaded them, and opened fire upon us, which was immediately returned with considerable execution by the Artillery and Europeans, the Seik regiment not having yet come up. At this time, several of our men fell wounded, and the Brigadier was on his back on the ground, seemingly struck by a stroke of the sun, and declared himself quite unfit for anything, and begged that being the next senior officer, I would at once assume command, which I accordingly did, and directed a dash on the lines with the Europeans and Seiks in line on each flank of the Artillery. I was on the right of our men in the lines when an alarm was given, and I found the Seiks had suddenly halted, wavered, and eventually gone about and dispersed, having first, however, fired at and tried to shoot their Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and fired upon and wounded several other officers, and fired upon the squadron of Irregular Cavalry drawn up in rear of them.

2. I believe, from all I have observed and been told, that with a few exceptions, the Seiks were supposed to be quite staunch; they seemed in the greatest spirits and anxious to be led against the 37th. The cause of their sudden panic and extraordinary conduct is supposed to have been the turmoil caused in their rear by a Sowar of the 13th Irregular Cavalry having fired at and attempted to cut down the Brigade-Major, Captain Dodgson, on his riding up to assume command of them by the Brigadier's order (their own Commanding Officer having

* 3 guns of No. 12 Field Battery and 30 men, under Captain Olpherts. Her Majesty's 10th 150 men and 3 officers. Madras Fusiliers, 60 men and 3 officers.

been killed before reaching parade by the men of the 37th Native Infantry). On hearing the shot and shouts, the Seiks turned round and fired on their officers and our men; one man who had fired at Colonel Gordon was immediately shot by one of his Havildars.

3. The Artillery, on observing the disaffection of the Seiks, opened upon them with considerable effect, they broke and ran as did the Irregular Cavalry. After this I completed the expulsion of the 37th Regiment from their lines, and burnt them, and withdrew my men and guns into position in the barrack, securing myself for the night.

4. Early next morning I sent out parties and brought in the arms, accoutrements, and colours of the 37th that had been left in their lines, as also some of the Seiks. I also arranged with the civil authorities to remove the treasure from its most insecure and unmilitary position in the civil lines, and detached a party, consisting of 100 men of Her Majesty's 10th and Madras Fusiliers, and twenty-five Sowars, Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and had it all brought up and secured in the barracks.

5. On my arriving here, I had observed and expressed my opinion on the insecurity of this treasure, under charge only of a native guard of Seiks who, however, stood firm and deserve the greatest credit for their loyal conduct. I consider the peril in which this treasure has been placed has been for sometime imminent; and I feel assured that had the steps taken against the 37th been deferred until the following morning, the outbreak would have taken place that night when unprepared, and no efficient assistance could have been rendered by the troops to the European families in cantonments, who would have been left to the mercy of the miscreants let loose on such an occasion. I had a party of Madras Fusiliers at a building called the mint, and arranged with the Brigadier before going on parade that, should any disturbance occur, all the families should go there for protection. This was carried out, the party of Europeans there giving confidence and acting as a check to plunderers; the mutineers, who broke and fled, deserted cantonments rapidly, many of them throwing away their arms. I now hold the barracks and mint-house between cantonments and city with my Europeans, and have some Native guards of trustworthy men as pickets in different parts of cantonments, and feel the cantonments are all safe; and when a few more European troops come up, I intend planting a picket at the church, when all the houses in cantonments may, I consider, with safety be again occupied. About ninety of the Irregular Cavalry remained faithful, and are now doing duty, patrolling and keeping off the "Budmashes" from the city from entering cantonments. About 190 of the Seik Regiment, who were on treasure and other guards, are still with us, and remain faithful. A few of them I have promoted for their good conduct when the regiment broke and fled. A further report will be made on this subject, as well as regarding some men of the Irregular Cavalry I have also promoted for loyalty and good conduct.

I beg to state, that we have lost several officers and soldiers on this unfortunate occasion, as follows:—

Killed.

Captain Guise, commanding Irregular Cavalry, murdered by 37th men.
One apothecary, Her Majesty's 10th, ditto.
Two men, Her Majesty's 10th, shot on parade.

Wounded.—Shot on Parade.

Ensign Chapman, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, dangerously.
Ensign Hayter, 25th Native Infantry, doing duty 37th, dangerously.
Ensign Tweedie, 4th Native Infantry, doing duty 37th, severely.
Eight privates, Her Majesty's 10th.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Maidman, 25th Native Infantry, doing duty with Seik Regiment, severely.

All ranks behaved as British soldiers; the hard work and exposure to the sun was most cheerfully borne. I beg to bring to notice, particularly, the assist-

ance I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Seiks, Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, 37th, the Brigade-Major, Captain Dodgson, Captain Olpherts, commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Gosling, Adjutant, Madras Fusiliers.

I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

P.S.—I have strengthened Chunar by a small detachment of Her Majesty's 84th, with three officers of 37th, and dispatched to Allahabad by Garee Horse Dawk this evening 50 men of Madras Fusiliers, the same number following to-morrow, and as quick as I can spare them, to that post and Cawnpore.

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 112.

The Commissioner at Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, June 9, 1857.

ALL still well at Patna and Dinapore. Arrangements matured for defence of treasure, opium, and residents.

Inclosure 113.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, June 14. 5.14 P.M.

THE Native Brigade at Barrackpore disarmed; houses searched; all quiet.

Inclosure 114.

A. O. Hume, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 14.

THE following news, just handed in by the Commissioner for transmission to Government:—

My dear Mayne,

Herewith the latest news, which you are to push on instantly to Allahabad, with copy of this letter, directing the immediate transmission by telegraph to the Governor-General of any part of the enclosed printed news that has not already gone down the line, which I hope it will have, from Cawnpore. This is one of four strings to our bow. The telegraph is broken somewhere near Mynpoory; mutineers of the Oudh force hold, or have till to-day held, the grand trunk road. There is a report (I believe false) that the troops both at Orai and Cawnpore have mutinied. We have dispatched Cosserat with 200 men of the 1st Grenadiers (Gwalior) to Jaloun, where he will be to-morrow morning, to protect Brown at Orai, and if necessary, bring off his treasure to the fort. The Oudh Irregulars sent up to aid in tranquillizing Etawah troops, mutinied on June 1 at Kooraobe, and butchered Captains (Hayes?) Barber, and Dr. Fagan; a fourth man, an amateur, cut like a man, and escaped. They have just sent us news, that the mutineers of the 7th Cavalry from Oudh, on their way to Delhi, had killed a road serjeant, his wife, and seven children, all hacked to pieces, near this very Kooraobe. The 250 Oudh Irregular mutineers gone to Delhi, keeping clear of Allyghur. All well at Allyghur, Bolundshur, and Gwalior on the 4th; at Mynpoory and Agra on the 5th. 350 of the Kotah Contingent, with Hinders, Chase, and Drummond, and two 9-pounders, at

Furrah, twelve miles on the Muttra road from Agra, which place (Furrah), has been utterly plundered. All right at Hatrass. Major Eld shot dangerously in the chest and elbow; doing well. Young Cockburn and troop of 1st Gwalior Cavalry behaved very well.

Yours, &c.

A. O. HUME.

Inclosure 115.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

June 5.

INTELLIGENCE from Meerut to 3rd instant; no further attack had been made by the mutineers on the position held at Ghazeeoodeen Nuggur. The loss of the mutineers reported to have been very great on the 30th and 31st. They attacked with between 3,000 and 4,000 men; the five guns taken from them have arrived at Meerut. Dr. Moore, of the Carabiniers, died of wounds received on the 31st. Lieutenant Napier, 60th Rifles, with leg amputated. The Queen's colour, of the 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, was retaken by Captain Dickson, Carabiniers. Bhagput bridge occupied by detachment from Umballah force. Information of uninterrupted movements received from head-quarters. Colonel Hope Grant appointed Brigadier. Accounts from Bolundshur of yesterday's date; all going on well. Accounts from Mynpoory and Gwalior this morning, all satisfactory.

Inclosure 116.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

GENERAL BARNARD, with the staff of the army, was to leave Kurnaul, on the night of the 30th May, towards Delhi. Brigadier Halifax, with an advance brigade, marched on the evening of the 29th from Rainput. The siege train has also left Umballah, and is moving forward with six companies of the 2nd Fusiliers and Cavalry details. The whole force, with more than two and a-half regiments of Foot, will be before Delhi on the morning of the 9th instant. Mussoorie Goorkah Battery marched from Umballah on the night of May 30, to occupy Saharunpore.

The 5th Native Infantry was disarmed at Umballah on the morning of May 29. On June 9, or the next day, 250 sabres and 360 Infantry of the Punjaub Guides will reach Delhi. A portion of the army of the Jheend chief accompanies the advance of the force, which will be to-day at Khyber, two marches from Delhi.

Inclosure 117.

The Judge at Mirzapore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, June 14. 4.45 P.M.

A PACKET of letters just received from Captain Ellis, Political Agent, Nagpore, giving news from Agra, received by him, viz., Gwalior, Etawah, and Banda, up to June 6. That the Umballa troops were to be in full force at Allipore, one march from Delhi, on June 6; that Brigadier Wilson was to join the Sirmoor Goorkahs going with him from Ghazeeoodeer Nuggur, by the Bhagput bridge; that the Rajah of Etawah had rebelled, thus stopping the dāk from Agra to Allahabad; that the Bhurtpore troops had joined the mutineers at Muttra; that the Ulwar troops had apparently dispersed; that the mutineers from Lucknow had made irruption into Doab, and thus stopped dāk, but had passed on; that the officers of the 15th and 30th Bengal Native Infantry, and

1st Company, Cavalry, with families, were on May 29 safe at Benares; also giving news from Banda, that people had fled from Futteypoor to that place, and also giving news from Nagode, that the troops had mutinied at Nowgunge, on the 10th; and that the Rajahs of Rewah and Banda, had been applied to for assistance.

Inclosure 118.

To Major Ellis, Political Agent, Bundelcund.

My dear Ellis,

THE enclosed will explain itself. I sent off copies to Allahabad and to Mirzapore, but fear neither will reach their destinations, I therefore send this to you, that you may dispatch it *via* Myhe and Jubbulpore road to Mirzapore, to the superintendent of the electric telegraph there. The 6th and Seiks are both said to have risen at Allahabad, and to have received assistance from Oude. The massacre has been frightful, and the fort is in their possession. Bungalows all burnt, prisoners let loose, and treasury looted. The rebels, to the amount of 4,000, are marching on Delhi. It is said Futtehpore has been cleared out, and most of the Sahib logues are on their way to Bandah. We are all secure here, and have taken all precautionary measures we can; please order the Rajah of Bandah or Rewah (if they are to be trusted), to send as many men, and horse, foot, and guns to Cockerell at Kerwar at once; that part of my district is in a state of rebellion.

A. D. C. Cockerell wants troops to put it down. No news from Cawnpore. The fighting still goes on. Jhansi has gone, and I fear for Nowgunge and Nagode.

Inclosure 119.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 15. 8 A.M.

ALL quiet here. I am sending Captain McMullin to Rewah to look after any troops which the Rajah may furnish, in lieu of Captain Osborne, who was to have left for Indore to-day.

Inclosure 120.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 16, 1857.

I AM desired to request, that you will have 100 men of the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, now at Barrackpore, prepared for service immediately.

They must be ready to start at a moment's notice, in the event of an order to that effect reaching you; and in whatever direction they may be required.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

By order of the Right Honorable Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 121.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor.

Sir,

Fort William, June 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the officer commanding the troops on board the steamer "Sir Frederick Currie," has been addressed this day by post to Rampone Bouleah, with instructions to stop at Bhugwangolla, and disembark all his men, 120 in number, to be conveyed to Berhampore, with your assistance.

2. As a letter to the same effect, sent by you by a camel sowar, might reach sooner than the post, you are requested to adopt that measure as soon as you receive this communication; and to direct that the troops on board the "Sir Frederick Currie," and her flat, shall be landed either at Bhugwangolla, or at such other place as you may point out.

Not only the men, but their baggage also, will have to be conveyed by your aid to Berhampore.

3. After the dispatch of the men, the "Sir Frederick Currie," and her flat, are to return to Calcutta to take additional troops up the river.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 122.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding the detachment of troops on board the steamer "Sir Frederick Currie."

Sir,

Fort William, June 16, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the detachment of troops under your command is to be landed at Bhugwangolla Ghaut, or such place as may be pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, Superintendent of Nizamut Affairs at Berhampore, from whence the party will be forwarded, by carriages, to Berhampore.

2. The "Sir F. Currie," after landing your party, is to return to the Presidency.

3. Arrangements will be made by the civil authorities at Berhampore for the conveyance of both men and baggage.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 123.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 17, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that, under the impression that the detachment of Her Majesty's 78th Foot, had left Calcutta on board the steamer "Koladyne," and flat "Gamma," a letter was addressed, on the 15th instant, to the officer commanding the troops on board those vessels, directing him to land 100 of his party at Bhugwangolla Ghaut for the purpose of reinforcing Berhampore.

2. It appears, however, that the "Koladyne" has not yet started, and I am desired to request that you will inform the officer in command of the troops, that he may expect to receive the letter referred to at Coomer-Colly, and a duplicate at Rampore Bouleah, but that the arrangements therein ordered are cancelled; the party on board the "Sir Frederick Currie" having been instead detained, and that he is to proceed with his whole party towards Allahabad, without detaching any portion at Bhugwangolla Ghaut.

3. A copy of the letter should be furnished to the officer commanding, in order that there may be no misunderstanding.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 124.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor.

Sir,

Fort William, June 17, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, and to the arrangements which are being made for sending up a detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Foot from Barrackpore, and which will be communicated to you by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I am directed to inform you that it is not intended that both detachments shall be detained at Berhampore. If, therefore, the detachment of the 35th Foot from Barrackpore arrives first, you are to direct the detachment on board the "Sir Frederick Currie," to proceed on to Allahabad, forwarding to the officer commanding a copy of this letter.

2. If the party in the "Sir Frederick Currie," should reach before the detachment for Barrackpore, you can detain them until the latter arrive. But the arrival will take place very much about the same time; and should the men of the "Sir Frederick Currie" be detained, the steamer must also be detained in order that as soon as the Barrackpore party arrives, the steamer party may be sent back to the ghaut, embarked, and be allowed to proceed up the country where there are interests greater than Berhampore at stake.

I have, &c.

R. J. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 125.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 17, 1857. 1:35 P.M.

A STEAMER and flat will be at Barrackpore this evening, to take the 100 men of the 35th Regiment up the river; a medical officer and a Commissariat-Sergeant will accompany them, the former to be appointed by you.

Inclosure 126.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Private Secretary, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, June 10. 1:30 P.M.

HEAVY firing, believed to have been heard from this, and from a camp twenty miles nearer Muttra, in the direction of Delhi, on the night of the 8th and at sunrise of the 9th, but no reliable information received up to this time. The dawk road to Meerut in the hands of insurgents' party for the time.

Inclosure 127.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, June 10. 1 P.M.

THE following messages are sent for your information. All our accounts were sent to you up to yesterday. We have had no new event to-day, except that a party of mutineers, driven by Sir Henry Lawrence from Lucknow, who crossed to the trunk road, and have stopped our communication with Cawnpore, reached Allyghur yesterday morning, and have compelled the magistrate and the small party of English volunteers from Agra, to fall back, which interrupts just now, when most wished to be open, our dāk to Meerut; but we must, through some channel or other, have very early and decisive news from Delhi. The troops at Jhansi have also risen. The temptation of the treasury is becoming very powerful; and the Irregular Cavalry has joined at Bareilly, and are lukewarm against mutineers elsewhere. All quiet at this station.

Inclosure 128.

Lord Elphinstone to Lord Harris and the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, June 10. 1 P.M.

THE following messages are sent for your information. All is well here. A temporary interruption of our communication with Meerut, from the advance of the broken-out mutineers at Allyghur, is unfortunate at this moment; but we expect decisive news from Delhi every hour through some channel or other. Perhaps we may have to wait till to-morrow; the state of the country renders the dāks very uncertain. I send on the message in duplicate by the best route to Calcutta.

Inclosure 129.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, June 10. 1.10 P.M.

THE following messages are sent for your information. An express from Major Timins reports the revolt of the Malwa Contingent Cavalry, near Neemuch. Particulars unknown.

Inclosure 130.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, June 10. 6 P.M.

SUBSTANCE of a note from Major Hamilton to Mr. Frere, dated June 1:—"Bad accounts from Captain Oliver at Sirsa. Hansi and Hissar in the hands of the insurgents. The Hurrinah battalion is supposed to have mutinied. Colonel Durand reported yesterday the mutiny of the cavalry of the Malwa Regiment near Neemuch. The Infantry of the Malwa Contingent true to their officers at Mehidpore."

Inclosure 131.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Bombay, June 11. 9 A.M.

THE following message just received from Agra :—"There has been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi : 26 guns captured, and the rebels driven dispirited into the town: all the heights in our possession."

Inclosure 132.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.**Fort William, June 17, 1857.*

WITH reference to Government General Order of the 5th instant, Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, having arrived at this Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that all reports of the Bengal army shall be made to his Excellency from this date.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 133.

NOMINAL ROLL of Killed and Wounded at Benares, on June 4, 1857.

Benares, June 7, 1857.

No.	COMPANY.	RANK.	NAME.	NATURE OF INJURY.	REMARKS.
1	...	Captain and Brigade-Major.	D. S. Dodgson	STAFF. Killed.—None. Wounded. Gunshot grazed right elbow 2ND COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, ROYAL ARTILLERY.	Slight; on duty.
2	2nd	Gunner.	John Lindsey	Wounded. Gunshot wound in right thigh HER MAJESTY'S 10TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.	Severe.
3	2nd	Private.	William Conway	Killed.	Killed while proceeding with hos- pital supplies to the scene of action.
4	7th	" Hospital	Joseph Gill	Gunshot wound in left lung	
5	—	Apprentice.	Edwin Courtenay Jackson	Gunshot wound of head.	
6	2nd	Private.	John Conolly	Wounded. Gunshot compound fracture of left thigh	Very dangerous. Very dangerous. Slight. Very dangerous. Slight.
7	"	"	Job Dowell	Gunshot wound in left shoulder into chest, ball lodged	
8	"	"	Patrick Dunn	Gunshot wound in right cheek	
9	"	"	John Ferguson	Gunshot, deep in right hip; ball lodged	
10	"	"	Thomas Kilsonye	Gunshot, left hip	

No.	COMPANY.	RANK.	NAME.	NATURE OF INJURY.	REMARKS.
11	2nd	Private	Robert Sherlock	Gunshot, deep in left thigh	Severe.
12	7th	"	Owen Surewan	Gunshot, left thigh fractured; left hand	Severe.
13	"	"	John Ferris	Gunshot, two bones of left foot fractured	Very severe.
37TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.					
Killed.—None.					
Wounded.					
14		Ensign	— Chapman	Gunshot, through upper jaw	Very severe.
15		"	— Hayter	Gunshots in right groin, right foot (amputated), left thigh fractured	Very dangerous.
16		"	— Tweedie	Gunshot through right shoulder	Severe.
17	Havildar	"	Bulwant Sing	Gunshot through knee-joint	Very severe.
18	Sepoy	"	Laljee Lookul	Gunshot, left thigh	Severe.
19	"	"	Bundee Chow Opudiah	Gunshot, right thigh fractured	Very severe.
20	"	"	Lall Sing	Gunshot, left thigh fractured	Very severe.
13TH REGIMENT OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.					
Killed.					
21		Captain	Henry John Guise	Gunshot wounds in head, chest, abdomen, and both arms. Two very deep sabre cuts on left side of head.	

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Killed—1 Captain, 2 Privates, 1 Hospital Apprentice.—Total 4.
Wounded—1 Captain, 3 Ensigns, 1 Gunner, 8 Privates, 1 Havildar, 3 Sepoys.—Total 17.
Grand Total of Casualties, 21.
Memorandum—No casualty roll of the Regiment of Loodiana has been received.

D. BUTTER, M.D., Superintendent Surgeon,
Benares Circle.
J. G. NEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Benares.

Inclosure 134.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 18, 1857. 6 P.M.

THE "Coel" steamer, which is now conveying troops to Allahabad, is on her return to Benares, to be detained at that place and employed in conveying European troops from thence to Allahabad.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the officiating Superintendent of Marine and Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 135.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 18, 1857. 6.10 P.M.

IF the battery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Huyshe has not been landed at Dinapore, order it to proceed on to Allahabad, where it is much required. Another battery shall be sent to Dinapore. Please to reply without delay.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 136.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 18. 9 A.M.

A MESSAGE from Colonel Neill sent with this. I can easily supply bullocks from Benares for a half battery; and order the officer commanding Artillery to enter on the necessary arrangements for sending fifty picked bullocks, with drivers, back to Allahabad.

Allahabad, June 16.—Colonel Neill arrived all safe on 11th instant, and Major Stephenson with 100 men on the 12th: party of 30 by steamer on 13th; 279 Fusiliers and seven officers now here. All Seiks outside; all guarded inside the fort by Europeans. Horses or bullocks with drivers much required for Artillery, to move out to attack enemy in cantonments. Bridge of boats retaken on 12th, and now held with picquets on opposite sides of river on Benares road. I attack enemy daily. I best can inflict heavy loss with artillery properly horsed or bullocked. I could easily thrash the enemy. Five hundred Europeans, the least complement now, with half battery at least of field battery, for this place, and all I get above 500 men, will be pushed on to Cawnpore. Allahabad now quite safe; was not so a few days back. The last report from Cawnpore was, it was in our hands. I have heard nothing from Sir H. Wheeler: the road from this to there quite closed.

Inclosure 137.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Barrackpore, June 5, 1857.

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding for submission to the Governor-General a petition to his Lordship's address, dated the 1st instant, from the 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, expressive of their exceeding loyalty and attachment to the State, and their desire to be employed against the rebels, should it be the pleasure of Government to make use of their services in the field.

2. Transmitting letters in original from the officer commanding at Berhampore and the officer commanding the 63rd Regiment on this subject are herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 138.

Captain Alexander to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Berhampore, June 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to enclose a petition, in original, with translation, from the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of the 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry at this station, together with a letter from Captain H. L. Pester, commanding the above-mentioned corps: may I request you will lay the same before Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, with a view to its being forwarded to Government.

I have, &c.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain,*
Commanding at Berhampore.

Inclosure 139.

Captain Pester to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Berhampore, June 3, 1857.

I AM deeply gratified to have the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India, a petition in original (with English translation), presented to me by the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of the regiment under my command after muster parade on the 1st instant, with the request that I would forward the same to Government. The petition is signed by every individual of these grades present with the regiment.

2. I have also the pleasure to state that, at a parade held this morning, the petition in question was read to the whole regiment, when the sepoys unanimously expressed their concurrence in the sentiments therein set forth.

I remain, &c.

H. L. PESTER, *Captain,*
Commanding 63th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 140.

Petition.

PETITION of the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Sepoys of the 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, dated Berhampore, June 1, 1857.

To the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

WE have, this day, heard on parade the order issued by your Lordship, consequent on the petition forwarded by the Native officers and sepoy of the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry.

On hearing the same we were greatly rejoiced, for, in truth, all the men of that regiment have behaved as becomes loyal and faithful soldiers, and your Lordship has in every way been pleased with them.

Now do we also all petition that we may be numbered among the good and trustworthy soldiers of the State, as we have always been ; and we are prepared and ready, with heart and hand, to go wherever and against whomsoever you may please to send us, should it even be against our own kinsmen.

DOORGA PURSAD MISSER, Subadar.
 LALA RAMDIGAL, Subadar.
 MATADUN TEWARRE, Subadar.
 SEETAL PURSAD DOOLIE, Subadar.
 MUCKDOOM BUKSH KHAN, Jemadar.
 GOOLJAR KHAN, Jemadar.
 BAHADOOR SINGH, Jemadar.
 BHUHUCK SINGH, Jemadar.
 CHUNDEEKA SINGH, Havildar, Grenadier Company.
 JUGDES SINGH, Havildar, Grenadier Company.
 AMUT KHAN, Naick, Grenadier Company.
 PULHWAN KHAN, Naick, Grenadier Company.
 CHITTI COLL MISER, Havildar, 1st Company.
 SOOBAB DITCHIK, Havildar, 1st Company.
 MEER SULTAN ALI, Havildar, 1st Company.
 CHUMPUT SINGH, Havildar, 1st Company.
 MOONATALL OOPADHIA, Naick, 1st Company.
 AJOODHIA SINGH, Naick, 1st Company.
 PHOORSUT OOPADHIA, Havildar 2nd Company.
 THAKOOR TEWAREE, Naick 2nd Company.
 ISUREE SINGH, Naick, 2nd Company.
 JEWABIR KHAN, Naick, 2nd Company.
 BISESUR TEWAREE, Naick, 2nd Company.
 SEWCHAM TEWAREE, Havildar, 3rd Company.
 RAMSEEHUR PANDE, Havildar, 3rd Company.
 MEER AMEER ALI, Naick, 3rd Company.
 GOOLAB KHAN, Naick, 3rd Company.
 MATADUN TEWAREE, Naick, 3rd Company.
 MATADUN PANDE, Havildar, 4th Company.
 AUSAN KHAN, Havildar, 4th Company.
 RAMSUHAE TEWAREE, Havildar, 4th Company.
 DEOSOOKH SINGH, Naick, 4th Company.
 BULWEENT SINGH, Naick, 4th Company.
 BINDAH SINGH, Naick, 4th Company.
 BHADHIC GWALA, Havildar, 5th Company.
 KOORHAN ALI, Naick, 5th Company.
 GEWDEEN DOOBE, Naick, 5th Company.
 TAHDIL KHAN, Naick, 5th Company.
 GEWDIYAL TEWAREE, Naick, 5th Company.
 BOODHIRAM MISER, Havildar, 6th Company.
 TOOLSI RAM TEWAREE, Havildar, 6th Company.
 KISHAM PURSAUD CHOWBE, Havildar, 6th Company.
 GOORDIAL TEWAREE, Naick, 6th Company.

SULTSUNT SINGH, Naick, 6th Company.
 BUCKHTAWAR TEWAREE, Havildar, 7th Company.
 DHARA SINGH, Havildar, 7th Company.
 DUNA SINGH, Havildar, 7th Company.
 RAWANUND PANDE, Naick, 7th Company.
 SHEIKH LOWTEEN, Naick, 7th Company.
 RAGABUR MISER, Havildar, 8th Company.
 SHEEKH SADEE, Havildar, 8th Company.
 HOOLAS SINGH, Havildar, 8th Company.
 GUNGA SINGH, Naick, 8th Company.
 SUODUT PANDE, Naick, 8th Company.
 BHEWARAEE BUKSH SOOKOOL, Havildar, Light Cavalry.
 MADHO SINGH, Naick, Light Cavalry.
 AJOODHIA SINGH, Naick, Light Cavalry.
 DEBUDUN CHOWBE, Naick, Light Cavalry.
 G. HARRIS, Drum-Major.
 W. D. LOUGHRAN, Fife-Major.

Inclosure 141.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 10, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding a petition addressed to the Governor-General in Council by the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of the 63rd Native Infantry, on behalf of themselves and the men of that regiment, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the State, and of their readiness to go wherever and against whomsoever sent, even if it should be against their own kinsmen, I am desirous to request that you will convey to the 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, for this soldier-like expression of their loyalty and attachment to the Government.

2. The Governor-General in Council does not now notify this offer of their services in General Orders, but he desires that the thanks of the Government may be communicated to the corps at a parade of the troops of the station to be ordered for the purpose, and that the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers and men may be informed that their good conduct will be kept in remembrance by the Governor-General in Council.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the Provincial Commander-in-chief and for record in his office.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIA.

**FURTHER PAPERS relative to the Mutinies in the
East Indies.**

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1857.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

Further Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, June 19, 1857. (No. 193.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a continuation of a narrative, forwarded with our separate letter, dated the 19th ultimo, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disaffection prevalent in the Native army.

The telegraph communication above Allahabad still continues interrupted.

Inclosure 1.

Narrative of Events in continuation of that closed June 19, 1857.

[The narrative transmitted by the mail dispatched on the 19th ultimo contained the news received up to that date.

The total interruption to the Dāk, and in fact to all communications above Allahabad, renders it quite impossible to detail the events at the several stations in the north-west.]

Agra.—All right up to 15th.

Ajmere.—The Bombay troops from Deesa arrived on 17th.

Allahabad.—Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, the day after he arrived, 11th, commenced operations against the insurgents. Each morning he attacked their posts at Darranuggur, Kydgunge, the town, the villages between it and cantonments, and the cantonments. Cholera unfortunately broke out on the 18th with great virulence, carrying off forty men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers out of 100 attacked. It happily as suddenly ceased. Ten men died of sun-stroke. The heat was most excessive. The Sikh regiment behaved very well, and did good service. About forty men of the 3rd Oude Cavalry remained faithful. The city Moonsiff and the head Sirdar of the Allahabad magazine joined the mutineers, and, having been caught, were hung. The invalid European artillerymen did good service. They man two 9-pounders, which are to go on to Cawnpore. The railway is little injured, but the locomotives, carriages, and workshops, &c., are entirely destroyed. Thirty vans alone remained uninjured. European troops arriving fast. The church and other public buildings in cantonments occupied by the troops. A detachment of 400 1st Fusiliers, 300 Sikhs, and two

9-pounders, manned by Artillery invalids, with about 120 Irregular Cavalry, started towards Cawnpore on the 30th. Brigadier-General Havelock arrived on the 30th. All appears quieting down. Supplies coming in in abundance, and carriage fast collecting. The weather was more favorable, the coming rain had made it cooler. Reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill's proceedings accompany.

Attock.—No intelligence received.

Asimghur.—Has continued occupied by Mr. Venables, indigo planter, with 100 men of the 65th Native Infantry and fifty men of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. Safe up to 21st.

Banda.—The civilians and officers were forced to quit the station on the 14th, the two companies of the 1st Native Infantry having taken possession of the treasury. All had arrived at Nagode. By the latest accounts, the party of the 1st Native Infantry appear to be still in charge of the treasure.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—All quiet and in a satisfactory state. One native hung at Barrackpore for using seditious language in the bazaars. Some Bunneahs also had been tried for attempting to raise an alarm among the sepoys. They were sentenced to death, but this was commuted to corporal punishment. Numerous desertions had taken place in the 43rd Light Infantry. A number of the men returned after a few days' absence; others were brought back and forgiven. One man, a Naick, was hung at Calcutta. The number still absent amounts to nearly 100 from Fort William and Calcutta alone.

Bareilly.—The troops mutinied on the night of the 31st May. Brigadier Sibbald is said to have been killed, but the remainder of the officers were allowed to quit the station, some proceeding to Moradabad, others to Nynætal. The whole of the prisoners, about 4,000, were released. The troops consisted of a Horse Field Battery, No. 15, the 18th and 68th Native Infantry, and 8th Irregular Cavalry. Nynætal was protected by a party of the 66th Goorkah Regiment. A copy of the deposition of a Syce who escaped to Dinapore, detailing the occurrence, accompanies.

Benares.—All quiet up to the last date, and in a satisfactory state. The road to Allahabad had been opened, and telegraphic communication with that place restored. A party of Europeans, Sikhs, and Sowars had been sent out against some powerful villages on the Azimghur road, which had stopped the communication and given much trouble. The only troops at Benares are a small party of Europeans (200), a Light Field Battery (European), the remainder of the Sikh regiment, about 200, and a few men of the 13th Irregular Cavalry.

Berhampore.—As a precautionary measure, orders were given to detain a party of Europeans proceeding to the Upper Provinces by steam on the Ganges. A detachment of 200 men from a regiment at Calcutta is to be kept at Berhampore. Some uneasiness was felt at Berhampore on the 20th, caused by a sowar of the 11th Irregular Cavalry having released some deserters of the 43rd Native Infantry, who had been apprehended by the police, and by his trying to incite the men of his regiment and of the 63rd to mutiny. The men of the 11th apprehended the mutineer, who has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to transportation.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet. In the district at Roohnee, the head-quarters of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, four men attacked on June 12 the officers of the regiment at the commanding officer's bungalow. Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie was killed, and Major Macdonald and Dr. Grant severely wounded. Three of the murderers, sowars of the regiment, were apprehended, tried and hung on the 15th.

Bolundshuhur.—No intelligence.

Cawnpore.—Nothing heard direct from Cawnpore; but it appears that the

2nd Light Cavalry and 1st Native Infantry mutinied on the night of the 4th, and were joined by Nana Dhoondie Punt, of Bittoor, a pensioner of Government. An account of the events at Cawnpore by Neaput, Opium Gomashia, accompanies. This man gives the particulars of the massacre of 126 European men, women, and children, on June 12, by the mutineers on the parade at Cawnpore by order of the Nana. Two attacks on the position on the 17th were repulsed by Sir H. Wheeler with great loss to the mutineers. Indirect news up to the 24th. Sir H. Wheeler moves out frequently to attack; he is, however, hard pressed.

Chunar.—All quiet.

Dacca.—The detachment of seamen had reached. All quiet.

Delhi.—The Umballa column is understood to have been joined by the troops under Brigadier Wilson on June 6. The force then advanced on Delhi, and attacked the mutineers on the 8th, driving them with great loss from the heights above cantonments and capturing 26 guns. No certain intelligence has since been received, but it is reported that great portion of the walls had been battered down on the 10th and 11th, and that the mutineers had been driven dispirited into the palace. On the 14th it is said that the troops had possession of the town, and had taken the palace with a loss of 7,000 men on the part of the mutineers.

Dinapore.—All quiet at Dinapore up to last date.

Etawah.—Safe by last accounts: date not known.

Ferozepore.—Nothing heard from Ferozepore.

Futtehghur.—Safe by last accounts, but date not given.

Ghazepore.—All quiet up to last date. A detachment of Her Majesty's 64th was at Ghazepore. It has been arranged to relieve this by a detachment of 200 men from Her Majesty's 37th, about to start from Calcutta. The 65th Native Infantry appear to be behaving well.

Gwalior.—The Contingent troops mutinied on the 16th. Some of the officers fled towards Agra, others to Scindia, who sent them under escort of his own troops to Agra. The troops at Sepree also mutinied; date not given: the officers escaping to Goonah.

Gooruckpore.—The Nepal Government have lent six Goorkha regiments—3,000 men. The first detachment was to leave on the 29th. These regiments are to proceed into Oude.

Hansi and Hissar.—The Hurrianah Light Infantry mutinied (date not known). The officers, civil and military, appear to have escaped,—some to Thannesur, and others to Sirsa.

Hyderabad.—An uneasy feeling had prevailed at Hyderabad, and an attempt to get up a disturbance had been put down. The 1st Hyderabad Cavalry at Aurangabad had informed their commanding officer that they would not march beyond the Nizam's territories or fight against those of their religion. One troop and the whole of the Hindoos had separated themselves from the Mussulmans. The moveable column, under Major-General Woodburn, having been called for, attacked the mutineers, and dispersed them, and measures were being taken to apprehend those who had escaped.

Jaunpore.—All quiet up to last date, but continues unoccupied.

Jhansi.—The troops mutinied; date not known. Great fears are entertained of the safety of the Europeans.

Jullundur.—No news direct. The Native Infantry Regiments mutinied on the 8th; left the station, and were joined by the 5th Native Infantry at Phillour. A force from Jullundur, joined by the troops of the Aloowalla chief, pursued them; drove the mutineers out of Loodianah, and were still following them.

Lahore.—Nothing from Lahore.

Lucknow.—The whole of the outposts of Oude having been lost, the mutineers were gradually closing in on Lucknow. The three positions, the Residency, and Muchee Bawun, and Cantonments, had been much strengthened and abundant supplies laid in. Sir H. Lawrence and his party very confident. All well up to 30th. Lucknow and its vicinity the only portion of Oude in which British authority is paramount.

Meerut.—No intelligence from this place.

Mhow.—All quiet up to 23rd.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet. The detachment of the 47th Native Infantry had been employed against some refractory villagers, and are behaving well.

Mooltan.—Nothing authentic. It is understood that the two Native Regiments have been disarmed.

Moradabad.—Nothing authentic.

Muttra.—No news.

Mynpoorie.—Held by a detachment of 1st Gwalior Cavalry, under Major Raikes, who had entrenched his position; last date 22nd. Telegraph from Mynpoorie to Agra open.

Nagode.—All quiet up to 26th. The Europeans forced to quit Banda and Futtehpore, and reached this place. The 50th Native Infantry were behaving very well. All quiet up to 30th.

Nagpore.—The Irregular Cavalry of the Nagpore force were disarmed without resistance on the 23rd. All quiet up to 28th. The Seetabuldee Hill had been strongly fortified, and the European Artillery removed to it from Kamptee. The civil and military officers all reside at the Residency.

The Irregular Cavalry Native Officers having been sentenced to death by a court-martial, were hung on the morning of the 30th of June. All quiet up to that date.

Neemuch.—The troops mutinied on the 3rd. All the officers have escaped. All reported right at Neemuch on the 20th, officers having returned to the station. The mutineers proceeded towards Delhi.

Nowgong.—The troops, a Native battery, a wing of 12th Native Infantry, a wing of 14th Irregular Cavalry, mutinied on the 14th. The European officers left on the 15th, with some eighty-seven sepoy, and the men of the band and drummers, and tried to get to Nagode. They were, however, attacked by a party of Dacoits and forced to retreat. They then made for Banda, the party decreasing daily, and only one sergeant, Kerchoffe, appears to have reached Nagode. The sergeant's statement accompanies.

Nusserabad.—The Bombay Lancers and the officers of the late 15th and 30th Native Infantry had returned.

Oude.—The troops at Seetapore mutinied on the 4th; those at Fyzabad and Secroa on the 8th; at Sultanpore and Pertaubghur on the 8th; at

Persadipore on the 10th. (An account by Captain Thompson of the mutiny of his regiment is enclosed). Burraich and Gonda date not known. The regiments at these stations consisted of two Horse Field Batteries, two regiments of Cavalry, and ten regiments of Infantry. Nothing for certain is known of the officers from Seetapore. Those from the other stations, who were not killed on the road, have escaped to Allahabad, Benares, Goruckpore, and Dinapore.

Patna.—All quiet up to latest date.

Peshawur.—Forty men of the 55th Native Infantry had been blown away from guns for mutiny. Sir J. Lawrence has abolished Scind batta for the regular troops beyond the Indus.

Rewah.—The Rewah Rajah's forces, under Lieutenant Osborne, are keeping things quiet. Major Hinde, of the 65th Native Infantry, has been sent to act under Lieutenant Osborne.

Saugor.—All quiet up to 24th. A force of 600 men from 31st and 42nd, and 5th Irregular Cavalry, had marched against the Boondilas, who had been attacked and routed, and a fort destroyed.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Supplementary Narrative.

Fort William, July 4, 1857.

Allahabad.—Brigadier-General Havelock started this morning with 1,000 Europeans and three guns, 9-pounders, for Cawnpore. Major Renaud's party was to halt till his arrival. A steamer had been sent up the Ganges, which had risen, to push all to Cawnpore.

Benares.—The news of the fall of Delhi is believed by the natives, and has a good effect.

Cawnpore.—A letter from Sir H. Lawrence, who writes, at 10 P.M. on 28th, that he had every reason to believe that the Cawnpore force had been entirely destroyed by treachery. This news was repeated by a kossid, who was conveying letters from Lucknow to Allahabad. They say that the Nana swore to protect the party, but after they embarked on board their boats he fired upon them, and entirely destroyed the party. By the last returns there were at Cawnpore eighty-three officers, number of wives and children not known, about 180 European troops, sixty-five soldiers' wives, and seventy-six soldiers' children. The report of the destruction of the party is improbable, and is not believed at Allahabad or Benares. A steamer had been sent up from Allahabad on morning of 3rd July with provisions, under a party of 100 European soldiers, with orders to push on to Cawnpore.

Delhi.—A copy of a letter from Mr. Greathed, dated Delhi, 10th, received through Lieutenant-Governor, who, however, omitted to send a copy of Sir H. Barnard's dispatch regarding his proceedings on the 8th.

Jubbulpore.—All quiet on the 1st.

Saugor.—All quiet on the 1st. The Native Infantry regiments had agreed to give up the bad characters. The Irregular Cavalry were believed to be staunch.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

My dear Birch,

Barrackpore, June 15, 1857.

I HAVE just received the inclosed notes from Captain Greene, 70th Native Infantry. He solemnly states that the 70th is true to its salt, and ready to go anywhere; that the speech about, "Let us go beyond Pultah, and then you will hear what we will do," as reported to me by Colonel Kennedy, must have been made by some budmash.

But if so, why do not they find him out and give him up for punishment?

Captain Greene and officers declare that Colonel Kennedy, who is new to the regiment, does not and cannot know the real and devoted sentiments of the Native officers and men with respect to their fealty. I spoke very, very kindly to them, when I deprived them of their arms. Captain Greene says all the officers would be only too happy to proceed with the regiment up country, and would willingly risk their lives, that this disgrace (as they persist in calling it) might be wiped from them. If Government should think it proper, especially as Lord Canning in person spoke to them, they could be sent up river in country boats round by the Sonderbunds, and that would give plenty of time for us to have news from the north-west and more troops to come from Singapore, &c., so that their hoormut would be saved, and we should be rid of them. They harp upon Lord Canning's word, that they should be sent up the country.

Ever yours, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY.

P.S.—Please send an early reply to this question regarding the 70th Native Infantry.

J. B. H.

You could serve out the Enfield rifles, and tell them the ammunition for it would be sent by steamers after them, and this could be done when they had got to Monghyr, or beyond that place. Time would be gained.

J. B. H.

Inclosure 3.

Captain Greene to Major-General Hearsey.

My dear General,

June 14, 1857.

IS it any use my interceding with you on behalf of my old corps, which for nigh twenty-five years has been my pride and my home?

I cannot express to you the pain with which I have just heard that they are this evening to be subjected to the indignity of being disarmed.

Had the men misbehaved, I should have felt no sympathy for them, but they have not committed themselves in any way, and surely after the Governor-General's laudatory order and expression of confidence, it would not be too much to expect that a fair trial of their sincerity should be afforded them. I know you will not be angry with me for speaking my mind so plainly, but having passed the greater part of my life in the regiment, and knowing the men thoroughly as I do, I feel it a sacred duty to come forward and say that I have the fullest trust in the fidelity and loyalty of the men, and that I am perfectly satisfied they do not contemplate any act of violence either against myself or against any European officer, whether in or out of the regiment.

Moreover, I firmly believe that, had a disturbance taken place last night, you would have found our men in direct antagonism to the mutineers, and doing their duty as good soldiers of the State.

In giving expression to these sentiments, and in making known to you the sorrow for the measure in contemplation, it is a pleasure to myself (and may, perhaps, have some weight with you) to reflect that I simply enunciate the

opinions and feelings of the European officers of the corps generally; if, therefore, you could stay proceedings, we should all appreciate the kindness and justness of the act.

Believe me, &c.

GEORGE N. GREENE.

Inclosure 4.

Captain Greene to Major-General Hearsey.

My dear General,

June 15, 1857.

IN the absence of the commanding officer, perhaps it is only right that I should tell you that I have just returned from our lines, where (together with some other officers) I have been for upwards of an hour endeavouring to allay the excited feelings of our men, who were in such a state of depression that many were crying bitterly, and none could cook their food. Some, too, had sold their cooking utensils for a mere trifle in the bazaar, and a large number were, I was informed, about to desert to-night. The banyans had, in some instances, refused to give them further credit, and an impression had seized them that they were retained only for a short time, when they were to be paid up and discharged altogether. Some scoundrels in the bazaar had also been working on their feelings by telling them that handcuffs and manacles had been sent for. The proceeding, on the whole, was a most painful one to officers and men. I explained to them that yesterday's measure was simply a precautionary one, and not intended to bring disgrace upon them, but I had a difficult argument to sustain, and conviction, I fear, has not reached the minds of many. I told them that in you they had a firm and staunch friend; that this morning you had spoken favorably of them to me (in addition to what you had yourself said to them on parade last evening), and that you would see them all righted without any delay.

They promised, at my earnest request, to await for a few days the result of my assurances, but yesterday's blow fell so heavily and so unexpectedly upon them, that in my opinion, unless something be speedily done to re-assure them, the influence of their European officers will cease to exist, and a good regiment will crumble away before hopelessness and desertion.

All of us, black and white, would be so thankful to you if you would get us back our arms and sent away from this at once.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE N. GREENE.

P.S.—On the 9th a sepoy (Mussulman) of the regiment came to see me, and in the course of conversation, said there was one thing he particularly wanted to tell me:—"Whatever you do, do not take your lady with you."

I asked him, why? He said, "because the mind of the natives, *kala admi* (soldiers), was now in a state of inquietude, and it would be better to let the lady remain here till everything was settled in the country, as there was no knowing what might happen." On my asking him if he had any reason to doubt the loyalty of the regiment, he replied, "who can tell the hearts of a thousand men?" He said that he believed the greater portion of the men of the regiment were sound and in favor of our rule, but that a few evil men might persuade a number of good men to do an evil deed.

I then asked him the meaning of all this about the cartridges: he said, "that when first the report was spread about, it was generally believed by the men, but that subsequently it had been a well understood thing that the cartridge question was merely raised for the sake of exciting the men, with a view of getting the whole army to mutiny and thereby upset the English Government; that they argued, that as we were turned out of Cabool, and had never returned to that place, so, if once we were entirely turned out of India, our rule would cease and we should never return." Such is the opinion of a great bulk of the people. A Native officer also warned me that it would be better not to take up Mr. —. He said that if I went he would sleep by

my bed, and protect me with his own life. Several have individually said they would do all they could to protect me in case of need.

I was also told that the Mussulmans generally in all regiments were in the habit of talking to the effect that their "Raj" was coming round again; but this I was told by a Hindoo.

Inclosure 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Harsey.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter of the 15th instant, enclosing two notes from Captain Greene of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, expressing, on behalf of himself and the European officers of that corps, their perfect confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of their men, the great pain which the disarming of the regiment has caused them, and their earnest solicitation that the men may receive back their arms, and be sent away from Barrackpore.

2. In reply I am desired to observe, that independently of the causes which more immediately led to the disarming of the brigade at Barrackpore, Government have been credibly informed that very respectable men of the 70th Regiment have been heard to allude to the unquiet state of mind of the Native soldiery, and that there was no knowing what might happen, and they have earnestly recommended that ladies be not allowed to accompany the corps on its march.

3. These men were heard to say that the greater portion of the Regiment was sound, and in favour of the British rule, but that a few evil men might persuade a number of good men to do an evil deed; and that the Mussulmans generally in the 70th, as well as in other corps, were in the habit of talking to the effect that their "Raj" was coming round again.

4. It was also stated by the same men of this Regiment, that when the report was first spread about the cartridges, it was generally believed; but that, subsequently, it was a well understood thing that the cartridge question was merely raised to excite the men, in order to induce the whole army to mutiny, and thereby upset the British Government.

5. Captain Greene also states, that the remark, "Let us go beyond Pultah, and then you will hear what we will do, &c.," must have been made by a "budmash," or man of bad character. Upon this the Governor-General in Council observes, that if the 70th Regiment are really and truly loyal, they will give up the men who, in their ranks, utter these mutinous expressions.

6. Under these circumstances, the Governor-General in Council sees no reason to make any distinction as regards that corps, and his Lordship in Council is unable, therefore, to accede to the solicitations made.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, transcript of my letter of this date, to the address of Major-General Harsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, intimating that the Governor-General is unable to accede, at present, to the solicitation preferred in behalf of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be allowed to receive back their arms.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7.

The Secretary in Charge of the Marine Office to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Marine Superintendent's Office, June 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying original letter from the Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company, intimating the terms upon which the steamer "Bombay," and flat "Hooghly," can be hired to Government for the conveyance of troops to Allahabad.

2. As this pair of boats is believed to be required for the battery of Artillery now on board the "Tubal Cain," I beg respectfully to solicit instructions as to whether the terms offered may be accepted.

3. The steamer "Sir F. Currie," and flat "Gunga," were let for the sum of 15,000 rupees, to Benares, but independent of the present offer being for Allahabad, the "Bombay" and "Hooghly" are larger vessels, and will carry fully the value of the difference of charge in stores.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE,

Secretary in Charge.

Inclosure 8.

Mr. Stace to Mr. Howe.

Sir,

Clive Street Ghaut, Calcutta, June 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter, as to what sum we should require for the steamer "Bombay" and flat "Hooghly," for a trip to Allahabad, I have the honor to inform you that it will be 18,000 Company's rupees.

I have, &c.

J. H. STACE,

Secretary.

Inclosure 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary in charge of Marine Office.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed to inform you that the the Governor-General in Council sanctions your accepting the tender, by the India General Steam Navigation Company, of the steamer "Bombay" and flat "Hooghly," for 18,000 rupees, for the purpose of conveying troops to Allahabad.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Officiating Military Auditor-General, and Accountant-General, Military Department, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

I AM desired to request that you will make arrangements with the least possible delay for the dispatch of a steamer to Hooghly for the purpose of bringing down the treasure from that station to Fort William.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the officer in charge of Marine Office.
By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 11.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 16, 1857.

THE following officers and ladies arrived at Nagode this morning, from Banda:—G. Edmondstone, Esq., Civil Service, H. B. Webster, Esq., Civil Service, and Mrs. Webster, B. Clarke, Esq., Lieutenant Bennett, Ensign Fraser, 1st Native Infantry, Ensign Clark, from Futtehpore, I. W. Sherer, Esq., Civil Service, E. MacNaghten, Esq., Civil Service, B. Stentcate, East Indian Railway, W. Bews, East Indian Railway, G. Currew, East Indian Railway, O. Swit, East Indian Railway, P. G. Anderson, Esq., Agent, G. Lymes, Esq., Salt Department, Mrs. Crawford and family of seven, from Hamerpore, five English writers from Futtehpore and Ameerpore. I have addressed requisitions to the Nawab of Banda, and other pensioners of the British Government, at Banda, one Jemadar of Newshar, two Kunar Jajetzei, Kunar Kattapersaud, Kassetgei, five Teket Pray, calling on them to exert themselves to the utmost of their power in recovering all property, either Government or private, plundered, consequent upon the outbreak on the night of the 14th instant. I have written to Major Hampton, commanding at Nagode, drawing his attention to the necessity of troops being sent, with as little delay as practicable, to take possession of the strong fort Kulinsi, and beg earnestly to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for something being especially done for the purpose of assisting in the existing panic, and restoring order to the Banda district.

Inclosure 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major Ellis.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 19, 1857. 8 A.M.

WITH reference to your message of the 16th, the Governor-General can hold out no hope of European troops being detached from the main line of operations at present.

Inclosure 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to F. O. Mayne, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 19. 8 A.M.

GOVERNMENT approve the measures taken by you at Banda: with reference to your message of the 13th, the Governor-General can hold out no hope of European troops being detached from the main line of operations at present; the small European force cannot be separated, and you must make the best arrangements in your power for the safety of those about you, until relief can be sent to you.

Inclosure 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 19, 1857. 4.25 P.M.

THE head-quarters, six officers and 150 rank and file of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, left for Allahabad, this morning, on board the steamer "Calcutta;" two officers, and eighty rank and file of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment start this afternoon by bullock train, towards Allahabad, and to assist in keeping the road open as they pass along.

Inclosure 15.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, June 19, 1857. 10.30 P.M.

ALL quiet. Inquiries still in progress. Defensive and protective precautions maintained. The worst news from Jhansi. A private letter from a Customs' patrol officer, whose men had mutinied, and who escaped to Gwalior, describes the massacre of all the Europeans including Captain and Mrs. Skene. All Nowgong officers safe with the Ranee in the fort at Chatterpore. A letter from Jubbulpore, dated the 17th, received to-day, says that at Saugor, Dumah, Nagode, and Jubbulpore, the troops are still quiet; of the Saugor force two companies, one from each regiment, a squadron of Irregular Cavalry, and two guns had been dispatched to Sulletpore, in the Chundyaee district, which was in open rebellion. Two companies, at Banda, of the 50th, and the Nawab's troops had all mutinied and plundered the treasure, but the officers had escaped at Nagode. News of the Jhansi massacre had not reached Jubbulpore on the 17th. Every civil and military officer here was doing his duty, and may be depended on to do it to the last.

Inclosure 16.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Benares and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 20, 1857. 4 P.M.

YOU are requested to do your utmost to collect carriage for a moveable force, which is to be sent on from Allahabad as soon as practicable. Three European regiments will be collected there shortly, and probably a field battery now on its way up. This force must move up the Doab to Cawnpore as soon as practicable. About 150 ordnance bullocks will be required for the battery. These must be taken off the road where they are at present employed in assisting the bullock train, but this is not to be done except in communication with Mr. Riddell, who is now on his way to Benares.

Inclosure 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 20, 1857. 5 P.M.

YOUR message of 18th only received to-day at 3 P.M. Do your utmost to supply as early as possible bullocks for Artillery at Allahabad as required by Colonel Neill. Could horses be procured at Benares for Artillery? Send word to Colonel Neill to have two 9-pounders, and one howitzer prepared for a detachment of the Royal Artillery proceeding up by the bullock train. Bullocks to move the guns will also be required as well as the usual establishments.

Inclosure 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will forward the following message by electric telegraph to Bombay:—

“The Government of India request that as many of the 12th Lancers as can be spared, with their horses complete, may be sent round to Calcutta by ships as soon as practicable.

“If steam assistance is required from Calcutta pray intimate.”

I have &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

I AM directed to enclose a copy of a telegram sent to you, *via Madras*, and to request that you will move the the Governor in Council of Bombay to use every expedition in sending as many of the 12th Lancers as can be spared round to Calcutta, by ship, with their horses, &c., complete.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 20.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, June 17, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to bring to the notice of the Governor-General, that there is reason to believe that men from regiments which have mutinied are beginning to find their way to their homes, in districts of the Behar province, and it seems to him necessary to instruct the magistrates of that province how to act regarding these men.

It is likewise necessary to direct the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Calcutta how to deal with deserters, or seeming deserters, from the army, who may be found proceeding through their districts. I am desired, therefore, to solicit the orders of the Government of India on these points. His Honor proposes, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, to direct the

magistrates to apprehend all such deserters and mutineers, and to transmit them, when caught, to the nearest military authority, to be tried according to law.

As, however, cases of this kind may be numerous, and the Governor-General in Council may think it desirable to have them very summarily dealt with, especially as regards the mutineers, I am desired to submit, for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, whether it may not be desirable to provide by law for the immediate trial and punishment of such men by the civil authorities of the districts in which they may be found, giving power to such authorities to sentence to death any man identified as having belonged to, or been present with a regiment in mutiny at the time of its mutiny, and to carry the sentence into immediate execution.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 21.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating joint magistrate of Baraset of the 18th idem, soliciting to be furnished with immediate instructions as to what is to be done regarding the sepoy deserters, who are represented to be now making their way all over the country, and to be likely to cause disturbances in the Baraset district.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 22.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Baraset to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Extract.)

Baraset, June 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request the favor of immediate instructions as to what is to be done regarding the sepoys deserting from Calcutta, and who are now making their way all over the country.

2. Three deserters from the fort were seized by my men the other day and sent to Barrackpore: they were put under a guard of their own regiment, the men of which abused my men, and threatened to make us all here rue the day we stopped the Barrackpore sepoys.

3. A man of the 34th regiment was also sent back to Barrackpore from here, and every Hindoostani passing this way is searched.

4. The sepoys have got information of this, and are now going away across the plains and through the villages. A body of thirty men went away across the country to Jessore yesterday. I did not receive information of their movements till too late. If they are not to be punished for deserting, the whole country will be rendered unsafe; as it is, no one dare move out after dark. No one can now pass Baraset; but they escape through the villages.

5. Should I send these men into Calcutta when apprehended, or to Barrackpore?

Inclosure 23.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

WITH reference to Act of 1857, passed this day by the Legislative Council, I am directed to communicate the following suggestions which the Governor-General in Council desires to make to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal relating to the powers to be conferred under the Act on officers whom his Honor may be pleased to appoint to exercise special authority:—

First. That officers empowered under the Act should be instructed to deal summarily with such cases as, from violent or treasonable conduct on the part of the deserters, may, in their judgment, require to be so dealt with, or when the officers have difficulty in forwarding the deserters to a military station.

Second. That it is desirable that the military station to which deserters are forwarded should, in most cases, be Fort William, inasmuch as there are no other stations in this part of the Presidency where they could with safety be received.

Third. That it is expedient to offer a reward of fifty rupees for the apprehension of every deserter.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 24.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

I AM desired to request that you will communicate the following to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, both by telegraph and by letter:—

“If you can possibly collect carriage, do so. A moveable column, consisting of three European regiments and a battery, will very shortly proceed from Allahabad up to Doab. More troops will follow as soon as they can be collected, but there may be some difficulty for want of carriage.”

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 25.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 17th instant, I am directed to request that every effort may be made to obtain from Bushire, and from other places, as large a supply as possible of horses for cavalry and artillery purposes. These will be urgently required for the mounted troops in this Presidency, and those expected in the course of the present year.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 26.

Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 20. 12:10 P.M.

THE insurgents have been completely driven away from this. Communications with Benares open. The Moulvie gone towards Lucknow. Fusiliers severely attacked with cholera early on morning of the 18th instant. One hundred cases; forty deaths from cholera, ten from sun-stroke. Health now improving. Moved position, and established hospital outside the fort. No rain. Heat terrible. Four hundred and ninety Fusiliers of all ranks now here. Remainder on their way up by steamer. One hundred of 84th arrived this morning; more coming on. Road to Cawnpore closed, up country. Arranging to push on troops towards Cawnpore, and open up communication, but impeded by Allahabad supplies on the road. Will persevere to the utmost.

Inclosure 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 21. 12:45 P.M.

TWO officers and eighty-four men of Her Majesty's 64th, and one officer and twenty men of 78th Highlanders, arrived here this morning.

Inclosure 28.

H. B. Riddell, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, June 20. 1:30 P.M.

THERE are carts enough. Half a battery, with guards, &c., can go tomorrow, and half the following day, Monday, if you wish it. Reply by telegraph.

Inclosure 29.

The Secretary to the Government of India to H. B. Riddell, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 21, 1857. 8 A.M.

MESSAGE of yesterday received at night. It is determined not to send the guns by bullock train.

Inclosure 30.

Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Allahabad, June 20.

A NOTE as follows has just been brought to the chief military and civil authorities:—

" Lucknow, June 15, 1857. — Yesterday intelligence received that the regiments from Seetapore and Shajehanpore were marching on Lucknow from the north, and were at Beree, thirty-five miles off, on that day. On the east, the regiments from Secrora and Baraitch, with cavalry and guns, were at Ramoraghur, thirty-eight miles distant, yesterday. While from the south the regiments from Fyzabad, Benares, and Jawnpore, with guns and cavalry, were at Hyderghur, thirty-two miles distant. Each force will be a march nearer to the capital to-day, and as the rebels appear to be acting in concert, an attack may

be expected on the 18th or 19th of June. We also hear that the regiments at Cawnpore are being reinforced, and that in the event of their overcoming General Wheeler's little band, they will also march on Lucknow. We are daily strengthening our position, and are anxiously waiting for news. All communication has been cut off since the 6th instant. All the outposts are fallen. You are requested to send a copy of this letter to Calcutta."

Inclosure 31.

The Benares Opium Agent to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Ghazee-pore, June 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Major Bush, commanding the 65th Regiment and this station.

I have, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 32.

The Benares Opium Agent to Major Bush.

My dear Major Bush,

Ghazee-pore, June 16, 1857.

AS one having a large interest in the station, I write in the hope you will be able to arrange for locating the European detachment of Madras Fusiliers, now at the Ghaut, at the opium factory, as I can give these men a large dry puckah godown, in which 200 men may be accommodated, and the officers can occupy a portion of the factory superintendent's house, close alongside, where all hands should be tolerably comfortable.

By locating the Europeans at the factory, they will be within Enfield rifle shot of the jails and the public offices, including the treasury, and they could act upon the town instantaneously, should the populace rise. The position is very central and the place healthy; again, should the stud horses be in jeopardy in any way, in their present lines, they could be easily accommodated in a very large enclosed compound, which I had made last year for the accommodation of my opium assamees, and the European troops could also look after them.

By an arrangement of this nature the whole of the Government valuable property would be protected; while the European troops, from being between the town and the station, should be able, with the assistance of the 65th Regiment, to keep outsiders from plundering, murdering, or firing within the civil or military station.

The detachment is, however, too small for practical purposes, and there ought to be at least 250 men, from which a guard should be kept at the Cotwally, in the heart of the city, a high commanding position, capable of overawing the city.

Keeping the detachment on the river below a very high shelving bank, exposed to the fearful sun by day, will, I suspect, cause much sickness among the men.

Believe me, &c.

H. C. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 33.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, and for the issue of such orders as his Excellency may

deem necessary, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Benares opium agent, of the 16th instant, inclosing copy of one addressed by him to Major Bush, commanding the 65th Native Infantry, and at Ghazeepore, relative to the location of a party of European troops at that station, for the protection of Government property. Major Bush's reply, if he made any, did not accompany the papers.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 34.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dinapore, June 18, 1857.

I BEG to be favoured with the orders of Government concerning parties now in this part of the country, on general and sick leave of absence, expired, and nearly so, from their regiments, some of which are known to have revolted; others again being quartered in the Punjaub, and at remote stations, which for the present are inaccessible.

I have, &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD, Major-General,
Commanding Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 35.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you for submission to the Acting Commander-in-chief, and for the issue of such orders as his Excellency may deem necessary, copy of a letter from the Major-General commanding the Dinapore Division, of the 18th instant, regarding men who are in that district on leave of absence from their regiments, some of which are known to have revolted.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 36.

Captain Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 15. 8 A.M.

ALL quiet here. I am sending Captain McMullen to Rewah to look after any troops which the Rajah may furnish, in lieu of Captain Osborne, who was to have left for Indore to-day.

Inclosure 37.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Rewah, June 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by last night's dāk, of your telegraphic message, dated 10th instant, and your letter of the same date. Some days since I received a letter from the collector, Mirzapore, requesting me to proceed with 200 sowars for the protection of Mirzapore; the rebels, however, did not cross the river. The joint magistrate, Kurolie Banda, has applied for assistance, his district being in open rebellion. I have requested the Rajah to

send 300 Cavalry and 400 Infantry immediately to his assistance. I have also requested the Rajah to issue a proclamation to the effect that such men as may distinguish themselves by their gallantry and faithfulness will be rewarded. As in consequence of severe illness I am unable to take the field, I purpose remaining here, as I can be of use in expediting the collection and movements of troops and advising the Rajah, for, in a Native state like Rewah, the best arrangements are somehow defeated by the want of system and good government, so palpable everywhere.

I purpose, without delay, collecting a force at Hurrumna, about eight miles from the Kuttra Pass, in Rewah territory, another at the Sohagi Pass, covering Allahabad, and a third at Rewah. The Native force I purpose, as soon as my health permits, organizing, to enable the three arms to act together efficiently. The men require a good deal of tact to manage them properly, should therefore an officer be deputed, I am of opinion it would be advisable his joining the force at Rewah, when I could be of assistance in showing him the style of men he would have to deal with, for a few hasty words or injudicious acts might do inconceivable mischief.

I will keep Government duly informed, both by telegraph and letter, of the progress of events near me.

The troops are well affected, and I think well adapted for putting down dacoity, &c.

I have, &c.

W. W. OSBORNE, *Lieutenant,*
In charge of the Maharajah of Rewah.

Inclosure 38.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

My Lord,

Camp, Rewah, June 8, 1857:

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Governor-General that the Maharajah of Rewah places his troops at the disposal of Government. As much delay would be caused by a reference, I have, in anticipation of sanction, taken upon myself the responsibility of accepting the Maharajah's offer, and of directing a force of 400 Cavalry, 400 Infantry, and two guns, to be sent to Ummapatun without delay. That place commands the roads to Jubbulpore, Nagode, Dumoh, and Saugor, on any of which places it could march in twelve hours; a similar force occupying the position, in the event of its services being required. This force effectually cuts off all communication between the rebels and the troops at those stations. A second force, consisting of 600 Cavalry, 500 Infantry, and five guns, I have directed to be sent to the Kuttra Pass, which can be reinforced if necessary. As this is a most important position, I purpose remaining there, as in eight hours the force could be brought to bear on Benares and Chunar, and in about half the time on Mirzapore.

I have put myself in communication with the Commissioners of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and Benares; any requisition from them will be instantly attended to.

In the event of the Ummapatun force being called out, I could join in six hours; and as the men know me (having been in camp with me seven months) I should deem it advisable to be with it.

Trusting that the Governor-General may be pleased to approve of the measures I have adopted,

I have, &c.

W. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, *Lieutenant,*
On Special Duty with Maharajah of Rewah.

P.S.—The forces will be collected and at their respective stations to-morrow. I start by mail cart to-night to join the Kuttra force.

Inclosure 39.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Osborne.

Sir,

Fort William, June 17, 1857.

IN reply to your letter dated the 8th instant, reporting that the Maharajah of Rewah has placed his troops at the disposal of the Government of India; that you have accepted the offer and directed bodies of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to be posted at Ummapatun and the Kuttra Pass, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council approves of your proceedings, and requests that you will not advance materially beyond the places where you have posted the troops without a requisition either from the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, of Allahabad, or of Benares.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Ordered that a copy of the above correspondence be sent to the Military Department for information, and any orders that may be necessary in that Department.

Inclosure 40.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, extract from the Foreign Department, and of a letter in original, of the 16th instant, from Lieutenant Osborne, in charge of the Maharajah of Rewah, also an extract from the Financial Department, of the 17th instant, and to request that his Excellency may be moved to send some officer, if one be available in that part of the country, to assist Lieutenant Osborne in the manner required.

2. I am desired to suggest whether there may not be some officer of the 47th Native Infantry, now at Mirzapore, available, and qualified for the duty in question.

3. The return of the original documents is requested when no longer required by you.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 41.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 22. 6 A.M.

REFERRING to your letter of 20th instant, if any additional force is required at Serampore, a party of Calcutta police will be sent. This will be provided for. Pray acknowledge receipt of this message, and communicate it to magistrate at Serampore.

Inclosure 42.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, June 22. 9 A.M.

YOUR message, dated 6 A.M. of this day, has been communicated to the magistrate at Serampore.

Inclosure 43.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forster to the Secretary to the Government of India.

My dear Colonel Birch,

Midnapore, June 21, 1857.

AS I am sure it will be acceptable to his Lordship, and to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to know that the station of Midnapore is perfectly quiet since the execution of the traitor Burkandaze Brahmin, and that the regiment has evinced a degree of zeal and loyalty which has met with the goodwill and confidence of the authorities here, I cannot but feel gratified by their excellent behaviour; and a party consisting of 150 men, with a due proportion of Native officers, started with treasure for the Presidency on Wednesday morning last, and they will, I trust, reach their destination on or about the 23rd or the 24th instant, and, as I believe that this will be the only party of Native troops who will appear with their arms at the Presidency, I humbly hope that the Right Honorable the Governor-General and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will, in consideration of their present trust and trustworthy behaviour on all occasions, permit them the honor of retaining their arms, which I know will be truly and gratefully appreciated by the whole regiment.

Yours, &c.

H. FORSTER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Shekawatee Battalion.

Inclosure 44.

Captain Short to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Midnapore, Sunday.

I TRUST I may be excused the liberty I take in occupying your valuable time, but, at a period like the present, it behoves all who foresee the possibility of distrust, and who can ward it off, and at the same time cause in its stead a high feeling towards authority, to come forward and record their views.

The position of the Shekawatee Regiment under Colonel Forster is one of importance, and an *émeute* (which is not to be looked for under such management) would not only have a dangerous local result, but might rouse the Sonthals, amongst whom, for certain evil-disposed persons have already created a notion that their religion is endangered, as per evidence of a planter gentleman lately arrived at Midnapore.

The Shekawatee battalion has been tampered with, and the result has proved that the feeling is strong in favour of order.

As an individual mixing (with interest) amongst all classes of the people, I learn that the Shekawatees are not expected to create any "goolmal."

Now the loyalty and good disposition of this regiment depends conscientiously, and, I believe, entirely, on the trust reposed in the word of honor of their colonel as their head. He is to them their Governor-General, and any step, however trifling, tending to lead them to suppose he is not above board, would be highly detrimental to the good feeling that exists, and this leads me to the object in addressing you—viz., that a body of the regiment armed, and in whom perfect confidence is placed, have marched with treasure to Calcutta, and I conceive it would be a timely and wise measure, if the Government took the opportunity of their presence to notice favourably both officers and men, that they being honored thereby, may, on their return to Midnapore, increase the high feeling amongst the rest of their comrades; whereas, if any of these men are distrusted by being disarmed, the case would be understood as one of treachery, would be aggravated by repetition, and would no sooner be heard than a panic might seize the remainder, when no commanding officer, not even Colonel Forster, might be able to stem the consequences.

I have but just returned from Cuttack, and, travelling during the day, have met with some forty to fifty men, evidently sepoys; of these five to six only had tulwars, and they saluted, whilst others looked very "gareeb," indeed, took the side path, apparently anxious to be unnoticed.

You will doubtless hear officially of the state of feeling at Cuttack, but I would further trespass by maintaining a few facts.

I lived with Lieutenant Harris in the Retemart (at a distance from the station), and we were warned by a native (a gwala) to watch every hour of the night—that Mussulmans were anxious to subvert the Raj—that there was no head, as there were no men of sufficient influence, but that they were at work with the regiment to tamper with the men. At three A.M. a Mussulman procession came chaunting “Khubudar-Khuda Iita raho,” but on our going out every fellow dispersed. This was either insolence or a feeler. However, they openly gave thanks when they heard of the reported massacre of the officers of some Cavalry regiment. This was followed up by good espionage, which elicited the fact that the sepoys had been tampered with, but the body would have nothing to say with the business; whilst others said that they were bound by both hands—in one they had their wives, in the other their children—and others with the excellent commanding officer, who is much loved by them—shows that no evil may be looked for from Cuttack.

It is, however, curious (to my mind) the craft with which the weak point in the characters of different sects are played upon. The Mussulmans, in this instance, have neither attempted “the caste nor cartridge dodge,” but have said that Europeans are to be sent down to disarm them, when they (the sepoys) are to be marched away several hundred miles. Now a Madrassee (with his family and relations) is naturally most averse to a march, whereon so many die of cholera (not to mention that his purse is touched), and this weak point has been touched upon, but I trust ineffectually. I have written hurriedly, but with a good intent, and not as an alarmist, and trust it may meet with favourable consideration.

Yours, &c.

W. D. SHORT, *Captain, Engineers.*

Inclosure 45.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM desired to transmit to you, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Forster, C.B., commanding the Shekawattee Battalion, respecting a party of that corps which is coming to the Presidency with treasure and expected to arrive to-morrow, and to request that in consideration of the good conduct and loyalty hitherto displayed by the men, his Excellency may be moved to allow them to retain their arms, though the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that they should not remain in Calcutta longer than may be necessary.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Town-Major for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 46.

Captain Watson to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Calcutta.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, June 14, 1857.

IT is my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Lieutenant Sir N. R. Leslie, Adjutant of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, at Rohnnee, Deoghur. It appears from a report sent to me this morning, express, by the Woordie-Major of the regiment, that on Friday evening, the 12th instant, as Major Macdonald, Sir W. Leslie, and Assistant-

Surgeon Grant were sitting in the compound of the former, about half-past 8 o'clock, three men armed with swords rushed simultaneously on the three officers and tried to cut them down; Major Macdonald had his head cut open, and was insensible when the express was dispatched to me, four hours after the occurrence; the Assistant-Surgeon received two cuts, one on the arm and one on the leg; and Lieutenant Sir N. Leslie was cut down, from both shoulders to the waist, and expired in half an hour. A guard was at the Major's quarters, but the sentry says he saw nothing of the men, who escaped immediately after attacking the officers. The Woordie-Major assembled all the men who were present, and examined their swords, which were perfectly clean; and so far as I can judge, in the absence of any European intelligence, none of the men seem to have been implicated in any way. Dr. Grant, on being asked who the men were, said they had dhoties on, but he did not know who they were. A report of the circumstance was immediately made to the Deputy Commissioner at Deoghur, and as soon as I receive any further intelligence I will transmit it.

On receiving the Woordie-Major's report I made the Commissioner here acquainted with all the circumstances, and begged to know whether I should proceed at once to Rohnnee, but his orders were that I should [thus in original] with my detachment at Bhaugulpore.

I have, &c.

THOMAS WATSON, *Captain;*
Second in Command 5th Regiment, Irregular Cavalry.

Forwarded for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 47.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of this day's date, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, to forward for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter just received from Captain T. Watson, second in command of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, dated the 17th instant, with copy of the communication alluded to from Major Macdonald, reporting that the three men who attacked the officers of this corps, and murdered Lieutenant Sir N. Leslie, belonged to it, and that they have been tried by drum-head court-martial and executed on the spot.

2. I am to add, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that the expression of his Excellency's cordial approval of the promptitude and decision which mark his proceedings throughout this unfortunate affair, has been communicated to Major Macdonald.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 48.

Captain Watson to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, June 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, that since dispatching my letter of the 15th instant, I have this morning received another communication from Major Macdonald, commanding the regiment, a copy of which I beg to annex. I deeply regret to find that, notwithstanding all the circumstances that appeared in their favor, three sowars of the regiment have proved to be the cowardly assassins of Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie. They have had summary justice awarded them by a drum-head court-martial, held on the 16th; but as you will

see, owing to suffering state, Major Macdonald has unfortunately omitted the names of the miscreants. I cannot by any inquiry at this distance, discover whether any others were implicated, but as soon as I know the names, I will spare no exertions to find out all particulars connected with the melancholy affair.

I have been ordered by Major Macdonald to make all necessary reports.

Major Macdonald speaks highly of the services of the undermentioned men: Ennus Khan, Woordie-Major; Kurreem Shere Khan, Duffadar; Gainda Khan, Nishamburdar, who is his Daroga.

Inclosure 49.

Major Macdonald to Captain T. Watson.

(Extract.)

Rohnee, June 16, 1857.

I RECEIVED your kind chit as I was sitting in my verandah seeing the last struggles of our friends. To tell you the truth, when we were attacked I felt convinced that our own men did the deed, and I told the Woordie-Major so; but Grant thought otherwise, and I was only too glad to think our own men could not have had a hand in it. But the regiment is all right. Ennus Khan, my Daroga, and Kurreem Shere Khan, have behaved well. All, indeed, appeared to trace the culprits with the greatest eagerness. Yesterday evening two were found with bloody clothes, and the third, who lived with a sick sowar, confessed he had done for Leslie, and this was evidence enough. My dear fellow, I have had a sad time of it, and but little able to go through such scenes, for I am very badly wounded, but, thank God, my spirits and pluck never left me for a moment. I think Grant and self will come over the day after to-morrow. I can do no more; and Grant says I am playing the dickey with my head with all this work and bother. Certainly not! any strange officer with the men. I'd rather stay and die here first. There will be no more such scenes, depend upon it. The 32nd appear very staunch. You must make the reports to army head-quarters. I think I must come in for fever. Thanks be to God for such a miraculous escape, and enabling me to go through all I have done. When you see my poor old head, you will wonder I could hold it up at all. I have preserved my scalp in spirits of wine; such a jolly specimen. Poor old Leslie was buried with military honors; and the burial service read over him. I sent an early account to the "Hurkaru," for fear bad accounts should get abroad of the regiment. Alas! I had hopes then our men had no hand in it; but, after all, two were only recruits. The guard had come, and gone away, as they generally do after placing the sentry, it not being 9 o'clock; the sentry was on the north, as usual, and we away to the east, so he could not have seen it; and the fellows stole round by your stables, and then by eastward of house—no one could see them. I don't blame him; it was done so quickly, and in perfect silence, for, as I then first thought, it was done by our men. I thought that singing out would only bring more upon me.

Inclosure 50.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am desired to propose that as the men* mentioned by Major Macdonald, commanding 5th Irregular Cavalry, appear to have behaved remarkably well, that officer should be authorized to

* Ennus Khan, Woordie-Major, Kurreem Shere Khan, Duffadar, Gamda Khan, Nishamburdar:

advance them a step each, unless he has any other reward to suggest, or unless any other measure should appear more advisable to his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*.

Inclosure 51.

The Officiating Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, June 19, 1857.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to the movement of a squadron of the 5th Irregular Cavalry from Rohnee (Deoghur) to Bhaugulpore, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a further letter from the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, dated the 1st instant, and to state that, under the circumstances, therein noticed, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends Mr. Yule's proposal to transfer the head-quarters, and another squadron of the same corps, to Bhaugulpore, for the sanction of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.

E. H. LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 52.

The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, June 1, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter, dated 23rd March last, I have the honor to state, that a squadron of the 7th Irregular Cavalry is now stationed at Bhaugulpore, but I regret to say, that the relief thereby afforded to the remainder of the regiment at Deoghur, in the smaller quantity of supplies wanted, and greater ease in procuring them, has not been sufficient; even paddy is not now procurable near Deoghur, and it is with exceeding difficulty, and at great expense, that grain can be sent out from here and Monghyr, so that a store, enough for the consumption during the season, when the roads are impassable for wheeled carriages, cannot be laid in. I would beg, therefore, most strongly to recommend that the head-quarters, and another squadron of the said corps, be transferred to this station, where also the location of a stronger force is advisable on general grounds. The remaining squadron of the Cavalry at Rohnee, and the company of the 32nd at Deoghur, will be sufficient for the protection of that part of the country.

I have, &c.

G. W. YULE.

Inclosure 53.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my docket of the 17th instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter of the 15th idem, from Captain T. Watson, second in command of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, giving further

* To the Secretary to the Government of India, dated April 14, 1857; from ditto, dated April 25, 1857.

particulars of the murderous assault made on Major J. Macdonald, Lieutenant and Adjutant Sir N. R. Leslie, and Assistant-Surgeon J. N. Grant, of that regiment.

I am also to draw the attention of the Government to Captain Watson's recommendation, that the head-quarters of the regiment may be fixed at Bhaugulpore, instead of at Rohnee, which, in his Excellency's opinion, would be a judicious step.

I have &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 54.

Captain T. Watson to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Bhaugulpore, June 15, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to transcribe the contents of a letter, dated the 13th instant, from Major Macdonald, received this morning:—"I am as fairly and neatly scalped as any Red Indian could do it. Grant got a brace of ugly cuts, but Leslie was literally cut to ribbons; he lived half an hour, poor fellow, and quietly died. We were sitting in front of my house, as usual, at 8 P.M., taking our tea, when three men rushed quietly upon us, and dealt us each a crack. I was scalped, Grant cut on the elbow, Leslie, sitting in his easy chair, appeared to fall at the first blow. I got three cracks in succession on the head, before I knew I was attacked. I then seized my chair by the arms, and defended myself successfully from two of them on me at once; I guarded and struck the best I could, and at last Grant and self drove the cowards off the field. God only knows who they were, and where they came from, but they were practised swordsmen. Leslie was buried with military honours; and had the burial service read over him at Deoghur, in Ronald's garden. This is against my poor head, writing, but you will be anxious to know how matters really were; I expect to be in high fever to-morrow, I have got a bad gash into the skull besides being scalped. Grant and I have had the most miraculous escape from instant death. The men of the regiment are most attentive, and would sit up all night, last night, round us. My poor head is aching, so I can write no more." Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, has just shown me the report he has received from Mr. Ronald, the Deputy Commissioner of Deoghur, of the occurrence; and it gives me unfeigned satisfaction to add, that he says the men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry are loyal, and not in the smallest degree suspected.

I have again brought to the notice of the Major-General commanding the division, the advisability of having the head-quarters of the 5th Irregular Cavalry here, instead of at Rohnee, as the latter place is so surrounded by nullahs, that it is very difficult to keep any communication open in the rains. There is also a good deal of uneasiness felt in this station; their only reliance seems to be on my men, and should I be ordered away it might cause a panic.

I have, &c.,

T. WATSON.

Inclosure 55.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

IN reply to your office letter of June 19, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the transfer of the head-quarters and another squadron of the 5th Irregular Cavalry from Rohnee to Bhaugulpore.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

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Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army with reference to his of June 20, 1857.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 56.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Nagpore, Commissioner's Office, June 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the correspondence specified in the annexed list, from which it will be seen that I have authorized the dispatch of a force from Kamptee to Seonee, to act under the orders of the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Seonce is a small civil station in the above-mentioned territories, on the high road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, seventy-seven miles north from the former place, and eighty-seven south from the latter. Kamptee is the cantonment of the Madras Regular troops, ten miles north of Nagpore.

In addition to the particulars to be gathered from the correspondence, I beg to state that I purposely took advantage of Major Erskine's requisition of a few troops to dispatch a moveable column, composed of all arms, capable of acting with effect in any part of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and, if possible and necessary, beyond them.

I considered that all the troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories to the north of the river Nerbudda were Bengal Native troops, and that, with so great a demand for trustworthy soldiers in all other parts of the Bengal Presidency, both the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to send timely and effective aid to those territories.

I, therefore, regard it as peculiarly my duty to provide for the protection of the adjoining Saugor and Nerbudda territories, in so far as I could do so without endangering the security and the tranquillity of this province. The force I have sent can be brought to bear with rapidity and effect on any point in those territories where mutiny, insurrection, or lawlessness may require to be repressed: it can remain to supply temporarily the place of the Bengal troops, if these latter should desert or be driven out; or if, fortunately, its services should not be needed on the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, it might be advanced beyond them in any direction where its services would be most useful as an independent force, or in aid of other troops.

I added a squadron of the Irregular Cavalry, because I was convinced that to employ a portion of the newly-raised force for a newly-annexed province, abroad, at the present crisis, would have the very best effect—certainly in the province itself, and probably in other quarters. The Native officers and troopers I was aware had expressed themselves most becomingly on the subject of the present mutinies; and as soon as it was known that a squadron had been ordered to accompany the Kamptee force, the whole regiment formally volunteered to serve wherever the Government might see fit to employ it, as will be reported in a separate communication.

Inclosure 57.

The Commissioner, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

My dear Plowden,

Jubbulpore, June 9, 1857.

I SUPPOSE you have heard of the mutiny of the 37th Native Infantry at Benares, and of their having been beaten and driven away, but I have no particulars. The 17th also mutinied at Azimghur, but no particulars known to me.

Yesterday I heard from the Lieutenant-Governor (*via* Jhansi) that the 15th and 30th Native Infantry, and the Native Artillery, at Nusseerabad, had taken themselves off towards Delhi.

To-day I heard by express from the Deputy-Commissioner at Jhansi, that the greater part of the wing of the 12th Native Infantry there, assisted by the detail of Artillery, had seized the treasury (four and a-half lacs), and the magazine, and that the Irregular Cavalry were not to be trusted; but, so far I am thankful to say, the Europeans were safe, but shut up in the fort. This was on the 5th, and nothing more had occurred on the 6th.

He also stated that the other wing of the 12th had mutinied at Nowgong, and were on their way to Jhansi. This is, indeed, all very bad news, and the wave seems to be coming towards us.

On the bright side of the picture, again, I heard to-day by express from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 3rd, *via* Gwalior, that the mutineers at Delhi had, for a second time on 31st, come out and attacked Brigadier Wilson's small force near Ghazeedooden Nuggur, and with the same result as before, the mutineers being completely beaten. Wilson had been strengthened by the Goorkhas on the 1st, and by some more rifles and carabiniers on the 2nd. Up to the 8th all was right at Saugor and Dumoh, and on the 7th at Nagode. Here, too, all is yet quiet, and to all appearance the 52nd are behaving very well; but there is no saying how long this may last.

I feel sure that if the 52nd heard of a Madras force coming here, it would have the worst effect, but still I think it would be right to strengthen the detachment at Seonee by another company or two of Madras sepoys, and a troop of Cavalry, with two guns and plenty of grape, from Kamptee, if only to re-assure the inhabitants of the country there; and I shall be greatly obliged if you will order this, but with a full understanding that they are to come no nearer us than Seonee, unless ordered by authority from this. I am writing to the same effect to Brigadier Prior. I have also written to the officer commanding at Hooshungabad to send a couple more of companies to Nursingpore, to keep the people of that district quiet.

I greatly fear when the Saugor troops hear of the Jhansi affair, that they will rise and seize the treasury and magazine at Saugor, and, if so, I can hardly expect the 52nd to stand quiet here, though we have but very little treasure—some 30,000 rupees.

I have to-day written to the Deputy-Commissioner at Seonee, to lay supplies for the troops you may send there. Please also lay supplies.

There is great alarm here amongst many of the Europeans, and I rather think some of them have resolved to send their families towards Seonee, but I hope all the civil officers will stand fast, and I can answer for myself and the Deputy-Commissioner.

Yours very truly,
W. C. ERSKINE.

P.S.—Please keep all I tell you private. The Brigadier will, of course, alter the details as he likes.

Inclosure 58.

Major Erskine to Brigadier Prior.

(Extract.)

Jubbulpore, June 9, 1857.

I SUPPOSE you have heard that the 37th Native Infantry at Benares mutinied, but were beaten out of the station by 250 Europeans. I have, however, no particulars.

The 15th and 30th Native Infantry, and the Native Artillery at Nusseerabad, have taken themselves off towards Delhi.

A wing of the 12th Native Infantry, and detail of Artillery at Jhansi, mutinied on the 5th, and seized the treasury and magazine. European officers and ladies were safe on the 6th, but shut up in the fort.

At Saugor and Dumoh up to yesterday, and at Nagode up to the 7th, all was right at those places, and up to the present moment all is perfectly quiet

here, and the 52nd apparently well disposed, but when the bad news reaches them, and particularly if there is a rise at Saugor, I cannot help feeling that some of the 52nd may rise.

If the 52nd heard of any of your troops coming here, I think it would have a very bad effect, but still, everything considered, I think the post of Seonee should be strengthened by another company or two from Kamptee, two guns with plenty of grape, and also by a troop of Cavalry, but with a clear understanding that the troops are not to come nearer us than Seonee, without an official call from this, and that the move is intended for the safety of the Seonee district. May I beg you to do this as early as possible. I have to-day written to the Deputy-Commissioner at Seonee to lay supplies for the troops you may send him, and I have written to Mr. Plowden.

P.S.—I have mentioned what I think should be sent to Seonee, but of course the actual force must rest with you. We have had no rain.

Inclosure 59.

Brigadier Prior to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

My dear Mr. Plowden,

Kamptee, June 11, 1857.

I HAVE this instant received the inclosed from Major Erskine, which I cannot do better than send for your perusal to save time, which be pleased to return. You will observe what the Major says about strengthening Seonee by another company, two guns, and a troop of cavalry. This force may be all very well for the protection of Seonee itself; but in the event of its being necessary to move on Jubbulpore for the coercion of the 52nd Regiment there, this force would be much too weak for that purpose; as a demonstration it would be useless, as it could not move forward, and indeed it would be dangerous in the extreme sending such a party on, and it would tend to invite a revolt rather than otherwise. In my opinion, nothing short of the force which I mentioned to you in my note the other day should be sent from hence on this service; more especially as your instructions to me are to equip a force sufficient to coerce without risk of failure a full regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. Please to give me your instructions on this matter, and I will carry them out. You very justly observe too, that in these troublesome times we may want troops at home. A small force of a couple of guns, a company of Infantry, and a troop of Cavalry, sent from this to Seonee, would be of no use whatever, and it would be weakening this force for no purpose whatever.

Excuse haste.

Yours very truly,

H. PRIOR.

The troops that I proposed sending out from this were—2 guns, 9-pounders; 1 howitzer, 24-pounder; 1 squadron of Cavalry, and the 32nd Regiment. This force could move about the country anywhere.

H. P.

Inclosure 60.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to Brigadier Prior.

My dear Brigadier,

Seetabuldee, June 11, 1857. 1:30 P.M.

YOURS of this date, received this moment. By all means, send the force you propose. I entirely concur in your view of the question. A full reply to your note, giving my reasons at length, shall follow immediately. I send these few lines in advance by your own Shutur Sowar, to enable you to issue orders at once.

I have ordered a squadron of the Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Wood, to accompany the force.

Yours very truly,

G. PLOWDEN.

Inclosure 61.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to Major Erskine.

My dear Erskine,

Seetabuldee, June 11, 1857.

YOURS of the 9th, just received. A force has been ordered off to Seonee. I write thus much at once, to save the first post, in case I should not be able to dispatch a full reply to your letter by the same post.

Yours very truly,

G. PLOWDEN.

Inclosure 62.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to Brigadier Prior.

(Extract.)

Seetabuldee, June 11, 1857.

I FOLLOW up at once the few lines dispatched to you on receipt of your's of this date.

I entirely concur with you that it would be weakening ourselves at home to no purpose whatever to send so small a force as that indicated by Major Erskine, merely from this to Seonee.

It is clear that Major Erskine anticipates at least the possibility of having to order the troops on from Seonee to Jubbulpore, which, of itself, makes it indispensable that the force should be of sufficient strength to coerce a full regiment of Bengal Infantry, in case of need, without risk of failure.

It has to be borne in mind, that if the 52nd should mutiny, the convicts of the large central jail at Jubbulpore, and of the Thuggee jail, may be let loose, and that, besides coercing the 52nd, it may be necessary to coerce or overawe the desperate and disorderly part of the population, who are always ready to take advantage of disturbed times and defenceless situations.

Major Erskine desires to overawe the lawless, and to re-assure the peaceable in that portion of his division which abuts on this frontier; these objects might be attained in some measure by slightly strengthening, as he proposed, some of the stations, but they would be more effectually secured by the presence, in addition, of a strong moveable column, ready to act in any direction.

At the same time, the tranquillity of this province will be most effectually secured by crushing disaffection before it approaches too near to agitate men's minds dangerously. The very act of dispatching a strong force from hence for the purpose of quelling, if need be, mutiny and revolt at a distance, is calculated to have a quieting effect in this province.

Upon all these considerations, I have no hesitation in authorizing you to send a force to Seonee of the strength you recommend, to act under the orders of the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and I propose to add to it a squadron of the Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Wood, for reasons which need not be stated here.

I have the pleasure to return Major Erskine's letter to you, and to send for your perusal his letter to me. I have taken a copy of the former, and you are at liberty to take a copy of the latter.

Inclosure 63.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to Major Erskine.

My dear Erskine,

Seetabuldee, June 11, 1857. 10 P.M.

I LOSE no time in following up the few lines I dispatched to you, on receipt this day of yours of the 9th instant.

I send you a copy of Brigadier Prior's letter to me, and of my reply to the same, as the shortest mode of making you acquainted with our views, and with what has been done.

I would strongly advise you not to halt the force at Seonee, but to order it on to Jubbulpore straight. The 52nd will never believe that the force is intended merely for the defence of the Seonee district, and I would therefore tell them openly, and at once, that it is coming to Jubbulpore, not because you doubt their continued fidelity, but because it is necessary to move up troops in the direction of the disturbed districts, and that you count with confidence on their joining the force in any service which may be required of it.

The force starts before daybreak on the morning of the 13th, your requisition having been received at noon this day, the 11th.

Yours very truly,
G. PLOWDEN.

Inclosure 64.

Brigadier Prior to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

My dear Mr. Plowden,

Kamptee, June 11, 1857. 8 P.M.

IMMEDIATELY I received your note of this day's date, I issued instructions agreeably to the inclosed memorandum, and the force will be all ready to move at 3 o'clock A.M. on Saturday on Seonee. Dr. Bush will afford medical aid to the squadron of Nagpore Irregular Cavalry. Mr. Ellis has been written to about supplies, &c., for the troops, and I anticipate no difficulty whatever.

Believe me, &c.

H. PRIOR.

P.S.—It would be advisable that the squadron of Irregular Cavalry should move in here to-morrow, to be able to join and start with the Kamptee force.

H. P.

Inclosure 65.

Division Orders by Brigadier Prior, Commanding Nagpore Force.

Kamptee, June 11, 1857.

A FORCE, consisting of the 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry, three guns from the Field Artillery (two 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer), under Major Dancer, with an Artillery Subaltern, a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry, under Captain Tottenham, will be held in readiness to proceed at 3 A.M. on Saturday the 13th instant to Seonee.

A squadron of the Native Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Wood, will join the force.

The force will be fully equipped for field service, and will be commanded by Major Baker of the 32nd Regiment, with Captain Blair to act as his staff. Surgeon Ford, of the 32nd Regiment, will proceed with his regiment. Assistant-Surgeon Bush of the 4th Light Cavalry will do duty with the Cavalry portion of the force, and Assistant-Surgeon Henderson with the Artillery.

The superintending surgeon will make the necessary arrangements regarding medical subordinates, medicines, &c.

Camp equipage to be immediately supplied, and the Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Kamptee will arrange for extra ammunition required by the Artillery. The Infantry will carry eighteen rounds of ball ammunition in their pouches, and the remainder will be conveyed on bullocks.

The paymaster will immediately disburse, on receipt of Commanding officers, an advance of one month's pay to the parties detailed for this duty.

The 32nd Regiment will detail a Naick's guard, to take charge of the commissariat stores, &c. proceeding with the force.

The 33rd Regiment will immediately relieve the 32nd detachment at Seetabuldee, the latter returning at once to Kamptee.

The sick of the 32nd Regiment will be sent to the detail hospital to-morrow, and a guard of the Regiment will be detailed to remain in charge of the regimental lines.

The 33rd Regiment will take the cantonment guards at Kamptee from to-morrow morning.

By order,
E. T. BODDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore Force.
H. PRIOR, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Nagpore Force.

Inclosure 66.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of June 13, with inclosures, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the measures you have adopted as regards dispatching a force to Seonea, to act under the orders of the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 67.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum, of this day's date, by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in the Ordnance Department, and to request that you will favor Government with such observations, on the several points noticed, as may occur to you, and at the earliest possible date.

2. It is not known what troops intended for the China expedition will eventually be sent on to Calcutta.

The only corps named as yet are the 5th Fusiliers and the 90th Foot, the former appears to have left the Mauritius on the 23rd May, and the latter sailed from England on the 18th April.

3. With respect to the harness it is understood that you are urging the contractors, Messrs. Teil and Company, to supply as large a quantity as practicable. As it will be quite impossible, however, for the contractors to provide all that is required within any reasonable time, it will be necessary to consider whether other contracts could not be entered into in Calcutta, and whether a supply could not be procured from Madras or Bombay.

4. There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the tents, as a much greater number than stated is known to be in Calcutta. The Madras Government will be requested to send to them the tents preparing for the China expedition; and the tents in Pegu, belonging to the regiments withdrawn, as well as any spare Bengal tents should be written for forthwith. The old Bombay tents, which arrived with the 64th Foot and 78th Highlanders, should also be put in order at once, should they not, as is believed, have already been sent up the river.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 68.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government,
Fort St. George.*

Sir,

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will move the Madras Government to cause a large proportion of the camp equipage, as well as the clothing and necessaries preparing for the China expedition, to be forwarded to this, as the troops destined for China may probably be sent on to Calcutta from Singapore. But as it is uncertain whether all the corps proceeding to China will come to Calcutta or not, I am desired to suggest that camp equipage and other articles, prepared for at least two regiments, shall be retained at Madras for eventual transmission to China.

2. I am also desired to request that you will make known to the Madras Government that harness is much required here, and to request that a supply of any harness that is available may be forwarded to Calcutta. Harness for six or eight horse field batteries is wanted here.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 69.

Memorandum.

Calcutta, June 22, 1857.

I BEG to submit the following observations regarding my own position.

2. If the present disturbances were confined to a particular locality, and we had an army in hand and under control, a few concise general instructions would answer every purpose.

3. As it is, however, we have no Native army, and the very limited European force available must operate on many distinct and separate points, each body under its own commandant, the whole being, properly, subject to the general control and guidance of the Commander-in-chief.

4. I think the Commander-in-chief can most efficiently, and assuredly most expeditiously, control and direct all general military arrangements and movements now, and the reorganization and regeneration of the army hereafter, if he has the advantage of being in personal communication with the head of the Government, if he learns the views of Government with respect to the innumerable questions which must constantly arise, and, which is highly important, if he is made acquainted with the mass of intelligence which may be expected to reach the Government from every quarter of the empire.

5. If the Commander-in-chief is at the seat of Government he can readily direct and guide the military arrangements of every description of the whole army; if he attaches himself to one of the small isolated bodies of troops moving about the country he can only direct its proceedings, and the general conduct of matters connected with the entire army must be altogether neglected and put aside for the time.

6. I may also observe that it is quite impossible to conduct the multifarious duties of this large army without a numerous staff and extensive office establishment, requiring, when moving about the country, a complete regiment as an escort, and a large amount of carriage for their transport, neither the one nor the other of which can be supplied under present circumstances.

7. On the whole, therefore, I entertain a decided opinion that the duties of the Commander-in-chief can be most efficiently and most usefully discharged at the seat of Government. But if the Governor-General in Council thinks otherwise, and considers that my presence at some other point would be more beneficial to the public service, I am prepared to start at once for any destination to which it may be desired I should repair.

PATRICK GRANT, *Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-chief.*

Inclosure 70.

Minute by the Governor-General of India in Council.

I AGREE with Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant that the duties of the Commander-in-chief can at present be most efficiently and usefully discharged at the seat of Government.

I think that this will continue to be the case—certainly until a larger European force shall have been collected in the north-western provinces, and probably as long as the ferment amongst the Native troops and the people continues to be so widely spread as it is at present, leaving it uncertain where the next violent outburst may take place.

I am of opinion, however, that, as soon as the course of events shall tend to allay the general disquiet, and to show to what points our force should be mainly directed, with the view of crushing the heart of the rebellion, it will be proper that his Excellency should consider anew the question of his movements.

His Excellency's experience and high authority will then, in all probability, be most usefully employed in the disturbed districts, or their neighbourhood.

For the present there will be the greatest advantage in his Excellency remaining at the seat of Government.

June 22, 1857.

CANNING.

I think so too. Till we see our way more clearly, his Excellency's authority will be most usefully exercised at the Presidency.

June 22, 1857.

J. DORIN.

I concur in the above remark by Mr. Dorin. There is, I think, much force and truth in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief's memorandum of this date.

June 22, 1857.

J. LOW.

I quite agree.

June 23, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

I also concur entirely,

June 23, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 71.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 20th instant, and with reference to a memorandum by the Acting Commander-in-chief, dated 22nd instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., that the Governor-General in Council concurs with his Excellency that the duties of the Commander-in-chief can at present be most efficiently and usefully discharged at the seat of Government.

2. When the course of events shall tend to allay the general disquiet, and to show to what points our force should be mainly directed, with the view of crushing the heart of the rebellion, it will, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, be proper for his Excellency to consider anew the question of his movements.

3. His Excellency's experience and high authority will then, in all probability, be most usefully employed in the disturbed districts or their neighbourhood.

4. For the present, the Governor-General in Council thinks there will be the greatest advantage in his Excellency remaining at the seat of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 72.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, June 21, 1857.

NOWGONG has fallen. Mutineers marched towards Jhansi. Officers trying to get to Cawnpore, having heard of the flight of Europeans from Allahabad—the arrival of a large body of mutineers at Banda, I halted the force sent, as a much stronger one will be serving. Fifteen of the Banda fugitives will be here to-morrow, when, if possible, immediate steps will be taken to re-occupy Banda. All Europeans at Banda safe. Several of the Rajah's villages towards Allahabad have been burnt by mutineers. A strong frontier force possessed Rewah, and Nagode quiet.

Inclosure 73.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 22. 3.45 P.M.

THE following detachments have arrived at Benares this day. Two officers and eighty-four men of Her Majesty's 64th Foot, one officer and eighty-four men of Her Majesty's 64th foot, by bullock-train; the officer and nine men Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, eight men Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders by palkee garry dāk. 150 men of Her Majesty's 84th are to start for Allahabad at 5 P.M. to-morrow by bullock-train, neither carriage nor steamer available until then.

Inclosure 74.

Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 22.

CHOLERA decreasing; only one fresh case and two deaths since sunset yesterday. Forty-two cases now in hospital, four bad, rest promising—all Fusiliers. Head-quarters 84th arrived by steamer "Calcutta" yesterday evening. Colonel Reid returns sick; did not land. "Mirzapore," with 234 men and six officers of the Fusiliers, arrived this morning; all well. Davidson, of Commissariat, arrived; now hope to get something done. Endeavouring to equip with carriage and provisions 400 Europeans, with two guns, to push on towards Cawnpore. The railway reported as little injured, and believed by the officers to be in good working order to Tolundu. The locomotives entirely destroyed, but thirty vans are uninjured; will use them on railway with bullocks or coolies. If necessary all steamers will be sent back as soon as they are unloaded. The "Koel" is having her rudder repaired, but will be ready soon. The country towards Cawnpore, within twenty miles of this, deserted, but people returning; no intelligence I can depend on received from Cawnpore. Have sent several messengers, but no answer; one yesterday. Road between this and Benares quite safe, and opened. Appearances of rain; heat excessive. Great scarcity of medicines here and at Benares.

Inclosure 75.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 23. 7.5 A.M.

I HAVE already issued two commissions, one to be executed at Allahabad by Messieurs Willock and Irving; the other at Arnee by Mr. Glynn. As the country to the westward is opened up, I will issue out commissions as may be necessary.

Inclosure 76.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 23. 12:14 P.M.

I YESTERDAY issued two commissions as before reported. The Allahabad Commissioner hanged two men yesterday, namely, Salamut Allee, the City Moonsiff, and Ram Lall Molly. This Commission is now sitting; three men have been convicted and will be hanged forthwith; others have to be tried. The Civil Commissioner has done nothing as yet.

Inclosure 77.

Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 23. 1:30 P.M.

HAVE sent on Governor-General's message to Lucknow and Cawnpore, and eighty (*sic. in orig.*) equipping four hundred, Europeans, and two 9-pounders, with veteran European soldiers. Three hundred Seikhs, with all the Cavalry here, taking twenty days' rations, to move by marches on Cawnpore. It will be four days at least before I can start. Carriage and provisions difficult as yet to get. Things improving. This will be followed up by detachments bringing on more rations, as carriage can be got. Collecting and storing grain and supplies, and expect a sufficient supply. Will continue every exertion. There are tents for two European regiments, and for one at Benares. Two hundred and eighteen are on way up from Calcutta, and in about ten days one hundred tents will be ready made then. Cholera decreasing. Confined to Fusiliers, and all hurrying off the steamers. No coal for them at station on river reported. No rain yet.

Inclosure 78.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dinapore, June 19, 1857.

ON the 17th instant, the officers marginally named* arrived at Dinapore by boat from Fyzabad, which place they quitted on the 9th of the current month, upon the entire force there quartered throwing off its allegiance, and refusing to obey orders.

2. No acts of violence were committed by the troops on the occasion; on the contrary, the majority, it is said, conducted themselves respectfully towards their officers to the last, and even those requiring money for travelling expenses, were supplied with it by the mutineers.

3. I regret to say that the officers and others, whose names are annexed, having left Fyzabad simultaneously with those now reported, have not yet appeared, and I fear there is too good reason to believe that five of the number, names unknown, were destroyed after landing from their boat, with the intention of making for Goruckpore by land.

4. I would now solicit the orders of Government as to the disposal of the first-mentioned officers. Lieutenant Percivall, of Artillery, I have directed to join and do duty for the present with the 4th Company, 5th Battalion, here quartered.

I have, &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Dinapore Division.

* Artillery; Lieutenant J. Percivall: 22nd Native Infantry; Ensign J. W. Anderson: 6th Oude Irregular Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O'Brien, Commandant; Lieutenant W. R. Gordon, second in command; Assistant-Surgeon, J. B. Collison.

LIST of Officers who left Fyzabad in Boats on the Morning of June 9, 1857 :—

Colonel Goldney, Commissioner, Fyzabad, Artillery.
 Major J. Mill.
 First Lieutenant J. Percivall.
 Second Lieutenant R. Currie.
 Lieutenant A. F. English, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry.
 Lieutenant A. Bright.
 Lieutenant T. Lindsay.
 Lieutenant W. Thomas.
 Lieutenant G. L. Cautley.
 Ensign J. W. Anderson (arrived at Dinapore.)
 Ensign T. J. Ritchie.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'Brien, Commandant, 6th Oude Irregular Infantry (arrived at Dinapore.)
 Lieutenant W. R. Gordon, Second in Command (arrived at Dinapore.)
 Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Collison (arrived at Dinapore.)
 Lieutenant C. M. Parsons, 31st Madras Native Infantry, and two or three European Non-Commissioned Officers of Artillery.

Inclosure 79.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 24, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter dated June 19, 1857, from the Major-General commanding the Dinapore division, and to request that his Excellency may be moved to issue the necessary orders for the disposal of the officers therein referred to, who left Fyzabad in boats on the 9th instant, when the troops at that station threw off their allegiance.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 80.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, June 15, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, and to request, that with the permission of the Governor-General of India in Council, the necessary instructions may be issued for supplying the armament required for the seven river steamers referred to in the fourth paragraph of Captain Howe's letter. The necessary communication has been made to the Home Department, for the entertainment of European seamen for those steamers.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 81.

The Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

(No date.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying original letter, dated the 13th instant, from the Commander of the Company's steamer "Kalodyne," reporting that he had made over to the police thannah at Kidderpore, fifteen of the crew (the whole of the Lascars) who had refused duty unless a higher rate of pay was given to them.

2. The "Kalodyne" was at the time under orders to proceed to Chinsurah, on emergent service, and very serious consequences might have ensued from her not arriving there at the appointed time; but although the men, on their refusal to get the vessel under weigh, were called individually before the Commander, and directed to do their duty, and were also warned of the consequences of a persistence in their disobedience to orders, they declared that they would not do any more work until an increase of wages was promised to them, and they were consequently made over to the police.

3. As there was no time for delay, I acted upon your verbal and anticipatory sanction, and ordered ten European seamen to be engaged for the trip to Allahabad and back, and the vessel is now manned and ready to proceed, when it is desired to dispatch her, another vessel having, in the meantime, been sent to Chinsurah in her room.

4. With reference to this subject, and to the present insecure state of affairs in the Upper Provinces, I beg respectfully to suggest for his Honor's consideration that the whole of our river steamers should be manned by Europeans, and armed according to the accompanying scale, as quoted in the margin.*

5. Although none of the crews of these vessels have hitherto followed the example set by the men of the "Kalodyne," it would appear important to put more efficient and trustworthy men on board of them, not only to ensure the carrying out of the orders of Government, relative to their proceeding on any service, but for the safety of the vessels when there are no European troops on board.

6. Captain Woodley has reported that one of the India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels was fired into at Allahabad, and it is very essential to provide the Government vessels with the means of resisting an attack, and of rendering good service otherwise.

7. A tabular statement is submitted, showing an approximate estimate of the increase of expense on account of the two largest steamers, as well as of the five smaller ones; the additional cost of establishment would of course be discontinued as soon as affairs become settled.

I have, &c.

H. HOWE,

Secretary, Superintendent of Marine.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have received the accompanying letter from Captain Woodley, which I beg to submit in original, and to state that I consider four natives should be entertained as coal trimmers on each vessel, in addition to the European seamen, at the rate of fifteen rupces each.

H. H.

* "KOEL" AND "KALODYNE."

Armament each Vessel:—

- 2 12-pounder howitzers, complete.
- 12 Muskets with bayonets.
- 12 Cutlasses.
- 12 Boarding pikes.

Crew in addition to Commander and Mate.

	£	s.
8 Able seamen, at	3	15
2 Ordinary do.	2	15
1 Gunner	4	0
1 Boatswain	4	0

Inclosure 82.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, June 16, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to instruct the Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Arsenal of Fort William, to issue, in communication with the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, the armament mentioned in the margin to each of the following seven river steamers—"Koel," "Kalodyne," "Horungotta," "Berhampooter," "Thames," "Magna," and "Jumna."

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal with reference to his letter of the 15th instant, and to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for information.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 83.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, Ordnance Office, June 17, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th current, I have the honor to say, that the Arsenal is unable to supply two small howitzers to each of seven river steamers, but will give one howitzer and one 3-pounder mountain-train gun, an armament that will be found more efficient.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 84.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, June 24, 1857.

READ letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, dated June 17, 1857, intimating that the Arsenal is unable to supply two small howitzers to each of seven river steamers, but will give one howitzer and one 3-pounder mountain-train gun, an armament that will be found more efficient.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, in continuation of the communication from this Department, dated June 6, 1857.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 85.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 24. 12-50 P.M.

THREE officers and ninety-four men of Her Majesty's 78th arrived here yesterday, and four officers and ninety-eight men of same corps have arrived to-day. 120 men and three officers of Her Majesty's 84th left last evening by bullock-train for Allahabad.

Inclosure 86.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Calcutta, June 23, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to request you will be good enough to inform Government that, in General Sir P. Grant's opinion, Brevet-Major Hinde, of the 65th Native Infantry, now at the Presidency on return from furlough, is a very fit officer for the duty in question, and that he has accordingly been directed to proceed to Mirzapore, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, which I am to beg you will obtain.

2. The inclosures of your letter are returned as requested.

Inclosure 87.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 24, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated June 23, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Acting Commander-in-chief, that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the appointment of Brevet-Major Hinde, of the 65th Regiment, Native Infantry, now at the Presidency, to assist Lieutenant W. Osborne, on special duty with the Maharajah of Rewah, and approves of his Excellency having directed that officer to proceed at once to Mirzapore in progress to join him.

2. The necessary communication on the subject will be this day made for the information of Government in the Foreign Department.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military Auditor-General for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 88.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, June 24, 1857.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army of this date, sanctioning the appointment of Brevet-Major Hinde, of the 65th Regiment, Native Infantry, now at the Presidency, to assist Lieutenant W. Osborne, on special duty with the Maharajah of Rewah; and approving of his Excellency having directed that officer to proceed at once to Mirzapore, in progress to join him.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Foreign Department, with reference to extract from that Department, dated June 17, 1857.

Inclosure 89.

Captain Olpherts to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Benares, June 20, 1857.

I TRUST you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you direct, but before Colonel Neill left this for Allahabad, I furnished that officer with a list of ordnance drivers and five Lascars who had rendered good service to the State on the afternoon of the 4th instant, when the Native troops at this station, on being ordered to give up their arms, rebelled, and were dispersed by the Artillery and European Infantry.

In this roll I recommended certain distinctions, promotions, and rewards, for the drivers and Lascars. My recommendation having been supported by Colonel Neill, was forwarded, I believe, to Government. No reply has yet been received, and as the men of the Irregular Cavalry, Sikhs, and 37th Native Infantry, who remained faithful, have all been promoted, I fear that further delay may be misunderstood. For the drivers specially I am anxious to secure the marked approbation of Government. Not one of the men has ever flinched or left me, though the existence of the battery for the field depends upon them. Three bullocks were wounded on the 4th; one bullock had three balls in it. The old sirdar, whom I have recommended for the Order of Merit, or British India, and increased pension on retirement, is a most faithful loyal servant of Government, and I particularly beg to bring him to the notice of the Governor-General; his name is Gungah.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the bullocks and drivers of my half-battery, now on its way from Dinapore, have been detained at the latter station by the Major-General commanding there, pending (it is said) the arrival of the cattle belonging to No. 11 battery, from Calcutta. I hope my own bullocks and drivers may be ordered on here as soon as possible. I understand there are some 600 or 700 horses of the Government stud at Ghazeepore; these might, I think, be distributed among the bullock batteries, 130 to each battery, to be trained and broken in, on harness being sent immediately from Calcutta; if necessary, Madras and Bombay might assist in this respect; the bullocks of the Light Field Battery should be retained with them till after the rains, when the horses might be ready, then the bullocks should be applied to heavy battery for the field. Three heavy batteries, with bullocks and elephants, should be organized without delay. Colonel Sir Richmond Shakespear would probably be the best officer to consult on this point. His company is short of men and officers; any that can be spared should be sent up. I fancy all the troops and batteries were short of men, but as there was a large batch of recruits joined the Artillery head-quarters at Meerut last March, those in that division can be completed therefrom. The proportion of canister or grape with light field batteries is much too small for mutineers, and had I not been provided with an extra quantity I should have been short thereof.

I mention these facts as they occur to me at the moment, and again apologizing for my freedom in writing to you direct,

I remain, &c.

WILLIAM OLPHERTS, *Captain,*
Commanding No. 12 Light Field Battery and Artillery at Benares.

Inclosure 90.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 25, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, I am desired to transmit to you, for submission to his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief, and for any orders that may be necessary, a demi-official letter, dated the 20th June, from Captain W. Olpherts, Commanding the Artillery at Benares, to the address of the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

The return of the inclosure is requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 91.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM directed to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council, that the most exaggerated reports are spread abroad as to the number of sepoy deserters from Barrackpore and Calcutta: the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very advisable that such statements should be contradicted, and I am desired to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, you will favor him with correct information as to the number of men who have actually deserted.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 92.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey and the Town Major.

Sir,

Fort William, June 22, 1857.

I AM desired to request that you will be so good as to furnish, for the information of Government, with the least possible delay, a return of the number of desertions which have taken place from Barrackpore (the town and fort guards) since the Native Brigade has been disarmed.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 93.

RETURN of Men of the Native Infantry Regiments at the Station of Barrackpore, who have deserted since June 14, 1857, when the Troops were disarmed.

Barrackpore, June 24, 1857.

Corps.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Remarks.
2nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Grenadiers							None.
34th Regiment, Native Infantry							None.
43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry	2	8	..	125	These desertions took place at Calcutta and Fort William as well as from Barrackpore.
70th Regiment, Native Infantry	8	
Total			2	8		133	

C. GRANT, Brigadier,
Commanding at Barrackpore.
 J. RICHARDS, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Inclosure 94.

The Town Major to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

The Town Major's Office, June 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to enclose the return called for in your letter of yesterday's date, showing the number of desertions that have taken place from the Native troops stationed in Fort William

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 95.

RETURN of Desertions from the Garrison of Fort William.

Fort William, June 23, 1857.

	Havildars.	Nalkas.	Sepoys.
Total number Deserted	5	2	144
Returned and allowed to join their guards .. .	2	..	56
Sent back by the civil power, now in confinement .. .	..	1	12
Total number now absent	3	1	76

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Town Major.

Inclosure 96.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, June 25, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am instructed to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that from the Town-Major's statement, dated the 23rd instant, the number of desertions from Calcutta were 151, of whom fifty-eight men returned, and have been allowed to rejoin their guards, and thirteen men have been sent back by the civil power and are now in confinement. The remainder, eighty men, are still absent, but this number would appear to be included in a return received from Barrackpore, dated the 24th instant, of 133 desertions from the corps, noted in the margin,* detachments from which are on duty in Fort William and at Calcutta.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

* 2nd Native Infantry .. .	None.
34th Native Infantry .. .	None.
43rd Native Infantry .. .	125
70th Native Infantry . . .	8

133

These desertions took place from Calcutta and Fort William, as well as from Barrackpore.

Inclosure 97.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town-Major.

Sir,

Fort William, June 20, 1857.

I HAVE to request that you will call upon the garrison engineer immediately to proceed with the preparation of a supply of doolies for five regiments of European Infantry: when completed, they will be packed in a convenient shape for shipment to the north-western provinces. The various parts, viz., poles, suspending rods, curtains, mattresses, &c., being put up, their distribution to separate wings or entire regiments, may readily be made without risk of mistake on their arrival at Allahabad.

I have, &c.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Military Department for information.

Inclosure 98.

*Minute of Council.**Military Department, June 26, 1857.*

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works' Department, to the Town-Major of Fort William, of June 20, 1857, directing him to call upon the garrison engineer of Fort William to prepare a supply of doolies for five regiments of European Infantry, and pack them for dispatch to Allahabad.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded, for information, to the Officiating Commissary-General, Medical Board, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 99.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, June 25, 1857.

COLONEL J. G. NEILL, commanding at Allahabad, reports by telegram of yesterday's date, that he has only sixteen available doolies at that station, and that all materials for making others are wanting, as well as workmen, and he urgently asks for a supply. In order to meet his wants, and those of the moveable column to be formed by Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., I am instructed by the Commander-in-chief to request that you will move Government to order a large supply of doolies to be immediately prepared and forwarded to Allahabad. His Excellency recommends that they should be of the most portable description, such as were used in the field hospital during the Punjaub campaign, and were found to answer fully.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 100.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter, dated June 25, 1857, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief, that a supply of doolies for Allahabad has already been ordered, as intimated under my endorsement of this date, and that a communication will be immediately made to the Public Works' Department to insure the preparation of the portable kind of doolies required.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 101.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, June 26, 1857.

READ letter of June 25, 1857, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, regarding a supply of doolies for Allahabad.

Read letter, of this date, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, acquainting him, for the information of his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-Chief, that a supply of doolies, for Allahabad, has already been ordered, as intimated under my indorsement, of this date; and that a communication will be immediately made to the Public Works' Department, to insure the preparation of the portable kind of doolies required.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letters be forwarded to the Public Works' Department, with reference to extract from that department, dated June 27, 1857, and with a request, that orders may be issued for the construction of the doolies, required at Allahabad, of the portable description required by his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 102.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, June 23. 11:30 P.M.

ALL quiet still. We have decided on disarming Irregular Cavalry, at 6 A.M., to-morrow; all quiet at Hyderabad and Saugor on the 18th; at Hyderabad, on the 20th, about 10,000 Mahommedans assembled at mosque, uttering seditious cries, but they were put down by Salar Jung, and his Arabs. The Nizam and his Minister are staunch to the British Government; a bazaar report of the massacre at Jhansi, had reached Saugor on the 17th. No daks have reached this from the north-west for ten days. All quiet at Poonah on the 18th. A man had attempted to tamper with the troops at Sattara; he was to be hung. Woodburn's moveable column has marched on Aurungabad. A letter from Bangalore says, that considerable excitement prevails there, and that precautionary measures have been taken. All the above is gathered from private letters from the spot, which I have seen. It is reported that there is a mutiny of the Hyderabad Contingent, at Kingoll; and the communications between this and the north-west, *via* Baitool, are opened; measures have been

taken to complete and quicken the dāk communication between this and Calcutta, *via* Rajpore, and Sumbulpore. While writing this, I learn from Kamptee, that a letter has just been received there from Benares, dated the 19th, stating that Delhi was taken on the 16th, and is level with the ground, one-third of the population killed; if this good news be true, the same post must have carried it to Calcutta, as the communication must be open again. It has come very opportunely, at the close of a day of anxious deliberation. I hope to be able to write at length by the post soon; to-day I have been incessantly occupied in consulting and acting, and have just dined, at 11.30 P. M.

Inclosure 103.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 21. 7 P.M.

MAJOR HAMPTON has very kindly given me a company of the 50th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Bayley, as an escort, and I leave Nagode to-morrow evening for the purpose of watching and reporting the affairs on the Banda frontier. All is quiet here, the troops well-behaved, and this move will, I hope, obviate necessity for the ladies of the station going away.

Inclosure 104.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 25. 6.50 A.M.

COLONEL NEILL cannot possibly be at Futtehpoore in less than a week from this date. Deputy Collector Hikmutoolah Khan headed the rebellion there, and caused the Judge, Mr. R. Tucker, to be shot; I have offered 10,000 rupees for the scoundrel, dead or alive. Communication to the westward is entirely cut off.

Inclosure 105.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 25, 1857. 6.40 P.M.

BANKER'S letter from Indore, of the 17th, gives news from Delhi of the 14th, that three-fourths of the rebels were slain, and that order would soon be restored. Sir Hugh Wheeler repulsed two attacks, on the 17th, with great loss to the enemy. Sir Henry Lawrence, on the 19th, held the cantonment, the city of Lucknow, and a small circuit round, and felt strong for defence. All quiet at Saugor and Nagode on the 20th, and Jubbulpore on the 22nd; make this known.

Inclosure 106.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, June 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to annex, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, letters in original, of the 17th and 19th instant, from the officer commanding at Allahabad, reporting his own operations at that station since his assumption of the command, and those of Captain Fraser of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, whilst employed in opening the communication between Benares and Allahabad, all of which have met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-chief, who has desired that his best thanks shall be expressed to both officers for the excellent and useful service they have rendered with the troops under their command.

2. The return of the original inclosures is solicited when no longer required.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 107.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Allahabad, June 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here on the afternoon of the 11th instant, with a party of forty men, the Fusiliers having had more difficulty in getting on from Benares, consequent on the disturbed state of the country, the road being partly deserted, and all the dāk horses taken away by the insurgents. I found Allahabad closely invested, except on the river side, it being only approachable from the rivers; the bridge of boats on the Ganges partly destroyed; it, and the village of Deeragunge, in possession of the insurgents. On arriving at the end of the Benares road, at the village of Jansee, I was obliged to move down to my left; was fortunate to bribe some natives to bring a boat over to the left bank of the Ganges, in which I embarked part of my men; the people in the fort, having by this time seen us, sent over boats some way down; by these means we all got into the fort, almost completely exhausted from over long night's march and the intense heat. On assuming command, I at once determined to drive the enemy away and open up some communication with the country; on the following morning I opened fire with several round shots, on those parts of Deeragunge occupied by the worst description of Natives, attacked the place with detachments of Fusiliers and Seikhs, drove the enemy out with considerable loss, burnt part of the village, and took possession of a repaired bridge, placing a company of Seikhs at its head for its protection. The next day Major Stephenson's detachment of 100 men which had left Benares by bullock train the same evening I had, crossed the bridge into the front. On the morning of the 13th I attacked the insurgents in the village of Kydgunge, on the left bank of the Jumna, and drove them out with loss. On the 14th, I could do little or nothing. Ever since I arrived here, I have observed great drinking among the Seikhs, and the Europeans of all classes, and it was not long before I learnt that large Godowns, belonging to merchants and river steam companies, had been broken into and plundered, and the contents were distributed all over the place; quantities of all kinds of spirits and wine were brought into the fort by the Seikhs, sold to our soldiers at the lowest prices,* and the consequence was drunkenness to a disgraceful extent in the garrison. The Seikhs showed anything but a subordinate spirit, and being in the same range of barracks with our men caused me no small anxiety. I endeavoured to get hold of or destroy all the liquor and rum, and succeeded in both by directing the

* 4 annas the bottle, all round, beer, brandy, and wines of all kinds, including champagne.

Commissariat to purchase all the liquor the Seikhs had to sell; I sent out the only two carts I had to empty what remained in the Godowns into the Commissariat stores, and destroyed all that I could otherwise lay hold of. It appeared to me most desirable to get the Seikhs out of the fort; they were very loath to go, and their officers did not appear to me to have that authority over them to oblige them; it required some tact and management, and was happily effected by Captain Brasyer, who deserves the greatest credit; they are now outside in some houses, the old Native Hospital, and others on the bank of the Jumna, under the guns of the fort, and although attacked and obliged to retire on the night of the 14th instant, some, including the Adjutant, wounded, yet they soon regained their position. I felt that Allahabad was really safe when every Native soldier and sentry was out of it, and as long as I command I shall not allow one to be on duty in it. On the evening of the 14th I threw a shell from a howitzer on the brutes, into Kydgunge, and the morning of the 15th early opened the same fire with round shot also upon it at daylight. I sent a steamer up the Jumna with a howitzer, under command of Captain Harwood of the Artillery, and a party of twenty picked shots of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Arnold of that corps, who went up the river, some distance above the city, and did much execution. The Seikhs were directed to attack and clear Kydgunge and Mootingunge on the Jumna, and were supported on the right by fifty of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Bailey, and the small party of Irregular Cavalry. The troops behaved with great gallantry and spirit in the heat of the sun; the Seikhs had the legs of the European, and the country they had to go over was less difficult; the opposition they met with was not so great; they, however, punished the enemy severely, although they fire badly, and are very wild. The Fusiliers met with some resistance; did good execution among the enemy, but had two men killed and six wounded, all severely, one dangerously, including Lieutenant Baily, shot through the thigh. The insurgents were so thoroughly beaten at all points, and our men had followed them up so close to the city, that we have since been informed the greatest terror seized them all, and they all fled from the city during the night. They had also lost several of their chiefs; and the Moulvie, the chief of the insurrection, is now, I understand, with a few followers, about fourteen miles off. There are still some villages in the neighbourhood inhabited by Mahomedan tawnties, who took a prominent and active part in the night of the mutiny, I will make an example of; but I cannot march out until I get sufficient cattle for my Artillery, and also to draw carriages to convey wounded or men knocked over by the sun. Many sepoys supposed to be from Delhi, fought against us. We have had intelligence from the city of the dispersion and flight of most of the ringleaders. The Moulvie has fled, and two of his men of rank were slain on the 15th. Our two guns, taken away from the bridge of boats by the 6th, were sent in to our outposts yesterday morning; also, Mr. Cheek, of the 6th, since dead, and Mr. Conductor Coleman and his family, who escaped the night of the mutiny, although severely wounded and badly treated. The troops are in high spirits and as good health as can be expected this fearful weather. The Fusiliers have endured more exposure and fatigue than most soldiers; their conduct has been admirable. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Brasyer of the Seikhs; he alone has kept that regiment together, and all right here; he deserves the greatest credit; he assisted me very greatly indeed in getting the Seikhs out of the fort. I almost feared at one time that force would have to be employed; it was a very near thing indeed; fortunately I was able to employ the Seikhs in the constant attacks, which assisted. The Fusiliers now here consist of 11 officers and 360 men.

I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Allahabad.

Inclosure 108.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Extract)

Allahabad, June 19, 1857.

I LAST did myself the honor of addressing you on the 17th instant. On the following morning I moved out with all my force, having the previous day obtained bullocks for my two guns. I sent one party of 80 Fusiliers and 100 Seikhs in the steamer, with a howitzer, up the river, to attack and destroy the Pathan village of Derryabad and the Mewattie villages of Sydabad and Russelpore, and to co-operate with me. I marched from cantonments, with 200 Fusiliers, two guns, all the Seikhs and Irregular Cavalry, and proceeded as far as the jail, thus getting between the city and the villages belonging to and said to be occupied by the insurgents. I met with no opposition, the enemy, I regret to say, having disappeared during the night; I swept and destroyed these villages, and collected all my force on the parade ground of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry. It was my intention to have occupied the church and other buildings during the heat of the day; but as symptoms of cholera amongst the Fusiliers had occurred during the night, one man having been taken ill *en route*, I determined to return to the fort with all the Europeans, and leave Captain Brasyer and his Seikhs, with the Irregular Cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Court, Collector and Magistrate, to destroy several villages beyond the church, which work was properly done. I got back to the fort about 7 A. M., and regret to say, that several of the men came into hospital with cholera in its worst form. Eight men were buried last evening, and twenty this evening; there are still many cases in hospital, but of a milder nature, and I hope, with God's blessing, for the best.

I had before this, fearing disease from the crowded state in which I found the fort, sent off two steamer loads of women and children, and as the cantonment is now safe, I directed all the non-combatants out of the fort; this order has been attended to. I have also established an European hospital in a Masonic building, a short distance from the fort, to which I have removed all cholera patients. I have also occupied the dāk bungalow near it, with a subaltern's party for its protection; 100 Europeans are in tents on the glacis, and I move out 200 to-morrow to a tope of trees, near the dāk bungalow. No rain has yet fallen, the heat is intense, and the soldiers, after their hard work and exposure, are much prostrated. The barracks here are in bad order, followers of any description being almost unprocurable; there are but few punkahs and no tatties; the men have, therefore, not the proper advantages of barrack accommodation for this hot season. I regret to add, that the supply of medicines here has failed; there appears to have been little or none kept in Allahabad, and our detachments only brought up sufficient for the march.

I am now in expectation of the arrival of the "Mirzapore," which was also detained by the same authorities, which, I hope, has some little medicine on board. At the same time, I have also to complain of the civil authorities at Ghazeepore presuming to keep back and not delivering to the Officer commanding troops on board the "Mirzapore," in Calcutta, written orders I sent through them, for the removal of the treasure, at that station, on board the steamer, to be brought by the Europeans to Benares.

Two hundred bullocks with drivers were brought in here yesterday; this is all our public carriage at present; our Commissariat officer is away, and that Department is, in consequence, inefficient. I am prevented, therefore, from pushing on, as I wish, troops to Cawnpore; his Excellency may feel assured that I will do so as soon as I possibly can. I, however, apprehend that nothing can be done until we have had a shower of rain. A detachment of the 84th Queens may be in to-morrow; I shall place them in the church, and the other European troops, as they arrive, in other buildings in the cantonment. I beg to inclose Captain Fraser's report of his march from Benares to this place; much good service has been done by so thoroughly opening the road; the men of the detachment acquitted themselves in their usual soldierlike and enduring manner, and I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency, Captain Fraser, an

intelligent and energetic officer, in whom I have the utmost confidence in any emergency. I am organizing a body of Irregular Cavalry, by joining Captain Palliser's detachment of the 13th Irregular Cavalry with the few men of Captain Alexander's corps still remaining faithful to us, and expect to entertain some sowars. I have established a system of patrolling in the neighbourhood with the troopers, to encourage the people to bring in supplies.

The Moulvie has left this with about 3,000 followers, his destination is unknown, but supposed to be Lucknow, or in this neighbourhood. I have arranged to beat up his camp if it is.

Inclosure 109.

Captain Fraser to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

Sir,

Allahabad, June 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, agreeably to instructions received from the officer commanding Benares, a detachment of Madras Fusiliers, strength as per margin,* under my command, marched on the June 13, 1857, from Benares, for the purpose of acting against the marauders and disturbers of the peace, and with the view of opening the communication along the road to Allahabad, which for some time had been interrupted.

2. Mr. Chapman, a gentleman well acquainted with the country, accompanied the party.

3. At Gopaegunj, a detachment of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, of eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant Palliser, joined the expedition.

4. On the 14th instant, information having been received on oath that the inhabitants of two villages within a mile of the Grand Trunk Road, near Gopaegunj, had been plundering the grain and stopping the communication, I proceeded with a party of the Fusiliers to the said villages, and called upon the principals to appear, but they had made their escape, and I ordered their houses to be burned.

5. On the 15th instant, intelligence having been received that three Zemindars, who had proclaimed themselves Rajahs, and had been plundering, were then in a village about three miles from Gopaegunj, fifty men of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Palliser, proceeded to the village, accompanied by Mr. Chapman and Mr. Moore, of the civil service, who joined our party from Mirzapore. They succeeded in capturing the Zemindars, and bringing them into camp, where they were tried immediately by court-martial, and hanged by eight o'clock the same evening.

6. At midnight the detachment marched for Baroad, where we arrived at day-break on the 16th, when I immediately proceeded, with a party of 100 men of the Madras Fusiliers, and the whole of the Irregular Cavalry, to apprehend, if possible, a man named Belour Sing, who, with 1,200 followers, was reported to be in a village about five miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and had been plundering the neighbouring villages. On arriving at the village named Dobaar, I found it deserted, and everything carried off, with the exception of some grain, and a small quantity of gunpowder. I ordered Belour Sing's house and village to be burned, and a reward of 200 rupees was offered by Mr. Chapman for his capture.

7. On the evening of the 16th instant, a Zemindar came to the camp, accompanied by a Duffadar, who was in command of twelve sepoy, who formed a guard over some Government treasure in a village about a mile off the road half-way between Baroad and Sydabad. Mr. Chapman and myself arranged that the detachment should be halted at the nearest point on the road on our march to Sydabad, and a party proceeded to the village to recover the treasure. About one A.M. on the 17th, Mr. Chapman and myself, with twenty-five men of the Fusiliers, went to this village and carried off the treasure, which was said to amount to 12,000 rupees, and had been defended by the sepoy guard in charge of it, although the village had been attacked by Dacoits and burned.

* 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Assistant Surgeon, and 150 Native Infantry, Rank and File.

The treasure was brought into Allahabad escorted by half the sepoy guard, the remainder of the guard having been left to protect the village. The treasure was handed over on arrival here to Mr. Court, and I think that the sepoys are fairly entitled to some remuneration from Government for having protected the treasure.

8. The punishment inflicted on the three Zemindars at Gopaegunj, and the fact of its being known that the detachment was able to march against and punish marauders at considerable distances from the high road, had the effect of intimidating those who had been plundering; and when the detachment was at Baroad, twenty-three Government bullocks made their appearance, evidently brought to the neighbourhood of the camp by the people who had carried them off, but had become afraid to retain them. When the detachment was at Sydabad, some more bullocks and horses were brought back in the same way.

9. On arriving at Sydabad on the morning of the 17th instant, a party of the Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Palliser, proceeded to a village about three miles off, in which it was reported certain people resided who had plundered the dâk bungalow, and carried off the Government bullocks from Sydabad. Lieutenant Palliser's party secured several prisoners, who were brought into camp and tried by court-martial. A party of the Fusiliers proceeded to another village belonging to the same people, but it was found deserted, and I ordered it to be burned. A few Government bullocks were recovered. Two villages were burned by the Irregular Cavalry.

10. On the morning of the 18th June, the detachment arrived at Allahabad. I found the road clear the whole way, and am of opinion that any party of European troops, however small, may now travel the road with safety; but to keep the dâk open, I believe it is necessary, in the meantime, to establish a post of Europeans at Gopaegunj, and another half-way between that place and Allahabad, and Colonel Gordon, commanding Benares, has, I understand, ordered this to be done.

11. It is impossible to speak too highly of Mr. Chapman's services, and I am convinced that the measures adopted by him as magistrate at the different places we passed through, if carried out by the police authorities, will have the effect of keeping the road perfectly quiet in future.

12. The conduct of the Fusiliers on the march was most praiseworthy in every respect.

13. The Irregular Cavalry gave me every satisfaction, and I requested Lieutenant Palliser to convey my thanks to his men for their services.

14. Dâk letters, I understand, arrived last night from Benares for the first time, and I trust that there will be no further interruption on this line.

I am, &c.

J. G. FRASER, *Captain,*
Commanding Detachment Madras Fusiliers.

Inclosure 110.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 26. 2.30 P.M.

SUGGEST that all carts of the Government bullock train, which can be spared from lower provinces after rains have set in, should be sent forward to this; as not likely to be required along the road when river route becomes open, would be most useful here. If possible, recommend the removal of Seik state pensioners from this: could send them down by steamer securely. Going on well. Grain, &c., coming in. Confidence returning. Twelve officers, three medical officers, 390 non-commissioned rank and file, of the 84th, have now been comfortably located in church and other buildings in cantonments. Accommodation for 64th and 78th whenever they arrive. All pushing on my equipment of party to move on Cawnpore.

Inclosure 111.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 26. 8 A.M.

THE six Seik pensioners are in the way here : may I not send them down to Calcutta by first steamer ? Colonel Neill concurs.

Inclosure 112.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, June 26. 2.10 P.M.

SHAICK SALAMAT ALLI, 53rd Native Infantry, escaped from Cawnpore. Reported that the Native troops rose on June 4 and 5, and joined the Bithoor Rajah's troops, plundered the treasure, seized the magazine, released the prisoners, and besieged General Wheeler's entrenched camp, from six to twelve. When deponent left the General is said to have been killed, and many others. The guns still playing on them at twelve.

N.B.—Received by express.

Inclosure 113.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 27, 1857. 1.15 P.M.

YOUR message of yesterday about Cawnpore received. Shaick Salamat Alli has given you bad information. We know that, up to the 17th instant, Sir H. Wheeler was holding his entrenched camp, and had repulsed, with great slaughter, two attacks of the insurgents.

Inclosure 114.

Diary Account of Nerput, Opium Gomashta, of Cawnpore.

(Translation.)

IN beginning excitement caused by story of defiled cartridges ; this turned all the sepoys' hearts to disobedience, and to desire to destroy all Christians. When officers saw them mutinous, the Collector borrowed elephants from Nana Dhoondoo Punt, the heir of Bajee Rao, and took them to treasury to remove the cash. The sepoys said they would not let it be removed. The Collector tried in vain and threatened to send Europeans to magazine and treasury. The sepoys, one and all, said they should not live. The Collector left and brought 300 or 400 troops, foot and horse, from the Nana's house at Bithoor, and placed them near the magazine. The Nana also promised the General and other officers his personal assistance. The Nana had thought himself aggrieved by British Government refusing to continue to him the pension allotted to Bajee Rao, on the score of his being an adopted son only.

June 2.—The officers found rebellion increasing every day, and therefore entrenched themselves round hospital. All Europeans, with supplies and ammunition and one lac of rupees, went into their entrenchment on Tuesday,

June 2. Some Mududgar told the 2nd Cavalry that the Sahibs were undermining their barracks, and unless they (the 2nd Cavalry) left their lines, they would be blown up. The Cavalry then broke out, and at midnight of June 4 the 2nd Cavalry. The Gillis (1st Native Infantry) broke out, and went to burn the bungalows in the direction of the treasury and magazine. They plundered the treasury containing near thirteen lacs, and took it away; 90,000 rupees left behind for want of carriage, this plundered by people. The magazine was taken by Nana Dhoondoo Punt, who had two guns; the guns and ammunition were taken by the Nana, and the sepoys to fight the British. The Nana placed himself at their head, saying, I came, in appearance, to help the British, but am at heart their mortal enemy.

June 5.—The 5th June the Nana established himself in magazine, and released the prisoners, about 400 in number. He opened the armoury, and gave every prisoner any arms he wanted on condition of remaining with him. Crowds of men armed themselves from the armoury; very many sent arms, &c. to their homes.

The Cavalry and regiment wished to go to Delhi to assist the King, saying they would present the treasure and ammunition to him. They went out to Kulleanpore with the Nana. But two regiments, the 56th and 53rd, had, up to this time, remained faithful, though grieved at the order of the cartridge. The mutinous regiments returned to cantonment; sent for the officers (Native) and sepoys of 56th and 53rd Native Infantry, and after sometime, and after saying, that they would be outcasts of religion, they persuaded them; the rebels told the 56th and 53rd they would destroy themselves on the parade, unless they joined, and the disgrace to their religion would be on their heads; the 56th and 53rd then joined. The officers fell on the ground before the sepoys, and most of them were allowed to go to the entrenched camp. The four regiments then went to Kulleanpore.

When the Nana saw that all the regiments were anxious to leave for Delhi, he called the officers and sepoys and told them it was not proper to go to Delhi until all Europeans, men, women, and children, were destroyed; they agreed to return, and the whole rebel army returned on June 6, and encamped near Subadar's tank, and placed one 24-pounder at west, one 6-pounder at north, one 6-pounder at east, and began to fire at hospital where Europeans were collected.

Supplies of ammunition were got by rebels from magazine.

From that date, all has been confusion; the shops of the city are plundered: Hindoos cry out, "Ram, Ramchunder is king; Musselmans claim their head!"

Houses of Bahin Allee and the sons of Nawab Aga Meer were surrounded by rebels and looted, and have taken them under charge. The houses of cantonments have been burnt. The English keep up a perpetual fire, suspending only during heat of day; rebels keep up a fire night and day.

June 7.—On 7th June firing continued. Darogah Azimally Khan had come in from Lucknow; the Cavalry found him and extorted one lac of rupees, shattered his house. The Daroga was taken prisoner before Nana, who threatened to tie him to a hot gun, but he was released on payment of money.

The rebels have murdered every Christian they could find.

June 8.—On 8th June shooting as usual, and a number of women and children brought prisoners before the Nana, and murdered by his orders. Zemindars of neighbourhood fighting amongst themselves in payment of old quarrels. Sepoys, making for their homes with plundered treasure, have been deprived of their plunder, and, if any excuse made, immediately murdered.

June 9.—Cannonading as usual. Report that General Wheeler had been slightly wounded. One person brought a paper to the Nana from the camp, in which the officers demanded of him the reason of his opposition; they offered to go to Calcutta if permitted; the officers protested against his conduct in butchering women and children; the Nana in reply recommenced cannonading.

June 10.—Cannonading as usual. One man, one woman, and three children, and one miss, were travelling down. The head of the family had been murdered on the road, but these were let go. The Cavalry got hold of them, and took them to Nana, who ordered them to be killed; they were all taken on parade and shot.

June 11.—Cannonading as usual; English returning but few shots. At night twenty Europeans came out and attacked the 6-pounder in position, at

the west, they spiked the gun, killed ten or twelve sepoy, and returned; two Europeans killed; the Nana at this was very angry. The sepoy plundered bazaar everywhere. Two women of family of Macintosh found disguised, taken before Nana and butchered.

June 12.—Cannonading as usual. Report that Europeans were coming on boats to relieve. Cavalry and two companies sent westward to make inquiries, they found that 126 men, women, and children were in a boat sick; they had gone to Nynsee Tal, and left in hopes of getting to Calcutta; these were apprehended, brought before the Nana, who ordered all to be killed, and they were murdered; one young lady, daughter of a general, told the Nana it was cowardly to butcher women and children, told him to remember that the day of retribution would come, and it would be severe—she was then murdered.

Dawk chokies, &c., destroyed. Telegraph cut to pieces.

Boats had been collected, all stopped lest Christians should escape. Import of grain stopped, and prices very high.

The above is not a literal translation, but a rough one of extract from a large Persian paper given by the author. The writer remained at Cawnpore, he says, until the 18th; that General Wheeler was then fighting; that he heard firing up to the evening of the 20th; that on 16th an Infantry and two Cavalry regiments had joined from Lucknow, but that only two or three companies' strength of the rebellious troops were remaining, the rest having deserted. That the Nana was angry with the sepoy, &c., and the latter had declared they would murder him when the English were destroyed. The English camp was intact up to date of his leaving, and kept up a small fire from cannon; they were very badly off for supplies, but had sugar, sugar balls and good supply of grain, a few goats, and sheep, and bullocks, but no means of cooking food. Country west of Futtehpore was quiet. Sowars of 2nd Cavalry on road east of Futtehpore. Bands of plunderers ravaging country, plundering travellers, &c.

M. H. COURT, *Magistrate.*

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Allahabad.

I beg to forward this copy at once, it has just been made out in time for post, and I have not time to write a letter.

Inclosure 115.

The Commissioner at Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, June 27.

ALL well.

Inclosure 116.

Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Translation.)

Allahabad, June 27. 5.30 P.M.

CAPTAIN BURROWES and the whole of the Europeans from Salone reached this nine days ago; I understood Mr. Chester had reported this.

Inclosure 117.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 27, 1857, 5.30 P.M.

MR. MASSON, the sessions judge, is absent on leave for two months, he left on the 9th May last ; until his return I wish to be empowered to enforce the provisions of Act XVII of 1857.

Inclosure 118.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 23, 1857, 5 P.M.

ALL quiet at Nagode ; the 50th Native Infantry steady and well behaved.

Nothing certain known about Banda, but the bazaar reports are that every thing at the station itself is quiet and orderly.

Mr. Collis and myself have been doing our best to get the dāk re-opened to-day ; we have sent off letters through four different parties, in the hope that some of them may reach Banda ; I have written by each, calling upon the Nawab for a report of what has happened.

Inclosure 119.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 22, 1857, 4.25 P.M.

CIRCUMSTANCES prevent my going to Collinga, as I intended to have done this morning. The reports of the bazaar are, that only two bungalows have been burnt down at Banda, one the dak, and the other an empty one near it ; the treasure is still all safe there ; the two companies of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry standing sentry over it in the lines. The Nawab of Banda should be warned, that he will be held responsible for it, as well as for his conduct in having ordered the Banda officers out of his house, though they do all speak well of him. Cannot get any intelligence from Banda ; report says that Mr. Cockerell, the joint magistrate, is there.

Inclosure 120.

The Commissioner at Patna to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, June 23, 1857.

ALL well. The Najeeb was hung this morning.

Inclosure 121.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India and the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 28, 1857, 5.20 P.M.

ALL well. No intelligence from Cawnpore except a native from there on the 23rd, states Wheeler holds out and moves out of his intrenchments frequently to attack. People coming in, confidence being much restored. Collecting abundance of supplies and carriages from different quarters. Cholera gone entirely. The column will certainly march from this on the 30th towards Cawnpore. Major Renaud, Madras Fusiliers, will command ; I have the utmost confidence in him ; they are all Europeans and must get on well. The weather is cool.

Inclosure 122.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, June 21, 1857, 11 P.M.

ALL quiet still. The fort and hill of Seetahbuldee have been garrisoned with European gunners. Its defences have been strengthened as much as possible; and it has been provisioned for a month. The 1st Irregular Infantry and the Irregular Horse Battery have shown themselves staunch so far; so have the Kamptee Irregulars. If these troops remain staunch, we are strong enough for anything, though all the country round should rise. The 2nd Infantry at Chanda, the 3rd Infantry at Rajpore, the detachments of the 1st Infantry at Bhandara and Chanda, and the detachment of the 3rd Infantry at Bilaspore, are all staunch as yet. The interior of the province is perfectly peaceable. The European strength consists of about 280 men; and Foot Artillery men there, with the officers and the remaining European community, must defend the hill to the last, if the worst happens, as we cannot in these times ask for European troops, but I have strong hopes at present of pulling through without bloodshed. The trials of the native officers of the Irregular Cavalry commence to-morrow. All danger over and suspected parties have been secured. It might be as well to give to the Commissioner of Nagpore the rights vested in the Chief Commissioner in Oude and the Punjaub, by General Orders of the Governor-General in Council, No. 698, dated the 19th of May, 1857, and also, as a precautionary measure, to extend notification No. 724, dated the 15th of June last, to this province. No news received from any other quarter worth communicating. As the dak between Agra and Calcutta appears to have been interrupted for some days, I am writing to the Resident at Indore, by express, to send a telegraphic message to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, suggesting that, by whatever route he may write, he should always send a telegraphic message to be forwarded from thence by express dak *via* Jubbulpore and Nagpore to Calcutta.

Inclosures 123.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Nagpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 27, 1857, 1.45 P.M.

YOUR message of 21st received. The provisions of the Government Orders referred to by you are extended to Nagpore. The measures reported by you are fully approved, especially the letter which you have addressed to the agent at Indore.

Inclosure 124.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.**Fort William, July 2, 1857.*

(No. 849 of 1857.)—THE Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Government General Order No. 698, of the 19th May, 1857, to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

F. D. ATKINSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 125.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, July 2, 1857.

(No. 850 of 1857.)—WITH reference to Government General Order No. 786 of the 16th June, 1857, the following notification from the Home Department is published in General Orders :—

No. 1210 of 1st July, 1857.—The Governor-General in Council hereby extends to the Province of Nagpore, the operation of Act XVI of 1857, entitled "An Act to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts."

F. D. ATKINSON,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 126.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 30, 1857.

(No. 846 of 1857.)—THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the Government General Order No. 694 of the 16th May, 1857, and No. 764 of the 6th June, 1857, to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 127.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 19, 1857, 8 A.M.

WITH reference to your message of the 17th, just received, I am to inform you, that if any officer detains a steamer contrary to orders, the Governor-General will instantly dismiss him. You are requested to communicate this to Mr. Tucker, for the information of the officers at Ghazeepore.

Inclosure 128.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Neill.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 24, 1857, 5 P.M.

YOU have full power to punish, under Act VIII of 16th May, and the General Order of the same date; and you have power to reward, under the General Order No. 698 of the 19th May, 1857.

Inclosure 129.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Allahabad, June 17, 1857.

I LAST did myself the honor of addressing you on the 14th instant, and although unable to move out in force to attack the insurgents, yet on the 15th I sent a party by steam up the Jumna, which, although consisting of only 20 Fusiliers with the Enfields, and a howitzer, under command of Captain Hammond, of the Artillery, inflicted severe damage on the village of Derryabad, and others in its neighbourhood; at the same time the Seikhs, under Captain Brasyer,

supported by a party of 50 Fusiliers commanded by Lieutenant Bailey, of that corps after the villages of Kydgunge and Moahgunge had been shelled from the fort, attacked these villages, drove the enemy out into the city; the Seikhs followed up beyond Derryabad, and only halted when their ammunition was nearly expended. All behaved with great gallantry. The Fusiliers were strongly opposed, a great portion of the insurgents appearing to be sepoys. They lost two soldiers killed, Lieutenant Bailey and six men wounded, one soldier dangerously, the others seriously. The Seikhs have only three wounded. The enemy were very severely handled, and their ammunition must be nearly expended, from their firing pieces of telegraphic wire instead of lead. Yesterday morning I had arranged to send a party by steamer up the Ganges, to the cattle farm at Passamow, and endeavour to get in some of our bullocks. The steamer could not get so far, but early in the morning intelligence was sent into our outposts that the insurgents have, consequent on the attacks made on them, broken up, abandoned their position in the city, and that the Moulvie had fled. The two guns which had been taken away the night of the mutiny were also sent back, as well as Ensign Check, with the 6th, and Mr. Conductor Coleman and family, who had escaped being murdered on the night of the mutiny, and had been in confinement ever since. Some Christian children have also been sent in. Having procured bullocks and the means of moving out, I shall do so as soon as I possibly can, and in one day, from all quarters, attack and completely destroy all the villages close to and forming the suburbs of the city, which have been inhabited by all the worst of the insurgents. After having done so, and made a severe example, I intend laying the city under the heaviest possible contribution, to save it from destruction also. The majority of the chief merchants and others have shown the worst spirit towards us; many of them have taken a most active part against us. I intend to make the most severe example of all such. I anticipate the best results from our success in the neighbourhood. I have embodied a small corps, about 30 men, of European cavalry, from the gentlemen of the railway, engineers, &c., who have horses of their own. These, with the few sowars who have remained faithful to us, will, I feel assured, be of great service in enabling me to strike a few blows against the zemindars and parties of insurgents I cannot otherwise reach. The steamer "Coel" arrived yesterday with Captain Harris's detachment of Fusiliers of 4 officers and 104 men. As soon as a sufficient number of Europeans arrive, I shall push on as large a body of Fusiliers to Cawnpore as I can, but almost fear it will be impossible until a shower or two of rain falls. The heat here is fearful; all are suffering from its effects. When cooler weather sets in, after a little rain, I will make the attempt, and I doubt not, if it is to be done, with success. I will also endeavour to send up men by steamer when the river rises. However, of this feel assured, I will push on troops to Cawnpore with the utmost dispatch. I shall take steps when the troops move out to have the state of the railway terminus, &c. ascertained; I am in hopes it may be soon opened again. I have not allowed any of the people, Europeans attached to it, or the public works, to leave, except such as have been recommended by the heads of departments; my object being to have any available man on the spot to set to work and repair the damage done, and collect materials taken away or scattered about, immediately the insurgents are entirely dispersed, and the country in some degree of order; but I have deemed it advisable to urge all women and children, being sent down country to a place of security, and have ordered passages at the public expense for such. They are all the wives, children, widows, or orphans of persons (several ladies and gentlemen) who have been plundered of all they had, and barely escaped with their lives. I sent down by the first steamer, on the 15th instant, 7 men, 17 women, and 20 children; and by the steamer to-day 10 men, 33 women, and 26 children. The men sent are to defend the others, the crews of the steamers—Mahomedans—being suspected. With the first party I sent Major Cary, of the 6th, in charge. It has been a great object getting rid of so many women and children out of this crowded fort, in a state of great filth now, from the sweeper and that class having fled, or being prevented coming in by the insurgents.

Yesterday evening I hanged three men; one, a Mahomedan, held office under the Moulvie; the other, a Hindoo of substance, also deeply concerned in the insurrection; both caught to-day setting parties to plunder the houses or influential people who have been faithful to us. The third was a sepoy of the

6th, with the corps when it mutinied. I have to visit with justice many others equally deserving, to-day and to-morrow. I expect a great improvement in our means and comfort; the bazaar people, servants, and others, will now flock back to their employments.

Many sepoys from Delhi were here yesterday, and took an active part against us. Conductor Coleman, when prisoner, recognized many.

The Fusiliers now have 11 officers and 360 men here.

P.S.—I have written to Colonel Potts, at Mirzapore, not to encourage his sepoys drawing out from the Treasury any more of their savings; having such a hold upon them will, I trust, keep that regiment right.

Inclosure 130.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Allahabad, June 19, 1857.

I LAST addressed you on the 17th instant. On the following morning I moved out of the fort with all my disposable European Infantry Fusiliers, two guns, for which I had obtained bullocks on the previous day, all the Seikhs and the Irregular Cavalry, with the twenty mounted volunteers. I also sent a party up the Jumna, 80 European Infantry and 100 Seikhs, with one howitzer, to co-operate from the river, and to land and destroy the Pathan village of Derryabad, and the Mewattie ones of Sydabad and Russelpore, the inhabitants of which have all been most active in the insurrection. We found on arriving at daylight at the jail, that all the houses and villages there were nearly abandoned: we met with no opposition worth mentioning; the few armed men who were seen fled on our approach. All the houses and villages belonging to the insurgents were destroyed, and the force met on the parade-ground of the 6th Native Infantry a little after 6 A.M. As symptoms of cholera had appeared among the Fusiliers during the night, and one man was taken ill whilst we were out, I abandoned my original intention of occupying the church, and some of the large houses, during the heat of the day, and determined to leave the destruction of other villages beyond the church to Captain Brasyer of the Seikhs, and the Cavalry, and moved my men back to the fort, which I reached about 7 A.M.; before leaving, I had sent with Mr. Court, to be continually in the city, a party of Seikhs, and we then re-established our authority. All those concerned in the mutiny and its results are now expelled from the city; the Moulvie is said to have gone off towards Lucknow with 2,000 or 3,000 Mewatties. Shortly after my arrival in the fort, Captain Fraser's detachment of the Fusiliers, 147 men, came in; they have well executed the duty imposed on them by the officer commanding Benares, and have effectually cleared the road as far as this, which is kept open and secure, by the detachment of Her Majesty's 84th, posted on to Gopaegunj, half way near this, I again sent off the telegraphic people to mend the wire broken near this, and hope they have been able to do so. The cholera, I regret to say, has attacked my men most severely; three men were buried last evening, and nineteen this evening. I immediately set to work to clear the fort of all non-military; they are all gone outside into the cantonment: such of the railway people as are of no use here, I have, at the request of the officials in charge here, ordered passage for to Calcutta by the steamer that sails to-morrow. I have taken possession of the Masonic Lodge near this, in the cantonment, as a hospital, and moved out all the cholera patients. I have occupied the dak bungalow with Fusiliers, and encamped 100 of them on the glacis, and shall move out more to-morrow, but there is no rain yet, and the heat is so fearful we are sadly put to it; I trust, however, we shall all manfully submit, and I trust, with God's blessing, to a change. I cannot, however, at present, do anything, even if I had the means of moving towards Cawnpore, but as there are 200 bullocks with drivers here, and more carriage, and other means will come in at our disposal, I shall move a force on there as soon as I can; I expect a detachment of Her Majesty's 84th in soon; they will be quartered in the cantonment: I shall occupy the church and other proper buildings.

We are most hardly pressed for medicine ; the supply here, which was little or none, is expended ; my detachments had only sufficient for use on the march.

I hope no time will be lost in sending up here an efficient Commissariat Department ; such should be here. We are most badly off here in that respect, and the want of bread, &c., for the Europeans, may no doubt increase the disease. I have written to Benares to send the Commissariat Officer of that station up here, but his whereabouts is not known ; I hear he is an excellent officer, and were he here, I hope we would be better off.

All are thoroughly prostrated by the heat, no tatties, and few if any punkahs, and the men have undergone so much exposure and hard work. I beg to notice most favourably the energy and decision of Captain Fraser of the Fusiliers, lately come up, as also that of our acting magistrate, Mr. Chapman from Benares.

Inclosure 131.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major Bush, commanding at Ghazepore.

Sir,

Fort William, June 24, 1857.

A BODY of troops belonging to the Nepaul Durbar being about to proceed through Goruckpore to Lucknow, Captain Byers, 70th Native Infantry, Commandant of the escort at Katmandhoo, has been detached on duty with them in the capacity of an assistant to the Resident, and will, it is thought, require the assistance of one or two European officers.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that, if after conferring with the magistrate at Ghazepore, you think it practicable for Europeans to penetrate to Goruckpore, you will detach two active and intelligent officers to that station, with directions to join Captain Byers' camp wherever it may be, as speedily as possible, and to place their services at his disposal. They will be employed by Captain Byers in such manner as to him may seem fitting.

3. The officers to be deputed on this duty may be either officers of the 65th Native Infantry under your command, or others who, on the defection of the regiments to which they belong, may have sought refuge at Ghazepore.

4. It is left to your discretion either to allow the officers in question to travel alone, or to detach on duty with them half a company of the regiment under your command.

5. I inclose a cover containing duplicate of a letter addressed under this date to Captain Byers, which you are requested to entrust to the officers whom you may select for the duty indicated, for delivery to that officer.

6. The Military Department of the Government of India has been furnished with a copy of this letter.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 132.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, June 27, 1857.

READ letter, of the 24th June, 1857, from the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Major Bush, commanding at Ghazepore, desiring that two active and intelligent officers may be detached to Goruckpore, and place themselves at the disposal of Captain Byers, Commandant of the escort at Katmandhoo, who has been detached with a body of troops of the Nepaul Durbar, in the capacity of an assistant to the Resident.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, for the information of his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 133.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, June 27, 1857.

ALL quiet. The trial of the three native officers, mentioned in yesterday's message, is still going on: the Court sits from morning till evening. The evidence taken by the Deputy Commissioner serves to show what a very narrow escape we all had on the night of the 13th. The news of the fall of Delhi, communicated in my message, dated the 22nd instant, had not been confirmed up to last night, but an extract of the "Bombay Telegraph and Courier," dated the 22nd instant, has the following: "We have just received private letter from Ajmere, confirming the intelligence we gave some days ago regarding the fall of Delhi. I am glad to inform you, says our correspondent, that Delhi is at last in our possession; mutineers fought like fiends, contending for every inch of ground with unquestionable valour; they were, however, beaten on every side, until they found themselves compelled to seek for safety in the palace; this refuge, however, did not serve them long, they were driven out with great slaughter, upwards of 7,000 of the scoundrels have been slain; the whole city is in our possession." The author of the correspondence seems to be a banker of the place. All quiet at Nusseerabad; 200 of the 82nd, 200 of the 12th Native Infantry, and the remainder of Horse Artillery, have been ordered to Nusseerabad. The utmost tranquillity prevails everywhere in Guzerat; no reports of new disturbances anywhere; and no other news worth communicating.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the Military Department for information.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 134.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, June 29, 1857.

REWAH quiet. Nagode also. I shall not march on Kirwa just at present, as I do not deem it advisable to weaken Rewah of troops just at the present moment. Nagode ladies have come to Rewah.

Inclosure 135.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Allahabad, June 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report my arrival here on the afternoon of the 11th instant, having left Benares on the evening of the 9th, accompanied by a party of forty-three men, and an officer of the Madras Fusiliers. We found nearly all the horses taken off the road. It was with much difficulty we could get on by coolies assisting the horses we had, and dragging some of the dak carriages; and had it not been for the assistance rendered by the Collector and Magistrate at Mirzapore, Mr. S. G. Tucker, we should have been obliged to have marched on and left our baggage. We found the country between this and Mirzapore infested with bands of plunderers, the villages deserted, and none of the authorities remaining. Major Stephenson, who left Benares the same evening, with 100 Fusiliers, by bullock van, experienced the same difficulties. Many of the soldiers have been laid up in consequence of the exposure and fatigue: four have died suddenly; and on the whole, unless it were that by moving troops along the line of road protection to it is afforded, and the moral influence on the natives, I would advise that as many of our men as possible be sent up the river by steamer.

I found this fort almost completely invested, the bridge of boats over the

Ganges in the hands of the mob in the village of Davagunge, and partly broken. I was obliged to cross over by boats, part of the small party dropping down the Ganges, the other crossing at its junction with the Jumna. On reaching this I at once assumed command, and arranged early next morning to drive the enemy out of the villages, and secure the bridge of boats over the Ganges. This was well done by a small party of the Fusiliers and a party of the Seikhs, and a native officer's guard of the Seikhs placed on this end of the bridge, with a Havildar's party posted on to the opposite bank, thus securing our communication with the road to Benares, and Major Stephenson's detachment came in by the bridge that evening. On the afternoon of the same day, detachments of the Seikhs and the remnant of the Irregular Cavalry drove the enemy out of Kydgunge, the nearest village on the Jumna. On both these occasions our men behaved with much spirit, and destroyed many of the enemy.

The destruction of property has been very great, that of the railway in particular; and I regret to say, before my arrival, the Seikhs, who are most difficult to control, had taken to plundering, had got into the godowns of some of the merchants and the steam company, and taken away large quantities of liquor, wines, spirit; and the consequence was, I found drinking to excess among all the soldiers, Europeans and Seikhs; the latter in addition supplying the former with liquor: total disorganisation would soon have ensued, and the consequence to us and the safety of the fort fatal. With some difficulty I have got all the Seikhs out of the fort; they occupy the houses and godowns of the steam companies on the Jumna, and I have either destroyed all the liquor, or what has been seized or bought from the Seikhs has been handed over to the Commissariat. By this means I have checked drunkenness, and had the good fortune to get the Seikhs out of the fort, into which they shall never, with my consent, again enter. It appeared to me that the Seikhs were coaxed into loyalty, that they had become overbearing, and knew their power; and I feel assured had not European reinforcements arrived when they did, Allahabad would not now have been ours. I am assured by the civil authorities that we are certain of not wanting for supplies, and the steps I am taking to deal blows on the insurgents will have the effect of inducing the well-disposed to return to their usual occupations in supplying the garrison with all that it requires. Had it not been for the unfortunate breaking open of the spirit and wine stores, I could ere this have attacked the chief rebels; but I will do so as soon as possible. The heat is also intense: no European can exist in it, and with the almost total want of dooly-bearers it would be madness to attempt anything I could not carry out with energy. The consequence of men falling down from sun-strokes, and the inability to carry them away, would be serious, and give these people something to boast about. As it is, I am dealing a blow every morning or evening, and although not to the extent that I would wish, consequent on the little time allowed to inflict it, yet I am doing a good deal more than the enemy like. The Government may now rest assured Allahabad is safe, but it will require a garrison of 500 Infantry (Europeans) at the lowest, besides Artillery.

I have no intelligence from Cawnpore, except that it is safe. Having secured this, I will push on to Cawnpore, with all the European troops I can. I have twice written to Sir H. M. Wheeler; by the "Coel" I hope to obtain a reply. The railroad from this to Cawnpore is closed up, and the railing being destroyed, there will be difficulties in getting there which will retard, but, I trust, will not prevent, me reaching that station.

The telegraphic line has been destroyed near this between Benares. I am happy to report on more than two occasions parties injuring the wires between eight and ten miles from this were fired upon and loss inflicted by Major Stephenson. Lieutenant Beaumont's detachments I have sent out to endeavour to repair the damage, and hope it will be effected.

I have now 270 Fusiliers in high heart and spirits, but suffering from the intense heat. A fall of rain on the setting in of the monsoon would enable me to act with vigour and scatter the mob now about us, who are emboldened by our inability to act as we wish.

There is no Engineer officer here—there ought to be, and one should be sent sharp. The Seikhs have been running in and out like cats; I have blocked up some of their ways, but there are too many small sallyports; and I wish it to be properly guarded by a weak garrison. The Commissariat officer is also away,

but his place is well supplied; these departments ought to be complete and most efficient here. It is my intention to send out parties of the Seikhs to chastise some of the zemindars near this, who have behaved infamously; I hope to carry this out; although our Seikh privates complain that the matchlock carries farther than their musket, &c., the love of plunder will, I doubt not, remove their doubts on this subject. Their Commandant, Captain Brasyer, appears to have some influence over them, and exerts it boldly and with discretion, but they are difficult men to manage.

The formation of our movements and intentions of attack have been obtained from within this by spies; the Arsenal Native Detachment, composed of Mahomedans, are, I believe, false; the head man has joined the insurgents; and I believe, from my own inquiry, I have detected another giving information; he is for trial, and, found guilty, will be made an example of.

In conclusion, I again beg to assure the Government that Allahabad is at present safe, and that every day will enable us to do something, even with limited means and unfavourable season against us; but we shall succeed, and I hope my next will give a better account of our position, and that an effectual blow has been struck against the Chiefs of the insurgents' line.

I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Allahabad.

Inclosure 136.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort Allahabad, June 14, 1857.

SINCE I had the honor of addressing you on the 8th instant, announcing the mutiny of the late 6th Regiment Native Infantry on the night of the 6th instant, I have, on inquiry, ascertained that a fire of musketry issued from several of the huts (occupied by invalid pensioners, who reside close in rear of the lines of the late 6th Regiment Native Infantry) at the officers of that corps, who fell on the above night; and it is my firm belief that those pensioners are disaffected towards the British Government.

I have &c.

D. SIMPSON.

Inclosure 137.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 24, 1857, 11.30 A.M.

MAJOR ERSKINE, in a letter from Jubbulpore of the 21st, sends the following extract from a private letter from Indore, of 14th June:—"There was a telegraph late last night from Agra, saying that the walls of Delhi had been knocked down, that the mutineers were entirely dispirited, and that the King of Delhi wished to throw himself on British protection. Major Erskine had written to the Resident at Indore to telegraph to Agra the Governor-General's message as to securing the King and his papers, pending orders. All quiet at Saugor and Nagode on the 19th, and at Mhow on the 15th, Goruckpore standing on the 21st, and communications re-opened with it, and Azimghur, which is occupied by Mr. Venables, with 100 men of 65th Native Infantry, and 50 of Home's Irregulars. Jaunpore still unoccupied. Ghazeepore and Mirzapore all right. Benares quiet. Much bad news circulated about Cawnpore, and the 114 Futtehghur refugees said to have been shot down on the Cawnpore parade, but a man who left Cawnpore only five days ago, says the garrison was all right there."

Inclosure 138.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 24, 1857, 12.50 PM.

THREE officers and ninety-four men of Her Majesty's 78th, arrived here yesterday, and four officers and ninety-eight men of the same corps have arrived to-day; 120 men and 3 officers of Her Majesty's left last evening by bullock train for Allahabad.

Inclosure 139.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir.

Agra, May 30, 1857.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Brigadier commanding at Rohilcund, dated the 23rd instant, and of a letter addressed in reply.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 140.

Brigadier Sibbald to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

Bareilly, May 23, 1857.

I BEG you will do me the favor to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that on my return from inspection duty at Almorah, I found all quiet here, but the troops labouring under a great depression of spirits, caused by the fear of some heavy punishment they imagine Government was about to inflict upon them. The reason for such a feeling of fear is best known to themselves, for up to the present time nothing of turbulent nature has taken place, and although doubtless a very bad and uneasy feeling was for some days very prevalent, no open act of the troops has rendered them liable to the punishment they so much dread.

During my absence, Colonel Troup, then in temporary command of this station, did everything in his power to allay this feeling, and with the happiest results; but I considered it judicious on resuming my command, to assure the troops that the promises of pardon made to them by Colonel Troup, I pledged myself to use my utmost efforts to obtain, provided they continued to act as good and loyal soldiers.

On the morning of the 21st instant, I addressed the troops to this effect on a general parade, and Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, afterwards spoke to the native officers, assembled in front of the troops, and in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor assured them that the intentions of Government towards them were the same as they had ever been, and begged them to dismiss from their minds the causeless dread that pervaded them.

The troops are evidently in a more happy and cheerful state, and as they themselves say, "have commenced a new life." Under existing circumstances permit me to observe that, in my opinion, a confirmation of these promises of free pardon from the highest authorities will be productive of the happiest result: were the men under my command fully convinced that the past would be forgotten, I feel convinced that their loyalty and good conduct may be relied upon.

At the request of the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I yesterday dispatched a party of thirty Sowars from the 8th Irregular Cavalry, to act under the Magistrate of Moradabad, and though the large population of the town, and the

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number of prisoners in the Central Jail, would render it imprudent greatly to diminish our strength here, I still feel I shall be able, in a limited manner, to assist the civil power in maintaining the peace of the district.

Cavalry, on occasions of sudden outbreaks and disturbances raised in different points, are of course more efficient than Infantry, as the promptness with which a body of rioters is suppressed, is of the most vital importance. The state of affairs here, of which his Honor has been kept informed, rendered it to the last degree imprudent to detach any from the 8th Irregulars, even under circumstances of imperative urgency, feeling the utter insufficiency of our present body of Cavalry, and the innumerable calls that were made on that body. I trust that the measure adopted by Colonel Troup, in the great emergency in which he was placed, may meet with the support and confirmation of Government; the men already raised have allowed me to detach the small party already alluded to, to Moradabad, and every day places me in a position better able to meet the requisitions of the civil power.

In conclusion, I hope I may be allowed to express to his Honor my entire satisfaction and hearty concurrence with the measures adopted in my absence. With Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I have the greatest pleasure in acting; he keeps me well informed, and my confidence in his energy discretion and is unbounded. From the cheerful and obedient spirit now evinced by the troops, I augur the happiest results, and am convinced that should their services be required, they will act as good and loyal soldiers.

I have, &c.

H. SIBBALD, *Brigadier,*
Commanding in Rohilcund.

P.S. The reports from Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, and Almorah, of the conduct of the troops, is up to the present moment most satisfactory. The 29th Regiment at Moradabad, by the good 'spirit they are now evincing, are proving their repentance for the outbreak of the bad men among them.

I cannot say too much in praise of the 8th Irregular Cavalry; their conduct is beyond praise, and I should feel much gratified should Government consider them worthy of their thanks.

H. S.

Inclosure 141.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to
Brigadier Sibbald.*

Sir,

Agra, May 30, 1857.

YOUR despatch dated the 23rd instant was received yesterday.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that he views with the highest admiration and approval, the exertions made by Lieutenant-Colonel Troup, aided by the Commissioner, for maintaining the good spirit and obedience of the Native Infantry Regiments at Bareilly, and for preserving them from being led away, through alarm or haste, by the delusions which have been so widely instilled into their mind.

3. The measures taken by yourself to confirm the good impression of the tone and language held by Colonel Troup (when commanding at Bareilly during your absence) to the soldiery, are considered to have been highly judicious and to deserve the warm approbation of the Government.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor authorizes you publicly to assure the troops at Bareilly, that nothing that has happened since the commencement of the recent agitation has at all shaken his solid confidence in their fidelity and good conduct; that they may dismiss all alarms from their minds of question or punishment for what has happened in this interval, as it has been reported to the Lieutenant-Governor; and that as soon as the present troubles are put down, it cannot be doubted that the causes which have led to so great a disturbance of the old confidence between the Government and its troops, will be the subject of serious, dispassionate inquiry, with a view to the removal of any misconception, or the correction of any errors, which may possibly have occurred.

5. The course adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Troup and yourself in regard to the raising of the strength of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, and dispatching such sowars as you were able to Moradabad, is fully sanctioned and confirmed.

6. The sanction of the Government of India will be obtained to such increase of the strength of the 8th Irregular Cavalry as you may have judged to be expedient.

7. The conduct of the 29th Native Infantry at Moradabad appears to have been on the whole singularly praiseworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know whether any promotions can be recommended for the native officers and men of those corps, in pursuance of the provisions of the Government order, Governor-General in Council, No. 698, of the 16th instant. A copy of this General Order is inclosed, as it may possibly not have reached you.

8. The soldierlike and honourable service which has been rendered during the recent difficulties by the 8th Irregular Cavalry, well entitles them to the best thanks of the Government.

9. They may be satisfied that such services will, as soon as order is established, have recognition and reward from the State.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor is deeply sensible of the invaluable aid which has been rendered to you by the Commandant, and co-operation of Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Bareilly. Mr. Alexander possesses the entire confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and will continue to act with you, and when necessary to communicate with the troops, with the same excellent spirit by which he has already been distinguished.

11. You are authorized to communicate a copy of this despatch to Mr. Alexander.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 142.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort William, June 25, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th May, 1857, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Governor-General in Council has already sanctioned the increase of 500 men to the 8th Irregular Cavalry, directed by Colonel Troup, while temporarily commanding at Bareilly.

2. His Lordship in Council desires to express his warm thanks to Colonel Troup, and Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner, for the measures they have taken to meet the present crisis. I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor may be moved to communicate the same to those gentlemen.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, and for record in his office.

Copy of paragraph 1 of the above letter forwarded for information to the Officiating Military Auditor-General.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 143.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Bancoorah, June 20, 1857.

AT the request of the Soobadar and native officers with the detachment of the Shekawattee Battalion, located at this station, I have the honor to forward in original an address presented by them expressive of their loyalty and devotion to Government, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

H. ROSE.

Inclosure 144.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah.

Sir,

Fort William, June 26, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant, forwarding an address presented by the Soobadar and native officers with the detachment of the Shekawattee Battalion at the station of Bancoorah, expressive of their loyalty and devotion to Government.

2. You are requested to intimate to these officers that the Lieutenant-Governor has been highly gratified at the attachment and good feeling evinced by them towards the Government.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Copy of the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah's letter, dated 20th instant, and its inclosure in original, together with a copy of the reply, forwarded to the Government of India, Military Department, for information.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 145.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Forster, commanding the Shekawattee Battalion, Midnapore.

Sir,

Fort William, June 25, 1857.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letters of the 30th ultimo and 4th instant, forwarding petitions from the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion under your command at Midnapore, and of the detachment on duty at Bancoorah, expressive of their zeal and loyalty, and of their desire to serve against the enemies of the British Government wherever needed.

2. The receipt of these petitions, so creditable to the men of the Shekawattee Battalion, has, I am desired to say, afforded much gratification to the Governor-General in Council; and I am desired to request that you will make known to your men, on a public parade, the sentiments of his Lordship in Council on this expression of their fidelity.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 146.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, June 25, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit for the information of his Excellency the Acting Commander-in-chief, the accompanying letters in original from Colonel Forster, commanding Shekawattee Battalion, forwarding petitions from the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and men, of the battalion under his command, at Midnapore, and of the detachment on duty at Bancoorah, expressive of their zeal and loyalty, and of their desire to serve against the enemies of the British Government wherever needed, and copy of my reply of this date, expressing the satisfaction of Government at the conduct of the corps.

2. The return of the original inclosures is requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. RIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 147.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, (no date), 1857.

I HAVE just received the following note from Sir Henry Lawrence, dated June 16th :—"To-day we received a letter from General Wheeler, who bravely holds out ; he asks us for 200 Europeans. I would risk the absence of so large a portion of our small force, could I see the smallest prospect of its being able to succour him. But no individual here cognizant of facts, except Mr. Gubbins, thinks that we could carry a single man across the river, as the enemy holds all the boats, and completely commands the river ; may God Almighty defend Cawnpore, for no help can we afford. Our own positions are daily strengthening, and our supplies increasing, but all the outposts are gone, and the rebels and mutineers are said to be closing in on us, though as yet all is quiet at Lucknow ; elsewhere throughout the province all is anarchy. The talookdars re-occupied the villages of which the summary settlement dispossessed them, and now all assert their own rights."

P.S.—I have sent the pith of this to Colonel Neill at Allahabad, to urge him to relieve Cawnpore if in any way possible.

Inclosure 148.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 25, 1857, 10 A.M.

LETTER dated June 19th just received from Sir H. Lawrence ; he still held Lucknow cantonment and city with a small circuit around, and felt strong for defence. Eight European deaths from cholera in fourteen days. Sir Henry had been ailing, but, thank God, was well again. General Wheeler repulsed two attacks on the 17th instant with great loss to the enemy. Eight fugitives from Sultanpore have been brought into Jaunpore by the party sent out for them. Sir Henry suggests that steamers can come to Fyzabad. I disagree : keep to the Allahabad and Cawnpore line : everything here as usual. Goruckpore standing on the 22nd. Colonel Durand writes on the 17th at Indore :—"A great Indore banker has just received a letter from Delhi dated the 14th, saying that three-fourths of the rebels are slain, and that order will be restored. All quiet at Saugor and Nagode on the 20th, and at Jubbulpore on the 22nd."

Inclosure 149.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Neill.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, June 26, 1857.

CAPTAIN BARROW and several other European fugitives are said to be at a fort called Dhowpore, awaiting opportunity to reach Allahabad. Ascertain whether this is true, and give them every facility in your power that will not interfere with your forward movement to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 150.

Colonel Burney to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Bowsee, June 8, 1857.

IN forwarding a petition, with translation, from the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, praying to be sent with European troops to quell the disaffection at Delhi, &c., I have the honor to request you will do me the favour to bring the same to the notice of Government, and obtain for the petitioners the decision of the Governor-General in Council thereon.

I have, &c.

G. BURNEY, *Colonel,*
Commanding 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 151.

Petition.

To Colonel George Burney, commanding 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

The respectful petition of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry,

(After compliments.)

Sheweth,

IN consequence of Shaik Ameer Ally, Havildar-Major of the regiment, having, on the 1st of June instant, reported to you the wish of several men of the regiment to volunteer to serve the Government against the insurgents, you did next morning, the 2nd of June, after having the order explained by Lieutenant Reay, the Interpreter, regarding the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, address the men at head-quarters, stating what you had heard, and then requesting the men desirous to prove their fidelity to recover arms: thereupon the whole regiment present at head-quarters did so, communicating they had been informed that by reason of the excuse of the cartridges being obnoxious, certain regiments of Cavalry and Infantry had, at the instigation of seditious scoundrels, disobeyed the orders of Government and committed murders and serious disturbances at Delhi, and that this feeling, by the insinuations of wicked men, had extended to other regiments, grounded on the plea of the said cartridges. That on the 3rd June, the men at head-quarters were marched down to the magazine, and then and there all the ammunition was exposed by opening the boxes and showing to us the cartridges; on examining the old and new cartridges, we replied, "There was nothing objectionable in them," and as we had already used them for target practice, were still using them, and would continue to use them. This reply pleased you, and you directed all the above circumstances to be communicated to the six companies on command, which was done by the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys. In reply, the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys heartily approved of what was done, urging in their petitions they were ready to march against, and fight with or seize the enemies of the State, and on this subject they were unanimous with us. On the 4th of June, the reply to the above effect reached head-quarters from Deoghur; on the 7th, replies from Sungrampore and Burhait in separate letters came to head-quarters; and on the 8th (to-day) the letter came here in reply from Raneegunge.

We have also heard that several European regiments are about to be sent to Delhi and other places, in order to quell the disturbances. We, the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, of the 32nd Regiment of Native Infantry, are solicitous to accompany the European troops, and with them fight against the mutineers, and manifest our bravery and loyalty, and establish a good name as faithful soldiers, and prove to Government who are really good soldiers. From the time of our entering the service we have implored our God to give us an opportunity of showing our faith and bravery to our masters, and we therefore trust you will attend to our petition and make us pleased and contented by forwarding the same for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and which we petition for some notice or reply.

Dated in Camp Bowsee, 8th day of June, 1857, and bearing the names of the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

At Head-quarters, Bowsee—

Shaik Golam Hooseim, Subadar.
Kasseram Pandey, Subadar.
Shaik Sufree, Jemadar.
Rampersaud Misser, Jemadar.
Shaik Peer Ullee, Jemadar.
Shaik Ameer Ullee, Havildar-Major.
Koely Tewary, Pay-Havildar.
Binda Sing, Pay-Havildar.
Sewdeen Sing, Pay-Havildar.
Khoosial Sing, Pay-Havildar.

At Burhait—

Maraie Sing, Subadar.
Lutchmun Patuck, Jemadar.
Sewrutton Sing, Jemadar.
Shaik Roostum, Pay-Havildar.
Poorun Sing, Pay-Havildar.

At Sungrampore—

Meer Ummeer Ullee, Subadar-Major.
Moktha Persaud Doobey, Subadar.
Shaik Jhubboo, Jemadar.
Sew Sunkur Misser, Pay-Havildar.
Lohraj Khan, Pay-Havildar.

At Deoghur—

Dhowkul Sing, Subadar.
Gobind, Jemadar.
Byjanall Tewary, Pay-Havildar.

At Raneegunge—

Ram Uddheen Patuck, Subadar.
Koomar Tewary, Jemadar.
Shaik Koodrut Ullee, Pay-Havildar.

G. BURNEY, Colonel,

Commanding 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 152.

Colonel Burney to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Bowsee, June 9, 1857.

IN forwarding a petition, with translation, from the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, praying to be sent with European troops to quell the disaffection at Delhi, I have the honor to request you will do me the favor to bring the same to the notice of Government, and obtain for the petitioners the decision of the Governor-General in Council thereon.

I have, &c.

G. BURNEY, Colonel,

Commanding 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 153.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd, commanding
Dinapore Division.*

Sir,

Fort William, June 27, 1857.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Colonel G. Burney, commanding 32nd Native Infantry, dated the 8th instant, and forwarded under your counter-signature, inclosing a petition from the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment, expressing their loyalty, and their desire to be led against the rebellious mutineers at Delhi or elsewhere, in order that by their bravery they may establish their name as good and faithful soldiers; and in reply, to request that an assurance of the confidence of the Governor-General in Council in the fidelity of the 32nd Regiment, and the thanks of his Lordship in Council for this expression of the same, may be conveyed to the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men of that corps.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Colonel Burney for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 154.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 27, 1857, 9.45 A.M.

CAPTAIN BUNBURY, Lieutenants Tucker, Smith, Lewis, Dr. O'Donnell, and three sepoy, brought in safe from Sultanpore. Goruckpore quiet, and, I think, safe. I hope soon to be able to send back the Collector of Azimghur and Jaunpore, with native forces sufficient to make their orders respected. A large force of Europeans, Seikhs, and Sowars, was sent out last night against some powerful villagers on the Azimghur road who have stopped the communication, and given much trouble. I trust a good example may be made of them. Gha-zeepore, Benares, and Mirzapore quiet.

Inclosure 155.

Captain Thompson to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Allahabad, June 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the 1st Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, lately under my command, mutinied at Pershadeepore, Oude, on the 10th instant.

2. The conduct of the regiment up to the 9th instant continued to be most exemplary, notwithstanding the trials to which they had been put by the false accounts of their friends and relatives from different disbanded and mutinous corps. They made use of their cartridges, and ridiculed the idea of there being anything to be objected to in their composition; and, on the occasion of some evil-disposed person having caused bones to be placed in the attah sold in the Sudder Bazaar, they showed no excitement, but said they had perfect confidence in the good faith of their officers.

3. Matters went on thus smoothly until the 9th instant, on which date a troop of the 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry arrived from Pertaubgurh. On the afternoon of that day a Sowar, pretending to have escaped from a party of mutinous troops, galloped into the station, and reported that an irregular cavalry regiment, a wing of an infantry regiment, and two guns, were within two miles; and at the

same time a report arrived from the direction of Sultanpore, to the effect that the mutinous troops from that station were also advancing to attack us.

4. On the receipt of the above intelligence I immediately paraded my regiment, and detached a duffadar's party to ascertain the truth of the matter. They returned in a short time, saying that the story was altogether false. I accordingly turned my men in again, and after some time returned to my bungalow.

5. In the evening the native officers urged the European officers to keep in the lines, where, in case of an attack, they would be safer than in their bungalows, and their request was complied with.

6. The next morning I found the whole of the men dressed and accoutred, which caused me to suspect that all was not right, and on asking the native officers what was the matter, I was informed that the regiment had mutinied.

7. I shortly after heard that Captain Barrow, the Deputy Commissioner of Salme, was aware of the mutiny, and had decided upon leaving the station.

8. I was anxious, if possible, to save the good men of the corps, of whom there were very many, and suggested that they should separate themselves from the bad men, and march with the European officers and colours into Allahabad. After a short time had elapsed the native officers came to me, and said that the treasure must, at any rate, be abandoned, and would then be plundered; the men, therefore, hoped that I would give them each six months' pay, and they would march with the European officers to any neighbouring station. This proposal was agreed to, and the money disbursed; but I regret to say that at the last moment the temptation of the remainder of the treasure was too great, and it was evident that the men had no intention of fulfilling their engagement.

9. When I discovered that the mutiny was complete I proceeded to Captain Barrow's house, and arranged to leave with all the other Europeans at 4 P.M.; but before leaving I went to the lines of the regiment, called upon all men who wished it to accompany me, and directed them to assemble on the road for that purpose. I then returned to Captain Barrow's house, and the whole of the European residents started, passing through the centre street of the lines, and in front of the quarter-guard. The men were all assembled with their arms loaded, but no threatening words or gestures were used.

10. On getting clear of the station our party was escorted by Rajah Hunnewaut Sing, talookdar, and his followers, to the fort of Dharoopoor, where we were treated with every consideration, and on receipt of satisfactory accounts from Allahabad, we were safely brought into that station on the 22nd instant, by the Rajah in person.

11. I beg to state that, up to the 9th instant, the regiment was as well conducted as could be wished; but it appears that the sowars above alluded to, and those of the 15th Regiment Irregular Cavalry which had mutinied at Sultanpore, represented to them, on the night of that date, that if they remained faithful they would be overpowered by the corps that had mutinied in the surrounding stations. These representations, added to the false reports spread by men of the 37th, 45th, and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry, that they had, in the first place, been disarmed, and then fired upon by the European troops, brought about the ruin of the regiment, which had always been remarkable for good conduct.

12. Had there been only a small sum in the treasury the mutiny would, probably, never have occurred. The quiet conduct of the men throughout shows that they had no cause of dissatisfaction; indeed, it is owing to the personal attachment of the men to their officers that the whole of the Europeans in the station were allowed to leave without molestation from the troops.

13. Fifty or sixty men joined our party on leaving the station, but their numbers gradually decreased, and only one jemadar, one havildar, and six sepoys, accompanied us into Allahabad.

14. The proper channel of communication being now closed, I take upon myself to send this report direct.

I have, &c.

R. L. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
Commanding late 1st Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry.

Captain Thompson's statement ought to be taken with caution ; he likewise believed his men to have been faithful to the last, and only carried away at the last moment by false reports and the dread of being coerced by the other mutineers. This is absurd : they were as deeply in the plot as the rest of the army ; the only credit due to them is that they did not murder their officers.

J. G. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Allahabad.

Inclosure 156.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 27, 1857, 12.40 P.M.

NEWS received from Lucknow dated 20th : all stations in Oude gone, but Lucknow itself. Lucknow prepared to hold out against any force, and is strongly defended, holding two positions three quarters of a-mile apart, Residency and Nuedhil Bawn. Fragments of mutinous regiments disposed of. Sir Henry Lawrence so ill that a Council was appointed. Six companies 4th, same number 7th Oude, and a few other companies only remain of disciplined force ; all Irregular Cavalry deserted, but sixty of Hardinge's and eighty of Gall's Talookdars are hesitating about joining, and offers are being made to them. Cawnpore calling for aid, but it cannot be given from Lucknow ; slight sickness prevails. Eight deaths of Europeans by cholera in the fortnight ; health otherwise good.

Inclosure 157.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, June 23, 1857, 12 P.M.

THE Irregular Cavalry were disarmed this morning. It was decided at 11 P.M. last night that this should be done, and at 2 A.M. all the arrangements made. They were paraded with their arms and mounted, to show that we did not fear them ; the officer commanding, Colonel Cumberlege, 4th Madras Cavalry, was authorized by me, if they made the slightest demur, to attack and exterminate them. I addressed the regiment. They first laid down their arms, then took their khogees off their horses, then all the private arms in their lines, more numerous than their regimental arms, were collected. All the above were at once conveyed to the arsenal in carts ready for the purpose. They then led their horses to the lines, and having picketted them, they brought their bridles, which were also sent to the arsenal. They were left with nothing but their horses and leading ropes ; some 650 mutinous Cavalry have thus been rendered safe. Roll is to be called every four hours. Any man absent is to be treated as a deserter. Any man found out of his lines at any time without a pass from the commanding officer is also to be treated as a deserter. The 1st Irregular Infantry took part in the proceedings. The trials of the native officers and men placed in confinement commences at 10 A.M. to-morrow. Our great anxiety has of course been concerning all other native troops, Regulars and Irregulars, for although none but the Irregular Cavalry have shown the slightest symptoms of disloyalty, it is impossible not to feel that native troops may turn against us at any moment. For this reason, besides the other measures which have pressed on us, we have been unceasingly occupied in strengthening and providing for the defence of the hill at Seetabuldee, as a last refuge for the handful of Europeans, for isolated as we are, and in the monsoon season, possibly no succour from abroad could reach us for weeks. There are excellent barracks for Europeans at Kamptee. All quiet at Hyderabad and Saugor up to the 18th. All quiet through the entire of the province. In the present emergency I have not hesitated to authorize the necessary measures and expenditure on my own responsibility. I hope from to-morrow to commence reports by post, and to shorten my telegraphic messages.

Inclosure 158.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, June 24, 1857, 12 A.M.

ALL quiet still. Heavy rain since the night of the 22nd; yesterday Bombay dak, and to-day Calcutta dak, not received in consequence. Very bad weather for the European and native troops encamped in the Residency Compound, and for the men on night duty. Several suspicious strangers have been apprehended and confined; probably the scouts of parties who have collected in the neighbourhood, and are on the frontier in readiness to take advantage of any disturbance. The police of the city of Nagpore, and of the cantonments of Kamptee, have been greatly strengthened by new levies. The Kamptee troops being very short of their full strength, and quite inadequate for all the duties at present required of them at that cantonment and at Seetabuldee, I advise the extension of notification No. 1,124, dated the 15th of June, to this province. All quiet at Hyderabad on the 19th. The suspicions which arose against the 7th Madras Cavalry, because two troopers had galloped into the city, proved entirely groundless. The Poona Column was at Arhumdnagpur, seventy miles from Aurungabad, en route to Mhow, on the 17th. An express was received here previous night that all was quiet again at Aurungabad; the column was expected at Mhow on the 16th. I had written so far when the alarm-bugle was sounded on the Seetabuldee Hill; shots followed from the picket at the Residency gate. The Residency has, since the night of the 13th, been a barrack for all the civil and military officers in Seetabuldee; it proved to be a false alarm. We are living at present in this state of excitement.

Inclosure 159.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, June 29, 1857, 11.40 A.M.

A PRIVATE letter from Captain Osborne of the 28th, says: Mhow and Indore are quiet. A force consisting of two squadrons 14th Dragoons, 25th Native Infantry, commenced their march for Mhow on the 19th; they are to be followed by the 19th Native Infantry, European battery of Artillery, a company of Madras Sappers, a regiment of Nizam's Cavalry, a troop of European Horse Artillery, and 200 of the 3rd Europeans—these are Bombay troops. All the officers of the 7th Gwalior Regiment and 72nd have escaped, also Dr. and Mrs. Hockin, Captain and Mrs. Laurie, Captain Lloyd, and Lieutenants Ritchie and Williams, from Neemuch; Captains Loch and Hardy, wounded at Nusseerabad, doing well; Spottiswoode, Newberry, and Colonel Penny killed. Two hundred and fifty of Her Majesty's 83rd, 200 of the 20th B.N.I., a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, and 200 Joudpore Legion, are marching on Nusseerabad. The refugees from Futtypore and Banda have arrived safe in Mirzapore. Heavy rain commenced yesterday afternoon. Major Erskine writes from Jubbulpore on the 25th that he had heard from Colonel Durand that the wire between Indore and Agra was cut and the dak stopped.

Inclosure 160.

Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone and the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, June 20, 1857, 7.50 A.M.

SCINDIA'S vakeel has reported, on authentic information, that the contingent troops at Gwalior revolted on the 16th; some of the officers fled direct to Agra, some to Scindia, who sent them, under escort of his own troops, to Agra. The date given may be doubted, as the telegraph was interrupted on the night of the 14th. No news from Seepree since 18th June.

Inclosure 161.

*Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone and the Governor-General of India
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, June 20, 1857, 7 P.M.

AN express from Goonah announces the arrival at that station of Major MacPherson and officers from Seepree on the 19th. The Seepree force had mutinied, and the officers escaped with their lives, two young telegraph signallers with them. The troop at Goonah marches to Bewora (Beowra?), where I have ordered it to halt. Mhow and Indore quiet; Mehidpore the same. Eastern Malwa quiet. A circular letter of the 15th from Saugor announces all right there. Four mutineers tried and confined for endeavouring to bring back the detachment marching towards Chandere (Chendaree?).

Inclosure 162.

*Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone and the Governor-General of India
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, June 22, 1857.

EXPRESS letter of 15th from Agra, sent *via* Jyepore, reached at 8 A.M.; all quiet at Agra. Letter from Saugor of 19th; all quiet at Nagode. On 16th at Jubbulpore; on 17th at Dumah; on 18th at Mhow and Indore: quiet. Mehidpore and Augur the same. From Saugor 600 men of the 42nd, and 31st, and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, marched against the Bondelas.

Inclosure 163.

Major-General MacLeod to the Adjutant-General, Madras.

(Telegraphic.)

Bellary, June 23, 1857, 9.53 P.M.

LETTER from Major Whistler, at Kamptee, dated 16th instant, received this morning. Colonel Cumberlege commands the force sent to Seetabuldee. A mutineer was tried, and sentenced to be blown away; afraid to carry out sentence, which was commuted to transportation for life. Irregulars to be disbanded on the following day. Kamptee full of families from Seetabuldee; tone of letter very desponding.

Inclosure 164.

*Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone and the Governor-General of India
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, June 23, 1857, 2 P.M.

MHOW and Indore quiet. At Neemuch, on 20th, all right, and a very general report of the taking of Delhi, with great loss to rebels. The Superintendent has not received authentic news from Agra. Troops at Ajmere on 17th in good health and spirit, after march from Deesa. At Asseerghur all right on 21st. General Woodburn reports that he may be at Aurungabad by 25th; delay in advance of column to Mhow from Aurungabad is to be deprecated.

Inclosure 165.

The Head Assistant of the Electric Telegraph at Benares to the Deputy Superintendent, Calcutta.

(Telegraphic.)

[No date.]

THE following is a letter handed in by Commissioner, for transmission to Governor-General; it is from Mr. Gubbins, Lucknow, to his brother judge of this station :—

“My dear Frederick,—We have heard nothing authentic of the stations beyond this province for I know not how long. We cannot know how Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad have fared; please send us some information. Cawnpore is still fighting. They have been parading here since the 6th instant: we had a letter from him dated 14th, begging for aid; we know not whence aid can come, we cannot afford it from this. Wheeler is making a noble defence, but the suffering of men, women, and children must be very great. The Nawab Sahib murders every one that falls into his hands, so Wheeler will no doubt fight it out to the last. I hope that relief may come from Allahabad. Here in Oude we have lost every station but Lucknow; we hope to hold against all the world for a length of time; we hold two positions, that is, the Residency and Munchee Bhowun, separated by about three quarters of a mile apart, and we have 225 Europeans and three guns in the Munchee Bhowun cantonment. We have, thank God, got rid of the remnants of the mutinous regiments of Lucknow, that is, forty-eight 21st and 39th Native Infantry and 7th Light Cavalry. Sir H. Lawrence was so ill that Provisional Council has been appointed. We ordered commanding officers to recommend their men to go home for three months after receiving their pay; it succeeded in most with a mere trifling exception; none remain of all our disciplined troops. We posted only six companies of the Oude troops, about the same number of the 10th Lancers. All the Oude Irregular Horse have deserted but about sixty of Hardinge's, eighty of Gall's. I am raising fifty horse through Abdool Arzug, Naib Ressaldar, 5th Irregular Cavalry, in room of Weston's Military Police, who are all gone, but about fifty foot and one hundred horse. The talookdars are hesitating about joining the mutineers; we are bribing them with jageers at this moment. About 1,200 Seetapore mutineers threaten us on the north, six regiments and a battery from the Fyzabad side, and two regiments and a battery from beyond the Gogra also threaten us. I have no fear if we are true to ourselves and go at the first force which approaches. We have plenty of elephants to carry the Europeans, and the fellows fear us immensely; but if, as I fear, we may be hemmed in, though I do not fear the result, yet we must needs undergo the misery and sorrow of a siege. Martin Gubbins.”

Inclosure 166.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 26, 1857, 5 P.M.

ALL quiet here and troops well behaved, but there has been no dak from Saugor for the last two days, which has given rise to uneasiness about it. Serjeant Kirchoff, in the Canal Department, who arrived here yesterday evening from Mohaba, gives an account of the conspiracy of the Jhansi and Nowgong mutineers. Sadashee Naram, the Pulwan, has been declared a rebel at Jhansi, by order of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, but he has little or no influence there, and it cannot be doubted that the cold-blooded atrocities committed by our own troops on the Europeans would not have been perpetrated had the Ranee not encouraged them. I have received a letter from Mr. Carne, late in charge of Mohaba and Jutpore, saying that he had to flee to Chinkana, and made over charge of the Jutpore and Mohaba districts to the Rajah of Chinkana, saying that he had received charge of them on these terms and would be prepared to restore them to the British Government whenever they are required; the best arrangement perhaps which could have been made until we

have a force assembled at Allahabad and are in a position to enforce order. Captain Osborne progressing at the head of a party of the Rewah troops to reinstate Mr. Mayne at Banda, but Major Hampton and myself both think such a proceeding unadvisable: if the sepoys of the 1st Regiment are still in charge of the treasure there, they will deserve great credit for their assiduity under very trying circumstances, and it would have a very bad effect to deprive them of the thanks of Government, to which they would in such case be entitled. This, however, is a mere bazaar report; we have no written intelligence from Banda since the 4th instant. Not one of the officers' servants has followed them. Mr. Kirchoff's statement will be sent to-morrow. Major Kirke and several other officers died of a stroke of the sun. Lieutenant Townsend was shot by a gang of dacoits. Lieutenant Powys and Captain Burgess are among the list of killed at Jhansi.

Inclosure 167.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, June 30, 1857, 4.20 P.M.

LETTER from Sir Henry Lawrence of the 24th: all well in cantonment and city, but he is threatened from several sides by the mutineers. Had no news for twenty days from any quarter, and anxiously looking for some. Have sent six or eight letters here previously. Asks for full details of all relating to the army in this and other places, also the number of troops here, and what movements in Cawnpore, where 500 or 600 men are urgently required: have sent him back every information by the same messenger; the Cawnpore column is now starting, it was delayed on account of want of lascars and bearers; have received now the former, and will do without the latter. Havelock has arrived; will have equipment for two European regiments by the 4th, if the lascars do not again fail, but Commissariat is sanguine; all well and work progressing.

Inclosure 168.

Major-General Lloyd to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Dinapore, June 26, 1857.

I TAKE the liberty of inclosing the statement of a man just arrived here from Bareilly, who was on the spot during the mutiny which took place there on the 31st ultimo.

I have &c.

G. W. A. LLOYD.

Inclosure 169.

Statement made by Sheikh Toofanee, Syce.

Dinapore, June 26, 1857.

ON the 22nd of May last I arrived at Bareilly from Calcutta in charge of two horses from Messrs. Cook and Co. for Mr. Guthrie the Collector; on arrival I found that fears were entertained that the Sepoy Infantry Regiments were about to rebel. The 8th Irregulars were thought to be staunch. The officers and other gentlemen used to congregate nightly for safety at particular houses, although the men were performing duty as usual; the ladies and children had been sent up to Nynee Tal some time previously. My master, Mr. Guthrie, as well as others, kept their horses always saddled ready for any disturbance that might happen. On Saturday the 30th, there was great confusion and dread of an outbreak, but it passed off. The next day, Sunday, about 10.30 A.M., a chuprassee came to Mr. Guthrie and told him that the sepoys were

plundering the treasure. My master, and the Deputy Collector, Mr. White, started for the Treasury in a buggy; they soon afterwards returned, and I saw the holes made by bullets in the hood of the buggy. My master, Mr. White, Mr. Currie, the Commissioner, and the Brigade Major, mounted their horses, and rode to the cavalry lines for aid. I accompanied them; the sowars were all ready and mounted. The General (Sibbald) came alone from his house on horseback and was at once shot dead by a sowar; upon this the gentlemen all fled for Nynee Tal, where I afterwards heard that Mr. Guthrie wrote to the Bareilly Nawab that he had arrived, and would one day be quits with him. I heard that the Infantry officers made off for Nynee Tal directly their men rose. Two officers (of the 68th, I believe) were murdered by their men near the lines; I believe no other gentlemen were killed, but the sergeants and the women and children of clerks, and others who had not previously been sent to Nynee Tal, were cruelly murdered. The Kotwal, I believe, escaped to Nynee Tal with the gentlemen; the town was not plundered; the four guns were taken by the insurgents and were fired by them on the fugitive officers, but without effect; the bungalows were all plundered and burnt. The only gentlemen killed were Brigadier Sibbald, shot by a sowar; the Superintending Surgeon (Hayes) killed by the people in the city while trying to escape; and the two officers killed in the Infantry lines. I heard that eight gentlemen who had fled from Moradabad, I believe, were under the protection of the Rampore Nawab, and that he had threatened to attack the rebels* if they came his way, which they must do if they go to Delhi as they had intended: they are under the command of the artillery Subadar; but each man did what he liked, and no authority was respected. I remained a week at Bareilly after the rebellion near my master's house in a grove, and travelled to my home at Dinapore *via* Shahjehanpore, where all was burnt, and no Europeans remaining; Seetapore, where the same condition existed; Sultanpore, again the same; Jaunpore, where the Treasury had been plundered; Ghazee-pore, where all was quiet; Buxar and Arrah, and reached Dinapore on the 24th instant. The regiment from Shahjehanpore had joined the mutineers at Bareilly before I left it. I did not hear at Shahjehanpore what had become of the officers; the bazaar was almost deserted. I met with Jemadar Salamut Ali near Jaunpore, and thence we travelled together; a Goorkha Regiment is protecting Nynee Tal and guns: when I left Bareilly, Moradabad had not gone.

A true translation of Shaick Toofanee's statement.

ANDREW A. BECHER, Captain,
40th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 170.

Statement made by Serjeant Kirchoff, transmitted by Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 27, 1857.

ON the morning of the 15th, the party from Nowgong, consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen, &c. arrived at Mowhaba; Major Kirke, Captain Scott, Brevet Major (?) Lieutenant Townsend, Artillery, Lieutenant Jackson, Adjutant, Lieutenant Remington, Lieutenant Ewart, Lieutenant Frank, Lieutenant Barber, Mr. Kirke, the Magistrate's son, Dr. Mawe, Mrs. Mawe and child, Mr. Johnson, Adjutant's writer; (Mr. Johnson was taken off by the sepoys at Nowgong), Mr. Langdale's writer, Mrs. Langdale, Bullock Sergeant-Major Lucas, Mrs. Lucas and two children, about twenty bandsmen, and eighty-seven non-commissioned ditto and men of the 12th Native Infantry, and one artilleryman; Mr. Stewart, an assistant-patrol, who had escaped from the Jhansi district, arrived in Mowhaba, a couple of days before the party, and hearing that they were at Chinmore joined them there, but returned with them on the 15th. Serjeant Kirchoff and Mrs. Kirchoff also joined the party on their arrival at Mowhaba. The sepoys expressed great dissatisfaction at not finding Major Kirke there, he having left the party suddenly the day previous without giving any one notice,

* The 8th Irregulars, chiefly Pathans, from the neighbourhood of Delhi, were really the worst of all, but from their former name confidence was placed in them; their officers escaped. Mr. Becher was on leave at Nynee Tal.

and had not since been heard of. Captain Scott and Lieutenant Townsend having also left the party at Pepera, to return to Nowgong, to see after some mess stores, &c., the men were murmuring that all their officers had intended leaving them gradually, and they expressed a determination not to leave Mowhaba until they had found their Major; fortunately word was brought from Khir Kowe that Major Kirke had taken refuge there, and most pressing letters being sent to him to return to Mowhaba, had the desired effect; he arrived there on the evening of the 16th, and the other two officers also returned from Nowgong on the same or the next day; preparations were made for a march in the direction I believe, but am not sure, of Nagode. We left Mowhaba on the evening of the 17th, and after another long march, encamped under some hills; during this day the 18th, Mr. Carne, the Collector of Mowhaba, brought out some money, 2000 I believe was the sum, which had been applied for to the Charkow Rajah. This fact was evidently known by a large party of dacoits, who mustered in force, on and behind hills, beneath which we lay encamped; during the day, they sent a message to say that unless 1000 rupees were paid down to them, they would not allow the parties to pass; after some consultation amongst the officers, it was agreed to give them 700 down, and the remaining 300 after their arrival, escorting us safely through the range of hills. The 700 cash was accordingly paid down, and some sort of written agreement drawn up that night; there was a false alarm that we were attacked owing to some horses in camp breaking loose, and several ran down; shots were fired by the sentries, but the cause being speedily ascertained, all was soon quiet again; but on the next morning, the 19th instant, at daybreak, when we were all prepared for a start, the dacoits on the hills commenced a heavy fire on us. Lieutenant Townsend was one of the very first killed, a ball going through his heart. I saw several red coats, and the sepoy afterwards told me that ten or a dozen of them had been killed and several wounded. The sepoy appeared to be very disheartened, and complained that their guns would not carry so far, while the matchlock men were picking them off from the hills, behind stones, &c. and as they appeared to be funking, a retreat was commenced, leaving coats, &c. in their hands. The party then retraced its way towards Mowhaba, across country, skirmishing, as the dacoits followed for some four or five miles; during this time, Captain Scott and another officer returned to the scene of the conflict, for the purpose of bringing Lieutenant Townsend, and I believe accomplished their object; before we reached Mowhaba, Mrs. Smalley died, and a subadar, who had a ball in his belly, also died, and a subadar reaching Mowhaba, for some cause not known to me, did not attempt to enter the place, but skirting it struck into the Banda road, about a mile from Mowhaba; Bullock-Sergeant declared that he could go no further, we helped him into a police chowkee alongside the road, and there left him. Sergeant-Major Lucas was the next to die. After stretching a few times he fell, and never stirred more for about three minutes from this, and shortly afterwards expired.* He was buried under a tree close to the spot. Mr. Langdale was the next who died from the heat. The people of every village we passed turning out armed, the sepoy proposed that all our arms should be taken from us, and that we should be marched as prisoners in the midst of them to Banda, thinking thus to protect their officers. We halted at last at Kururee, where the people disbelieved the tales that the sepoy told, and wanted to take us from them by force to deal with us themselves, and as we found that the sepoy were gradually dropping off, there not being half the original number left, it was determined to make a start so soon as it got dark, by such as had or could get a mount. The drummers and bandsmen had been promised service, by, I believe, some one called Phyoo Singh, and left us before we started. Mr. Stewart, Assistant-Patrol, also left disguised as a native, and as such was passing himself off as a bandsman. The following comprised the party who left there on the night of the 19th:—Captain Scott, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Remington, Lieutenant Franks, Lieutenant Barber, and Mr. Smalley, and nothing more was heard of those four; they had also Dr. Morris's child with them, and, I believe, went off in a direct line towards Banda. It was only after very narrow escapes, and after killing three of our assailants, that we managed to get away from them. The remainder pursued by nearly every village near which we showed ourselves, and suffered dreadfully from want of water. We at last reached the Cane river, and were intending to stop for a time in an apparently

* *Sic in orig.*

very secluded spot which we had pitched upon to refresh both ourselves and horses; but in a very short time we found we were again set upon, and had to make a run from it again. Dr. and Mrs. Mawe, having fallen off the horse on which they had been held, and the horse running off, they were unwillingly left behind there. Of their fate it is difficult to speak. Dr. Mawe had throughout the day been in a very desponding state: several times expressed a desire to proceed to the nearest village, and meet his fate at once, whatever it might be. A short distance beyond this, Lieutenant Barber fell from his horse, sun-struck. The party was now reduced to the following: Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Ewart, Mr. Kirke, Serjeant Kirchoff, Mrs. Kirchoff, and an infant of Mr. Smalley's. After skirting Banda, but not daring to enter into it, turned off in the direction of Nagode, intending to make a push for that place; and towards evening resolved on trying our luck in a village, where we were well treated, and got food for ourselves and horses. We remained that night, and the next morning proceeded from there with two men as guides. After proceeding a few miles we stopped to drink at the village of Munsoory, and imprudently all got off our horses to rest ourselves a little, when Lieutenant Jackson, having heard something to alarm him, passed the word to mount as soon as we could after him, giving the child into Mr. Kirke's arms after he had mounted, then assisting my wife to mount behind Lieutenant Jackson. By the time I reached where I had tied my own horse, I was some way behind, and scarcely got into the saddle when I received a blow from a lattee from behind on my hand, several others about the body, which of course upset me again. The remainder, however, made good their escape from there, and were last heard of as having been seen going in the direction of Ajeygurh. The villagers, however, where I was left, after taking all I had, let me go. Beyond this my narrative is only a personal one. With great difficulty I made my way on foot to Nagode, which I reached on the evening of the 25th instant.

Inclosure 171.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, June 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 16th instant, by express, I have the honor to apprise you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that having learned that the moveable column under the orders of Major-General Woodburn, C.B., Bombay army, were at Ahmednuggur, which is seventy-one miles from Aurungabad, I telegraphed to the Bombay Government, and requested they might march on that station for the purpose of coercing the mutineers of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

2. I beg further to report that I have issued a General Order to the Hyderabad Contingent, making Act No. XIV of 1857, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 6th June, 1857, applicable to the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.

I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 172.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, June 19, 1857.

IN continuation of my dispatch of the 17th instant, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying correspondence regarding the 1st Cavalry mutineers.

2. Captain Abbott represents matters to be progressing more favorably, but it is evident that he has no command over the regiments. I therefore have sent a telegraphic message to the Bombay Government, to request them to continue the march of the moveable column on Aurungabad, with a view to

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coerce the mutineers, and make an example of the most prominent of the ringleaders.

3. Captain Abbott was, doubtless, not aware of the vicinity of the force under Major-General Woodburn, when he wrote for the suspension of the march of troops from Poonah or Ahmednuggur.

4. I have approved of Captain Abbott's proceeding in promoting two Duffadars of the 1st Cavalry for their loyal service.

5. I am happy to observe that the conduct of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent at Aurungabad, has proved most satisfactory on the present trying occasion, by the willing aid they afforded in the defence of the cantonment; and the officer commanding reports that the fidelity of the regiment may be depended upon.

6. I have deemed it necessary to declare the Government General Orders Nos. 693 and 694 applicable to the Hyderabad Contingent, to enable speedy justice being carried into effect on the mutineers, and obviate the delay that would otherwise occur in the assembly of a general court-martial, and final confirmation of sentence.

I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 173.

Captain Abbott to the Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

Aurungabad, June 15, 1857, 1 o'clock.

I HAVE much pleasure in being able to report that affairs appear to be taking a much more favorable turn, and that one troop of the regiment (the 1st troop) as well as all the Hindoos, have separated themselves from the rest of the regiment, and encamped between the regiment and cantonments. The 1st troop have given in a paper to say that they regret what has occurred, and that they are ready to march anywhere they may be ordered. The Hindoos I believe have for the last two days been ready to do this, but they were deterred from fear of the rest.

Things looked so serious yesterday that I wrote to Nuggur and Poonah for assistance, but I have this morning sent off express to say they are not required. After writing to you on Saturday afternoon, things remained quiet until about nine, at which time a Seikh trooper rode down to me and told me that the regiment was mounting, intending to come into cantonments. I had heard during the afternoon that the men had determined on planting a standard, and that the Mussulmans had tied the "Nara" (pieces of red and yellow thread used at the choborrum) round their arms. I believe myself this was in truth a panic, caused by an Infantry picket being placed at the bridge, and a report having been spread by a syce that the Infantry and guns were to be taken against them. Jemadar Ameer Khan, supposed at first (though I cannot say whether justly or not) to have been in some measure mixed up with this disaffection, came to me, and I sent him up to assure the regiment that no orders had been previously issued; although the regiments had turned out on the alarm being given that the cavalry had mounted, I placed a strong picket at the bridge leading to the cavalry, and remained there myself during the night. The Ressaidar and the senior Ressaidar of the regiment quitted camp that night, as they considered their lives in danger.

The following morning (Sunday) I had an interview with the 3rd troop Ressaidar, who is said to be the head of the Shahjehanpore men, a great number of whom are disaffected; he replied, in answer to my inquiries, that he had tried all in his power to bring his men into a proper state, but that the universal feeling in his troop was that they would "not move" beyond the Nizam's country, and that they would not act against the insurgents in Hindoostan. The exact words were, "Nizam ke Serhud ke bahir nahen jamgy. Our deen ke upeer kumur nahen bandingy." I then sent for the troop officers and the jemadars of each troop, and word was sent back that they would not come, as they suspected that they would all be arrested if they came; but if they did come they would come making their own arrangements, by which

they meant, they would bring a large body of these disaffected men with them which I saw was likely to bring on a rupture at once; at about 9 o'clock, all the Ressaidars and Jemadars of the regiment, accompanied by a number of troopers, came to the bridge; the men were stopped by the picket, and I went out to converse with them; they were respectful, but excited and loud in their way of talking, and no change whatever seemed to have taken place in the determination they had expressed, to which I have before alluded. Jemadar Chedah Khan seemed to be the principal person and was spokesman. On their leaving me I went out with Captain Sinclair and Captain Spied to select a position for the troops, in the event of anything happening; reports were circulated that the city men were congregating in large numbers, and it was said that the cavalry had determined to leave this and proceed to Ambah. About 2 o'clock, Duffadar Husso Khan reported to me that the cavalry would certainly leave, and had made up their minds to march at 3, but that there would be considerable bloodshed on the occasion, as they had determined to take by force all the native officers and others who might wish to separate themselves. If bloodshed were commenced I knew it was likely to spread: I therefore turned out the troops at 3 o'clock, taking up a position with the guns so as to protect the flank of the infantry lines, at the same time to sweep the road leading up from the cavalry lines, as well as the small space towards the parade-ground if the river was crossed at other points lower down. The infantry took up very strong positions covering the lines, and strong advanced parties at the mess and travellers' bungalow. I caused some trees to be felled and placed across the bridge, as well as the ascents on the side of it, and I sent away the ladies and the families of the non-commissioned officers. The cavalry seem to have changed from this time; at about half-past 5, Ressaidar Abdool Rhyman Khan came and reported his troop ready to obey any orders, that they regretted what had occurred, and each man put his seal to a written document to that effect. I told him to return and move his troop off from the rest, which he did. This morning all the Hindoos of the regiment sent word that they wished to join Abdool Rhyman Khan's encampment, and have done so. I have had visits from 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th troop officers, all of whom represent their men as being sorry for what occurred. They each brought a paper to say "that they had always done their duty and that they were still the servants of Government." But I have represented to these officers that what I require is an acknowledgment of their offence, and of their willingness to do and go wherever they were ordered.

I have hope now that the regiment as a body will become quiet and orderly; but, at the same time, I cannot help feeling that full reliance cannot be placed on men who were so ready to fall off from allegiance to Government without the slightest pretext or cause of offence or discontent being given to them. I think it right to mention that Captain Sinclair entertains doubts of the fidelity of one or two of his men. One man is reported to have invited the troopers to send up a troop, and take possession of the arsenal, which is on one flank, and for the protection of which we cannot spare many men. Under the provisions of the Order lately published by the Governor-General, I believe I have power to promote a man who shows himself anxious to assist Government, and I have promoted to the next rank of Jemadar two Duffadars, who have been very useful and zealous in their endeavours to assist me; and I trust the Resident will confirm the promotions. Throughout the whole of these occurrences I have had no reason to think otherwise than that Ressaldar Zoolficar Ally Beg was at heart most anxious and desirous to do anything in his power to assist us; but I am fully impressed with a conviction that he is a man entirely unfitted for his position; the men look upon him with the greatest contempt. Had there been a man of a different stamp as Ressaldar—a man of high spirit and courage, who could have rallied round him some twenty or thirty Bailcunds, he could have suppressed this feeling, I think, in its outset.

The Infantry Regiment has hitherto behaved in the most exemplary manner.

I have, &c.

H. D. ABBOTT, *Captain,*
Commanding 1st Cavalry.

Inclosure 174.

Major Briggs to Captain Abbott.

*Military Secretary's Office, Hyderabad Residency,
June 19, 1857.*

Sir,

I AM desired by the Resident to acknowledge your letter, by express, dated the 15th instant.

2. The Resident regrets that you should have written to countermand the assistance from Poonah or Ahmednugger, for which you had previously applied.

3. The regiment, according to your report, is evidently not to be depended upon, and the mutinous spirit evinced not subdued.

4. The Resident will admit of no compromise with these men, and when you are in a position, by the aid of European troops whose march upon Aurungabad the Resident has written to be continued, you are directed to select the most prominent ringleaders, of whatever rank, and try them under the provisions of Government General Orders Nos. 693 and 694, carrying the sentence into execution.

5. Those who continued in mutiny after the separation of the 1st troop native officers and Hindoos must be disarmed, and held as prisoners.

6. The native officers and duffadars who refused to meet you without the attendance of their mutinous followers, you are authorized either to try, or dismiss the service on the spot.

7. The Resident approves of your promoting two Duffadars for their loyal service; but it is much to be regretted that you omitted to mention their names, in order that it might have appeared in a General Order.

8. In the same manner you speak of the 3rd Troop Ressaïdar, without naming him, as being at the head of the Shahjehanpore party, many of whom are disaffected. If this native officer has tended in any degree to excite this mutiny, he must be tried. Your report does not show clearly what part he himself took in this late transaction.

9. The Resident requests you will report the name of the native officer of the 2nd Infantry whom you consider deserving of reward, specifying the nature of his good service, as well as any other man of the artillery or infantry.

10. Should it be found, upon inquiry, that the Golandauze mentioned in your letter, invited the cavalry to secure the arsenal, you are directed to try him by court-martial.

11. On the arrival of Major-General Woodburn at the station, you will place yourself under his orders.

I have, &c.

S. C. BRIGGS.

Inclosure 175.

The Quartermaster-General, Poonah, to the Resident at Hyderabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Poonah, June 16, 1857, 12 noon.

INFORMATION received from Captain Abbott, this morning, that a troop of the 1st Cavalry, and all the Hindoos of the corps, fifty in number, had returned to their duty. Matters, generally, wore a better aspect, and Captain Abbott stated that he did not require the help applied for. General Woodburn's column is held in, or at, or near Nuggur, with orders to march to our frontier.

Inclosure 176.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Quartermaster-General at Poonah.

(Telegraphic.)

Hyderabad, June 19, 1857.

TELEGRAPHED to Lord Elphinstone this morning, that I beg the moveable column will still continue its march on Aurungabad, as I am not satisfied that the mutiny has been subdued, although the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry

is reported to be in better state than it was some days ago. I have directed Captain Abbott, on the arrival of General Woodburn at Aurungabad, to place himself under his orders.

Inclosure 177.

Captain Orr to the Resident at Hyderabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Malligaum, June 16, 1857, 4.10 P.M.

REGIMENT know of disturbance at Aurungabad. Loyal, and ready to go anywhere, but anxious about families. Want Booldanah troops brought in, half of it, and will then be easy in their minds.

Inclosure 178.

The Resident at Hyderabad to Captain Orr.

(Telegraphic.)

Hyderabad, June 19, 1857.

YOUR message has been received.

The 3rd Cavalry need be under no apprehension regarding their families, as I understand that most of them have taken refuge along with Raj Roop, in the city of Aurungabad. Should the Booldanah troop not have marched, half of it will be ordered into Aurungabad. If it has joined you, you are at liberty, in communication with the officer commanding your camp, to detach half-a-troop for the protection of the families of the 3rd Cavalry at Aurungabad.

Inclosure 179.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, June 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit a letter received from Captain Abbott, reporting the mutinous state of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

2. I regret to state I believe the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at the same station, to be disaffected, and not to be fully depended upon.

3. Having no immediate means to coerce the regiment, there is nothing for it but to allow Captain Abbott to adopt the measures he proposes.

4. I purpose waiting for a further report, which if not satisfactory, I shall then telegraph to the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, to march the moveable column, assembling at Malligaum, upon Aurungabad, and coerce the regiment.

I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 180.

Captain Abbott to the Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

June 13, 1857.

IT is with the deepest regret that I have to report that serious disaffection exists in the 1st Cavalry. It first manifested itself yesterday morning about 7, but no information regarding it reached me until about 1 o'clock, at which time I was on duty at the mess-house as President of a Court of Inquiry.

A non-commissioned officer and his brother (Seikhs) came to me and reported that the regiment was in a state of mutiny; that the men declared that they had been enlisted for service in the Deccan, and would not march beyond it; that they would not fight against their King. To this, they added that many, both Mussulmans and Hindoos, had taken their oaths. They said that the 3rd Cavalry had been entrapped into their service; that reports were

circulated, and believed, that the 2nd Cavalry was to go up to Umballah, the 4th to come here, and that this regiment also would be sent up to join some column which they thought would be composed almost entirely of Europeans. I had intimated to the Ressaldar that I should come to the lines in the afternoon to look at the horses; they fancied that this was preparatory to a march, and they declared (and subsequent inquiries have corroborated this) that they had determined on mine, Lieutenant Dowker's, and the Ressaldar's death, if we went to the lines in the evening. I sent immediately for the Ressaldar and the Senior Ressaldar, who has been for many years in the regiment (Mahomed Booron). I asked the Ressaldar if all was well; he replied, yes, and seemed to be, and I believed was, in a great measure ignorant of what had really happened, as he had been spending the morning in the house of a relative in the 3rd Cavalry lines. Mahomed Booron, however, acknowledged that a great disturbance had been going on in all the troops in the regiment during the morning; that it had commenced in the 5th troop, and that meetings had taken place in all the other troops; that a number of men had collected, and come to his tent and spoken of the "flag of their religion having been established," and expressed umbrage at my having spoken to a man on the march who had taken off his regimentals to pray. Though the circumstance itself was one of a most trivial nature, I will relate it circumstantially that the Resident may see that no blame can, in justice, be attached to me; but that the men being disaffected are ready to seize any pretext for an outbreak. I halted the regiment at a nullah, about ten miles from Aurungabad, on the morning we reached this station, to give the men time to rest a little, and water their horses; after half-an-hour had elapsed, I sent the Ressaldar to tell the regiment to mount and form up, which they did in an open spot; and as I walked my horse up to the regiment, previously to sounding the march, I observed a man in the nullah, with his regimentals off, washing himself. I turned to my orderly and asked what the man was doing, and was told he was washing himself previously to saying his prayers; and I replied that though it was quite right he should say his prayers, this was not the time to do so, and that he should put on his regimentals and join us as soon as possible: this was all that occurred, except that I mentioned it to the Ressaldar when I joined. After consulting both the Ressaldar and Ressaldar Mahomed Booron, I directed the Ressaldar to go to the camp, and assemble all the troop officers at his tent, and speak to them about what had occurred; that I trusted it would be found that this had been commenced and was supported by a few bad men, and that they would have sufficient influence to prevent its spreading. I went down to the lines myself, in company with Lieutenant Dowker, about half-past 5 o'clock. The Ressaldar came from his tent to meet us, and said that this had been caused by certain bad men in the regiment, and he added that there was every hope that it would subside. The Ressaldars were all present with him, and accompanied us as we walked through the lines of each troop, and looked at the horses; many men were respectful and seemed well-disposed, others not so, I thought. I then asked the Ressaldar and the troop-officers to ride with me, and we rode for camp, when I and Lieutenant Dowker entered into conversation with the native officers, and pointed out the folly and disgrace of such conduct. It was ascertained that the 3rd troop to a man, both Hindoo and Mussulman, refused to move from this; that is, if they were ordered to march, they declared that they would refuse to do so. The 1st troop Ressaldar said he believed some portion of his men were disaffected, but that the rest of the troop were not, and would obey any orders given to them. I could get no satisfactory accounts of the other troops, except that they all acknowledged that a great portion of the men were disaffected, and they all, when I left, promised to do their best to bring them to reason; I of course informed them that I was not aware of there being any probability of their being ordered to move to the north. The report this morning was very unsatisfactory indeed: one troop only has sent in its report (the 1st troop) in which the Ressaldar says, that he had endeavoured to his utmost to bring the men to reason; but they had abused him, telling him he was no Mussulman, but a "norsara," and they said distinctly that if ordered to march they would refuse, and that they would not fight against their King ("Assue badshah rieussur rumar naheen bandingga.") There was an attempt made in the night, about 1 o'clock, to saddle the horses, and many loaded their pistols, but it was stopped. The Ressaldar and native officers are at present

endeavouring to influence the men for good ; I have directed the Ressaldar to instruct troop officers to assemble the native officers, silladars, and other respectable men in their troops, and point out to them the ruin and disgrace to which such conduct must inevitably lead. As the native officers are so employed at present, and things appear quieter, I am unwilling to interfere in too direct a manner, which I am assured, and I myself believe, would lead to an open rupture. The Ressaldar has just sent word to me that he cannot bring me a satisfactory report of the result of his endeavours before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

I am persuaded the regiment will not move from this if ordered. I believe that a great portion of it is disaffected : no doubt there are some good men that would stand by us, and I have from the first directed my endeavours to ascertain who, and how many, can be relied on ; I never, however, have been able to obtain any satisfactory answer to this question. The Ressaldar was of opinion this morning that the regiment was in such a state that it was unadvisable just at present to take any steps for separating those who might be well-disposed towards the Government.

He assures me that it is out of his power to collect around him any number of men over whom his influence would be sufficient to insure their acting as ordered ; he ascribes this to his being in the regiment a short time only, and to an ill-feeling existing against him by certain parties, which was manifested on the occasion of the Mohurram, one or two years ago. The Ressaldar's uncle, Huncour Ally Beg, has remained at Ambah with his troop : this also is instanced by the mutinous men as a grievance ; the Ressaldar, they say, has been favored by his relations being allowed to remain behind, whilst they have been sent up ; strong reports were circulated and credited by the 1st Cavalry, that the 3rd Cavalry would not proceed on the service on which they had been sent, and it was said that one of their most influential native officers had returned 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. I have just received the visits of the Ressaldar and the senior Ressaidar, and I regret to say that the men are much in the same state as that I have already described, there are some few who say they are ready to obey any orders given to them ; but there are a very great portion who speak of the son of the Delhi Emperor (whom the mutineers have proclaimed King) as their King, and say they will refuse to march if they are ordered to proceed against him. Acting at the suggestion of the officers here in command of regiments, I have refrained for making any demonstration, but I have warned all to be in readiness.

I have, &c.

W. D. ABBOTT, *Captain,*
Commanding 1st Cavalry.

Inclosure 181.

Major Briggs to Captain Abbott.

Military Secretary's Office, Hyderabad Residency,
June 16, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant.

2. The Resident trusts that the excitement that prevails in the regiment under your command will have subsided previous to the arrival of this communication.

3. He approves of your proceedings, as you are aware that, situated as Aurungabad is now, no immediate assistance can be afforded you.

4. He begs you will assemble the regiment, and assure the men, both in his capacity as British Resident, and as their old friend and brother officer, that he is satisfied that their present conduct arises from the pernicious counsels of bad and designing men.

5. That the Government have no intention to call for their services to act against the King of Delhi, who is himself a supplicant for the protection of the British Government.

6. But wherever their services are required, it will be necessary for the regiment to obey.

7. The Resident trusts that by the early return of the corps to fidelity, he

will be able to induce Government to overlook their present proceeding; but at the same time to point out the ruin and disgrace that a persistence in their present conduct must inevitably have.

8. You will be pleased to mention that the Resident had hoped to be able proudly to point out to Government that every corps in the Contingent was staunch and loyal. The 3rd Cavalry are now in the field against the mutineers; the 2nd are in charge of the Residency; and the whole corps have volunteered to march to suppress the revolt of Delhi.

9. Should your next report on the regiment not prove satisfactory, the Resident will telegraph to the Commander-in-chief, Bombay army, to march the moveable column assembling at Malligaum, upon Aurungabad, to coerce the regiment.

I have, &c.

L. C. BRIGGS.

Inclosure 182.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

Fort William, June 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter dated the 16th June, 1857, reporting the disaffection of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves generally of the instructions given by you to the officer commanding that regiment. His Lordship in Council, however, considers that you should not have given so much encouragement to the hope that the conduct of the regiment would be overlooked.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 183.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, June 25, 1857.

WITH advertence to my previous communications regarding the mutinous state of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Aurungabad, I have the honor to transmit a telegraphic message received from the Quartermaster-General, Bombay army, reporting the proceedings of Major-General Woodburn, C.B., against the mutineers.

2. The officer commanding the 6th Cavalry at Jaulnah had previously been instructed to have detachments between Mammabad and Aurungabad, to cut up the fugitive mutineers.

I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 184.

The Quartermaster-General at Poona to the Resident at Hyderabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Poona, June 24, 1857, 6 P.M.

CAPTAIN ABBOTT reports as follows:—General Woodburn entered Aurungabad with the forces under his orders at half-past 9 this morning. General Woodburn kept a part of his force for protection of cantonment, and proceeded with the guns, Dragoons, and Native Infantry, to the first Cavalry camp. I preceded him, and ordered the men to fall in at foot parade; they did so, and I first called on the 1st Troop Ressaldars to read out the names of the men who were most to blame and most implicated in this mutiny. Jemadar Abdul Bazan Khan began to read out the names, and he commenced with that of Jemadar Ameer Khan. While reading out the names, Ameer Khan became very violent, and said this was very improper, that it was all false and untrue;

and called on the men to prime and load. While doing so a number of the men ran off the parade and proceeded to saddle their horses. Every endeavour was made to stop the men and induce them to remain and hear what was to be said to them. With great difficulty a large portion of the men were separated and ordered to fall back in rear of the force. The rest dispersed among the lines, refusing to return, though frequently called upon to do so. They mounted their horses, upon which General Woodburn ordered the guns to open on them. They all then immediately fled, and were pursued by the Dragoons, but I am afraid with scarcely any effect. The whole of the bad men were among them, only five men of the 2nd Troop had remained. I will send you the lists from the different troops, and as soon as I get them I shall be able to ascertain how many have fled. I hear there are a very great number of the very worst who have escaped. I have dispatched an "express" to Ambah. Ameer Khan has sought refuge in the city, but the Poobah refuses to allow men to enter.

Inclosure 185.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

Fort William, July 3, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, with a telegraphic message from the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, dated Poonah, June 24, 1857, and to inform you that it has been duly laid before Government.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 186.

Captain Fraser to Colonel Gordon, commanding at Benares.

Sir,

Sydabad, June 17, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, intelligence having been received at Gopaegunj that three zemindars who had proclaimed themselves rajahs, and had been plundering, were then in a village about three miles from Gopaegunj, fifty men of the Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Palliser, proceeded to the village, accompanied by Mr. Chapman, and brought the zemindars into the camp, where they were tried by court-martial, and hanged the same evening.

The proceedings of the Court are herewith inclosed. About fifteen marauders were also brought into the camp the same evening, charged with plundering: they had twenty-five lashes each administered to them.

2. At midnight on the 15th a detachment marched for Baroad, where we arrived at daybreak. I immediately proceeded with a party of 100 men of the Madras Fusiliers and the whole of the Irregular Cavalry, to apprehend, if possible, a man named Bolour Sing, who, with a party of 1,200 men, was reported to be in a village about five miles from the Grand Trunk road, and had been plundering the neighbouring villages. On arriving at the village named Doboer, we found it deserted, and that everything had been carried off with the exception of some grain, and a small quantity of gunpowder. The house of this man was immediately set fire to, as also the village.

3. On the evening of the 16th instant (yesterday), a Jemadar came to the camp accompanied by a Duffadar, who stated that in a village about one mile off the road and half-way between Baroad and Sydabad, there was some treasure belonging to Government which had been defended by the sepoy guard in charge of it, although the village had been attacked and burned by dacoits. Mr. Chapman and myself accordingly arranged that we should halt the detachment on its march to Sydabad, and proceed to this village to recover the treasure. We arrived at the village about midnight, and, with a small party of the Madras Fusiliers, took the treasure into camp. Half the guard, under whose charge the treasure was, accompanied the detachment to Allahabad. The

treasure is said to amount to 12,000 rupees, and the guard have apparently behaved so well that I trust they may be rewarded by Government.

4. The detachment passed through Hendiah during the night, which prevented my examining the place personally; but I ascertained from the people there that it contained an excellent bazar, that there were extensive tops of trees under which a detachment could be encamped, and that there was also a building formerly used as the Tehsildaree which would contain 200 men.

5. The punishment inflicted on the zemindars at Gopaegunj, and the burning of various villages along the road, has apparently had already a most beneficial effect. The road, as far as Sydabad appears perfectly tranquil, and the people who have stolen the dak horses and Government bullocks are evidently becoming greatly alarmed. At Baroad, yesterday, twenty-two Government bullocks made their appearance, evidently brought to the neighbourhood by the people who had carried them off and are now afraid of keeping them.

6. The detachment arrived this morning (17th), all well, at Sydabad; and a party of the Irregular Cavalry proceeded to a village about three miles off in which certain people were said to be who had plundered the dak bungalow and carried off the Government bullocks from the place. Lieutenant Palliser succeeded in securing several prisoners, who will be tried by court-martial to-day; and one man who drew his sword against a Sowar of the 13th was immediately shot. A party of the Fusiliers proceeded to another village belonging to the same people, but it was found deserted, and was immediately burned. Lieutenant Palliser's party burned two villages this morning. A few Government bullocks were recovered this morning, and two dak horses have also returned.

7. The telegraph wire appears to be untouched up to this point.

8. Beyond this place I am of course unable to afford you any information as to the state of the road to Allahabad; but this morning I have heard that the bridge of boats is untouched, and I therefore hope to be able to march the detachment into Allahabad to-morrow morning.

9. I think there is now nothing to prevent the re-establishment of the dak between Benares and Allahabad, but I am still of opinion it would be advisable if a small party of Europeans could, for a few weeks, be kept at Hendiah or Sydabad, as I am certain this would effectually keep the communication open; whereas, if this is not done, it is possible that some of those marauders who have not yet been apprehended may again return to their former habits of plundering and stopping the communication as soon as this detachment has passed through.

10. I beg to inclose proceedings of a court-martial held this morning on a discharged sepoy.

I have, &c.

J. W. C. FRASER, *Captain,*
Commanding Detachment Madras Fusiliers.

Inclosure 187.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, June 29, 1857, 10 P.M.

ALL quiet. The trial of the three Ressallah officers was continued all yesterday (Sunday) and is now going on; it will no doubt be concluded in the course of this day. An official telegraphic message from Indore to Bombay, dated 24th instant, reports that Delhi was stormed and taken on the 12th, and that such of the mutineers as remained alive took refuge in the palace. The report that Major-General Woodburn attacked the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 23rd instant, is officially confirmed; sixty-four prisoners taken; about one hundred mutineers fled and dispersed; the most culpable were brought to trial; more by post. A private letter from Secunderabad, of the 23rd, received last evening, reports there is not a sign of a disturbance there.

Inclosure 188.

Major Ellis to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, June 30, 1857, 5 P.M.

ALL quiet at Nagode ; the rains seem to have set in fairly to-day, which does much to tranquillize public feelings.

Inclosure 189.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, June 30, 1857.

THE trial of the Ressallah officers was concluded yesterday at 3 P.M. : the Court found them all guilty on all the charges, and sentenced them to be hanged ; the commanding officer confirmed the sentence at 9 P.M., and they were all hanged together on the same gibbet, this morning at half-past 7, on the hill of Seetabuldee, in the face of all the troops and the disarmed Ressallah ; not a murmur was heard throughout the force.

No other news to-day worth communicating.

Inclosure 190.

The Officiating Secretary, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Rawalpindie, May 30, 1857.

THE Chief Commissioner in his telegraphic message of the 29th instant, a copy of which is annexed, suggested to his Lordship that such men of the Regular Native Infantry as may desire it, should be paid up and discharged. He considers that the evil-disposed would avail themselves of this permission and that the good men would remain.

He would urge the general adoption of this course on several grounds. We should thus get rid of many men, who at present are a constant source of danger. Precautions being taken to deprive them of their private weapons as well as of the Government arms, they would be innocuous as a body ; and if watched in the districts which they passed, they would not have it in their power to rob and commit acts of violence.

The measure also commends itself on economical grounds ; levies are being raised to supply the place of the disaffected to a greater extent, perhaps, than will be absolutely required ; but in the present state of uncertainty as to the extent to which insurrection may spread, they cannot safely be limited. It is essential that we husband our resources accordingly ; and this may well be done by allowing those men to take their discharge whom we cannot trust, and to watch whom we are compelled to maintain strong levies.

Another advantage contemplated, is the opportunity which will be afforded to regiments thus relieved of their worst characters to continue loyal, and gradually to recover their lost tone. Some discrimination between the good and the bad seems imperatively called for, and I am directed to annex, for the information of Government, a copy of my letter of the 27th instant to the Commissioner of Peshawur, communicating the Chief Commissioner's views in this respect.

A letter has been intercepted at Lahore, from a sepoy of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry at Ahmednuggur to one of the 49th Bengal Native Infantry at Lahore, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the latter, and stating that the cartridges had not yet been sent to Ahmednuggur. From this it may be apprehended that in the other Presidencies there may be some expectation on the part of the Poorbeeahs that the objectionable cartridges will be issued to them.

Inclosure 191.

The Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rawalpindee, May 29, 1857, noon.

ALL well in the Punjaub, but the state of Peshawur rather critical. I suggest that such men of the Regular Native Infantry who desire it, may be paid up and discharged. We shall get rid of the bad, and the good will remain. At present the former are a source of danger. We are crippled in order to guard against them; should they break out the Irregular Hindostanee Cavalry will not act against them. When disbanded they can do no harm, and we can hold the country securely without them—certainly more securely without them. This proposal not to include mutineers; Punjabee troops behaving famously.

Inclosure 192.

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur.

Sir,

Rawalpindee, May 27, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of 22nd instant, and telegraphic messages reporting the disarming of certain regiments at Peshawur, and the result of the attack on the 55th Native Infantry near Koti Murdan, I am directed to make the following remarks:—

2. The Chief Commissioner suggests that the 100 sepoy of the 55th Native Infantry who stood by their officers and separated from the rest of the regiment, be treated with much consideration. That they be allowed to retain their arms and be informed that by their conduct in this instance, they have recovered the confidence of Government. It seems of great importance to endeavour to separate the good men from the bad in different regiments, and this opportunity may enable us to make a beginning. An attempt might also be made through some of the officers in whom the men have most confidence, to obtain a clue to the circumstances which led to the mutiny of this regiment; some of the prisoners also who were captured in the pursuit of the 25th might, with advantage, be offered a free pardon, provided they made full disclosures of everything connected with the mutiny.

3. The Chief Commissioner further directs me to observe that at present there appears to be quite a monomania regarding the mode in which cartridges are made up, and that whilst this lasts it seems difficult to convince the regular sepoy that Government have not a sinister design against their religion. Still it is our duty to endeavour to do all in our power to remove their misapprehensions. But it might be pointed out that it is impossible we can effect this if the native officers and men obstinately resist all arguments, and while denying that they have any grievance, band together against Government; the result of such implacability can only end in their own ruin, and in the severance of those bonds which have united the sepoy with the British Government for the last hundred years. If an impression were once made in the case of a single regiment, we might hope gradually to discover the bad men in other regiments: the pointing out and surrender of such men might be the test before which the arms of a corps could hereafter be restored by Government.

I have, &c.

HUGH R. JAMES.

Inclosure 193.

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Rawalpindee, June 2, 1857.

EQUAL success has attended the advance of the Sirmoor Battalion to Boolunshuhur. Major Reid, commanding that regiment, reports on the 28th ultimo that all was quiet, that confidence had been restored, and that the civil officer

had resumed their functions. He had made some judicious examples. Three villages were destroyed, in which he found Government property; thirteen men were shot, and three hanged. The latter were Lumberdars, in whose houses were found portions of the electric telegraph wire and posts. The Goorkhas of the Sirmoor Battalion continue in excellent spirits, and are eager for action.

The Guides were yesterday at Loodiana, proceeding eagerly to Kurnaul. Two hundred sabres of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, and the 4th Seikh Infantry, are at Lahore, with Her Majesty's 52nd Foot, a troop of European Horse Artillery, and a native light field battery. The 1st Punjaub Infantry is near Ramnuggur, and the 4th Punjaub Infantry at Esa Khail. The latter regiment will proceed at once to Attock. Brigadier Chamberlain arrived at Lahore yesterday.

I am directed to annex the translation of an address to the native soldiers, which the Chief Commissioner has sent to officers commanding stations. He would have done this before, but expected that a proclamation of the kind would have emanated from army head-quarters. On the death of General Anson, however, he concurred in the general opinion, that a further endeavour should at once be made to recall the sepoys to a sense of their duty to Government, as well as of their own interests, with which object the address has been written.

Inclosure 194.

The Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub to the Hindoostanee Soldiers of the Bengal Army.

Sepoys,

June 1, 1857.

YOU will have heard that many sepoys and sowars of the Bengal army have proved faithless to their salt at Meerut, at Delhi, and at Ferozepore. Many at the latter place have been already punished. An army has been assembled, and is now close to Delhi, prepared to punish the mutineers and insurgents who have collected there.

Sepoys, I warn and advise you to prove faithful to your salt, faithful to the Government who has given your forefathers and you service for the last hundred years, faithful to that Government who both in cantonments and in the field has been careful for your welfare and interests, and who in your old age has given you the means of living comfortably in your homes. Those who have studied history know well that no army has ever been more kindly treated than that of India. Those regiments which now remain faithful will receive the rewards due to their constancy. Those who fall away now will lose their service for ever. It will be too late to lament hereafter when the time has passed by; now is the opportunity of proving your loyalty and good faith. The British Government will never want for native soldiers. In a month it might raise 50,000 in the Punjaub alone. If the "Poorbeah" sepoy neglect the present day it will never return. There is ample force in the Punjaub to crush all mutineers. The Chiefs and the people are loyal and obedient, and the latter only long to take your place in the army; all will unite to crush them. Moreover, the sepoy can have no conception of the power of England. Already from every quarter English soldiers are pouring into India.

You know well enough that the British Government have never interfered with your religion. Those who tell you the contrary say it for their own base purposes. The Hindoo temple and the Mahomedan mosque have both been respected by the English Government. It was but the other day that the Jumma mosque of Lahore, which had cost lacs of rupees, and which the Seikhs had converted into a magazine, was restored to the Mahomedans.

Sepoys, my advice is, that you obey your officers, seize all those among yourselves who endeavour to mislead you. Let not a few bad men be the cause of your disgrace. If you have the will you can easily do this; and Government will consider it as a test of your fidelity. Prove by your conduct that the loyalty of the sepoy of Hindostan has not degenerated from that of his ancestors.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Inclosure 195.

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Rawulpindee, June 4, 1857.

I AM directed to submit for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of a dispatch of the 2nd instant, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, and its inclosure, and of my reply of this date, regarding the discharge of certain men of the 51st and 55th Native Infantry.

2. The Chief Commissioner entertains a strong hope that the Seikhs and Punjaabee Mahomedans in the Regular Native Corps will generally prove faithful; there are 100 of such men in the 58th Regiment Native Infantry at this place, who have expressed a readiness to separate from their Poorbeah comrades should it be necessary.

3. The direct communication with Calcutta being apparently closed, all letters to your address from this office will for the present be forwarded *via* Bombay.

I have, &c.

H. R. JAMES.

Inclosure 196.

The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawur Division to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjaub.

Sir,

Peshawur, June 2, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th May, copy of which I duly furnished to Brigadier Cotton, commanding the Peshawur division, I have now the honor to forward, for the Chief Commissioner's information, an extract from the Division orders of this date, from which it will be observed that, though at first it was reported that about 100 of the 55th Native Infantry had remained faithful to their officers, and under this impression their arms were honorably restored to them, yet when the officers of the 55th Native Infantry themselves came to be questioned, it was discovered these 100 men had the same intention as their comrades, to march out of the Fort of Murdan, but were partly prevented and partly prevailed upon by their officers; as a body, therefore, they could lay claim to no merit whatever, and to leave them their arms after this explanation would have been weak and inconsistent in the extreme; the Brigadier, therefore, disarms them this evening.

2. But the officers of the 55th Native Infantry bore decided testimony to the fact that the Sikh recruits of the corps, upwards of 100 men, I believe, volunteered, through the Sergeant-Major, to fight the whole of the Hindostanee portion of the regiment, if supplied with arms and ammunition, and headed by the officers.

3. No advantage seems to have been taken of the proposition, and the majority of the recruits disappeared in the break-up of the regiment, but there are a few of them left among these 100 men who lingered in the fort, and Brigadier Cotton conceives that he will be meeting the Chief Commissioner's wishes, and rendering justice to the spirit which animated the Seikhs of the corps, in not only restoring to these few their arms, but conferring on them some mark of approbation.

4. The Brigadier would go further, and exempt from all punishment even those Seikhs who, after remaining loyal throughout the five days of mutiny in the fort, were carried away at the last moment in the panic-stricken mass which fled before the Peshawur detachment, and should this view meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval, proclamation can be made here upon the subject, and intelligence of free pardon and restitution to the service sent to the homes of the Seikhs concerned (provided of course that they have committed no other crimes).

5. Independent of the justice of these proposals, we have an immediate political object at stake, in saving from the stain of this mutiny, the very military tribe to whom we must now look for fresh native soldiers.

6. It falls in with these present facts, that when lately in Calcutta, while the mutiny was in its cradle at Barrackpore, I heard that the Sikh sepoys were taking their discharge from the disaffected regiments, evidently foreseeing what was going to happen, and feeling no sympathy with the movement.

7. Brigadier Cotton,* secondly, wishes the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to march down to Rawulpindee, and there discharge from the service, without arrears of pay, the rest of the 100 sepoys of the 55th who did not go off with their comrades, as also the re-captured deserters of the 51st Native Infantry, from whom the worst characters have been selected and sentenced to death; the Soobadar Major was hanged before the whole garrison some days ago, and one in ten of the others will be hanged to-morrow morning.

8. I may here state that those mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry who were taken prisoners with arms in their hands fighting against the State, are now under trial, and it is intended to make of them such a stern example as shall appal the Bengal army.

I have, &c.

H. B. EDWARDES.

Inclosure 197.

Extract from Division Orders by Brigadier Cotton, commanding Peshawur Division.

Peshawur, June 2, 1857.

WITH the exception of the Sikh soldiers of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, who, while that corps was in a state of mutiny at Murdar, volunteered to stand by their officers, the whole of the men of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry now bearing arms will be deprived of those arms at a parade ordered for the purpose.

It is necessary here to explain to the troops that the arms were restored to a large portion of these men, under the impression that they had merited them by a faithful adherence to their officers; whereas it now appears, from the evidence of the officers of the regiment who were present, that they were only induced by them not to run off with the rest of their comrades; they are therefore no better than the others, except that they were saved by their officers from using their arms against the State; for this reason (and in justice to those regiments at Peshawur who have been disarmed, although never guilty of open mutiny) these men of the 55th Native Infantry, who up to the last moment were in rebellion, cannot be allowed to retain their arms any longer.

The instructions of Government regarding the eventual disposal of these men will be communicated hereafter.

Inclosure 198.

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawur Division.

Sir,

Rawulpindee, June 4, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and its inclosed extract from Division orders by Brigadier Cotton, directing the men of the 55th Native Infantry who remained with their officers to be disarmed, with the exception of the Sikh soldiers.

2. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in Brigadier Cotton's views, and thinks it was very expedient, under the circumstances, to disarm those men of the 55th Native Infantry who, in the first instance, were supposed to have remained true to their officers.

3. The conduct of the Sikh recruits seems to have been very meritorious, and the Chief Commissioner concurs in the expediency and justice of restoring their arms to those who are present, and recalling, by proclamation of a free

pardon and restitution to the service, those who have returned to their homes, and committed no other crime.

4. The Chief Commissioner sanctions, on the part of Government, the Brigadier's proposal to discharge from the service, without pay, all the rest of the sepoys of the 55th who did go off with their comrades, as also the recaptured deserters of the 51st Native Infantry whom it has been considered expedient to punish further.

5. The Poorbeah sepoys who may be thus discharged should be taken across the Indus to Attock, and there released with directions to return to their homes; they should be informed that if found in any cantonment, they will be liable to severe punishment; care would of course be taken that no sepoy thus released had in his possession arms of any kind, and due notice should be given of the date of their release, in order that the police may watch them. It might be advisable to send them off in small gangs, so as to render them powerless for mischief.

I have, &c.

H. R. JAMES.

Inclosure 199.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

(Extract.)

Fort William, June 29, 1857.

IN paragraph 7 of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 10, it is proposed, as a general measure, that such soldiers of the Native Army as desire to leave the service of the British Government, should at once receive their discharge, and you recommend this on the ground that the bad men only will avail themselves of the option, and that the separation of these, from the men who are loyal and true, cannot be otherwise than beneficial. On this point I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state that you are authorized to carry out this measure in respect of all the regiments of the Native Army attached to the Punjab force, if, in the state of affairs prevailing on the receipt of this letter, you should still deem it expedient. But the measure in question, his Lordship in Council desires me to add, should be understood to be strictly confined to the Native Regiments serving in the Punjab; its extension to the troops in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces would be not only no relief, but would be productive of the greatest inconvenience and mischief, and would aggravate the difficulties with which the Government have to contend. Disbanded, discharged, and deserting sepoys, passing to their homes or travelling elsewhere through vast tracts of country, insufficiently protected, have opportunities of creating disturbances, and committing outrages, which in the present state of the country, it is almost impossible for the Civil Government to check or suppress. They have also opportunities of exciting disloyalty in the many garrisons composed of native troops alone, which in the Lower Provinces are not held in check by the proximity of any European force.

The energetic measures of Major Charles Reid, commanding the Sirmoor Battalion in the neighbourhood of Boolundshuhur, and the success which has attended them, call for the full approbation and the congratulations of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council warmly appreciates the faithful and soldierly spirit in which the corps of Guides has responded to the call made upon it for its services at this trying time. It is no more, however, than was expected of a regiment which, during the few years that have passed since its first formation, has established a reputation for loyalty, good conduct, activity and bravery, second to none in the army of India. His Lordship in Council is fully persuaded that the corps will sustain its well-earned character by its conduct under the walls of Delhi.

The Governor-General in Council entirely approves the spirit and purport of your address to the native soldiers in the Punjab, and he desires me to add that, in the absence of any such proclamation emanating from Army Head-quarters, you acted most wisely in endeavouring by this means to recall the sepoys to their allegiance.

In reference to your Officiating Secretary's dispatch dated the 4th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council fully approves of the act of Brigadier Cotton in disarming those 100 men of the 55th Native Infantry to whom their arms had been honorably restored under the erroneous impression that they had borne themselves loyally and faithfully when their comrades revolted at Murdan. His Lordship in Council also concurs in the expediency of restoring their arms to the Seikh recruits of the 55th Native Infantry who conducted themselves meritoriously on the occasion referred to, and of recalling by a promise of free pardon and restitution to the service, all those of the same class who disappeared in the break-up of the regiment, provided they have since been guilty of no further crimes. The Governor-General in Council rejoices that an endeavour has been made to separate these men from their comrades, natives of Hindoostan, not only because such a distinction is due to their conduct on the occasion of the outbreak at Murdan, but because in the Lower Provinces recent experience has shown that the Seikhs, as a class, are animated by a better spirit, and may be, comparatively speaking, depended upon as loyal and true to the Government they are sworn to serve.

Inclosure 200.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

[No date.]

I HAVE the honor to report that, last night, I received an express from Major Macpherson, Political Agent at Gwalior, informing me that on the previous night, of the 14th instant, the regiments of the Gwalior Contingent stationed there had risen in mutiny, and that the Maharajah had declared that, from the temper of his own Hindoo and Mahomedan troops, he could not answer for the protection of the British officers and families; and that the Agent himself, with a number of the officers and residents of the cantonment, had in consequence quitted Gwalior, and were in retreat upon Agra.

2. Of the fate of some of the officers and families Major Macpherson could not give me any account, as the departure from Gwalior had been so hurried.

3. This event gravely complicates the difficulty of our position here, for it may lead to an open declaration of the Gwalior Government against us.

4. I inclose in the packet letters received to-day, of the 10th instant, from Mr. H. H. Greathed, my Agent with the British Camp at Delhi, and from Lieutenant W. H. Greathed, my Aide-de-camp, who is also at present there.

5. I am sorry to notice, in the inclosures of these letters, that Colonel Chester, the Adjutant-General of the Army, is mentioned to have been killed in the first affair of the 8th, at Budulla Serai.

6. Sir Henry Barnard says of him, "that he was esteemed by all for every qualification that adorns the soldier."

I am, &c.

J. R. COLVIN.

Inclosure 201.

Lieutenant W. H. Greathed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Extract.)

Delhi Cantonment, June 10, 1857.

I INCLOSE a duplicate copy of the General's first despatch, of which the original was forwarded by post on the 8th instant. The road was open, but as the mails have not come from Agra I fear they may not have reached you. The men were too fatigued to do anything more than hold their position on the 8th. The enemy turned out at about 5 P.M., and made an attack on the position, which was easily repulsed. During the night of the 8th we got two heavy guns into position, which played on the Moree and Cashmere bastions. Those heavy guns (24-pounders) throw over the ridge, and molest the front of our camp.

Yesterday, the 9th, a second attack, in force, was made upon the position, and repulsed after a heavy fire. The Guides had arrived in the morning, after an extraordinary march of 750 miles, in twenty-eight days. They were hotly engaged, and Quintin Battye, taking advantage of an opportunity, made a brilliant charge upon a cavalry party, but alas! receiving a wound which, I fear, will cost him his life. He was not expected to survive the day, yesterday, but I am glad to hear he is a little better to-day. I hope to get down to see him shortly; but these are busy times. Brigadier Wilson is much indisposed to commence any attack until the fire of the batteries, we are now opposing, is silenced. Dunlop has just come in, and leaves for Meerut very shortly. We do not get very complete information from Delhi; people do not observe with the accuracy which is requisite. The accounts of the temper of the rebels are very various; in fact, they seem to waver every hour. A thousand Pathans are said to have made a religious war of it, and joined in earnest. General Reed takes no part in the operations. Sir H. Barnard receives valuable assistance from Brigadier Wilson.

I am anxious to hear of you, and I trust all is well.

Inclosure 202.

H. H. Greathed, Esq., to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

My dear Mr. Colvin,

Camp, Delhi Cantonments, June 10, 1857.

THE power of resistance afforded to the mutineers by the possession of the magazine had not perhaps been sufficiently reckoned upon, and their guns were served with considerable precision. They will to-day feel the weight of our heavy pieces, and shells and rockets will be thrown into the city, and the breaching batteries will now be pushed forward. The defeats cannot be said to have caused any sensible discouragement among them, and the news of the defection of other regiments must check desertion from the force inside the walls. They may perhaps deter these fresh mutineers from embarking in this siege, and the Bareilly regiments are said to be between this and Meerut, awaiting events. I have not heard from thence since the 7th; I had a civil verbal message from the Ballumgurh Rajah yesterday, brought by one of his officers. I requested the Rajah in reply to look after his own country and to intercept fugitives.

The presence of any of his people would only be embarrassing.

The Guides arrived yesterday; they were engaged in repelling a sortie, and I regret to say Quintin Battye was badly wounded. Dunlop arrived in camp to-day; he heard of the disturbances up in the snow and posted down. He will take charge of Meerut as soon as he can get across. The accounts from Dehra and Cashmere are satisfactory, and Mosuffernuggur is in somewhat of an improved state; Meerut will suffer from the presence of the Bareilly mutineers. I have heard nothing from Bolundshuhur, or Allyghur, since my brother came up. We are well off for supplies, but must think of the river rising; Bhagput will furnish grain, and there is plenty of firewood above camp.

I am sorry Shakespear did not commit the entire one and a-half lac to the party sent from Meerut to bring it in. The half lac arrived safely; my brother delivered me your instructions dated the 3rd instant, and I am at my post with General Barnard, who retains command of the army in the field. General Reed, who is very unwell, does not interfere with the force; a party of Jats plundered the Burote Tahseel; Sahmul of Bijrol was at the head of the attack.

Yours very faithfully,

H. H. GREATHED.

Inclosure 203.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 1, 1857, 1 P.M.

I AND my staff have arrived here safe. A column marched towards Cawnpore yesterday, under Major Renaud, consisting of 400 Europeans, 300 Seikhs, 120 Irregular Cavalry, and two -pounders. I trust it will relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler. A supporting column of the strength of two full British regiments, with six guns, and the handful of Volunteer Cavalry, will follow in six or eight days. Sir H. Lawrence's letter of the 27th just dispatched, to-day, by me will show you the state of Lucknow, and the whole proceedings in Oude. It is too clear that Birch's poor brother has fallen in the smash of his station.

Inclosure 204.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 1, 1857, 2.40 P.M.

LETTERS received from Lawrence 30th June, dated 27th June. News from Raikes up to the 22nd June. He was entrenched and safe at Mynpoorie. Had heard from Lieutenant Goor* that the city of Delhi fell on the 13th; rebels took refuge in the Palace, which was expected to fall into our hands on the 18th. More troops had joined our army in the interval. Etawah and Futtehghur safe in our hands. Telegraph open from Mynpoorie *via* Agra to Bombay. Wheeler wrote on the 24th that he could hold out for eight or ten days. The attack on him confined to a cannonade from the mortars, two heavy guns, and some field-pieces. Rebel force muster 3,000 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry. Wheeler in good heart, though hard pressed. He has sent off five separate communications to Allahabad; one received. Lawrence holds the Residency, Muchee Bhowan, and Cantonments. Is strong in the two first positions. The rebels holding all the boats on the Cawnpore side of the river prevent him succouring Wheeler, as he dare not absent himself and detachment more than twenty-four hours, being threatened on all sides by the mutineers. Lucknow is the only place where British authority is paramount. An additional force of one European regiment, and 100 Artillerymen, would enable him to re-establish British supremacy in Oude; until aid arrives he can hold his own. Health good, cholera greatly decreased, supplies for two and a-half months. Survivors in Oude, Sir M. Jackson, two sisters and Mrs. Dorin, Captains Hearsey and Orr, Lieutenant Burn. Most of the Seetapore people killed; ditto Colonel Birch, the Christians, Gowans, and Snells. Casualties at Cawnpore, Messrs. Haliday, Reynolds, Poole, Smith, Redman, Supple, Eckford, Dempster, Jervis, Chalwin, Hallisden, Jack, and many others. Brigadier Jack, Colonel Williams, Major Prout, Sir G. Parker, Lieutenant Quin, senior, Major Lindfoyl, and Lieutenant Cox, killed; many ladies died from heat, fatigue, &c.

Inclosure 205.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 2, 1857, 3.33 P.M.

A REPORT of the fall of Cawnpore received from Lawrence, but is not believed by the authorities at Allahabad.

A steamer, with 100 Europeans armed with Minie rifles, and two 6-pounders, start to-morrow to relieve Wheeler, or co-operate with the column under Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

General Havelock marches on Saturday to assist Major Renaud with 1,000 Europeans and three guns.

Sir H. Lawrence writes as follows:—"On the 28th June at 10 P.M., every reason to believe that the Cawnpore force has been entirely destroyed by treachery.

* *Sic in orig.*

You must not now move with less than 1,000 Europeans. The Nana will probably join the rebels at Lucknow, but we can stand them all for months. Delhi said not to have fallen up to the 16th : this comes from Agra. Three Goorkah regiments said to be coming to our help. Write to Goruckpore, and desire one regiment to be left to keep the peace where required, as in the Benares Division at or about Goruckpore, Azimghur, and Banda ; the other two to move up and join you. Civil or other officers of tact and temper ought to join each regiment. All well here : 1,000 Europeans, 1,000 Goorkahs, and 1,000 Seikhs, with eight or ten guns, will thrash anything."

Inclosure 206.

The Commander-in-chief to the Officer commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, July 3, 1857.

RECEIVED your message of yesterday. A portion of the Goorkah force has been directed to move on Goruckpore, the remainder on Lucknow. This was done days ago. Officers have been appointed.

Inclosure 207.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 3, 1857, 4 P.M.

THE steamer started this morning with provisions for Sir H. Wheeler and 100 Fusiliers, with two guns on board, to proceed with all dispatch towards Cawnpore ; and if it still be ours, to communicate with Sir Hugh, and if it has fallen to keep out of range of their guns, after moving as near as possible to Cawnpore, and await General Havelock's orders, or drop in the river at once abreast of his force, and advance with it. I do not credit the report by the Cossid yesterday that Cawnpore had fallen. I feel confident Wheeler still holds out. General Havelock has halted Renaud's force. It is strong enough for anything that could be brought against it, and if the report is true should move on steadily to Futtehpore, to be there overtaken by the General. The steamer, besides the great effect it will produce on the Ganges, will co-operate with the advance by land. If the river is open we can transport troops and stores, and save much land carriage. My opinion is, we ought never, if possible, to stand, but always be advancing, if only three or four miles a-day. Accounts from Renaud's party good. Have ordered a light siege-train to be prepared here, and have instructed Lieutenant Brown, a most excellent officer, to take charge and prepare it, subject to approval.

Inclosure 208.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 3, 1857, 6.50 A.M.

THE news of the entire desertion of the Cawnpore force, confirmed by Cossids who, carrying letters from Lucknow to Allahabad, witnessed it ; they say that the Nana swore to send the garrison in boats to Calcutta, but that as soon as the Europeans got into the boats the guns opened on them, the fugitives made for the opposite bank, and were entirely destroyed by a large body of cavalry.

Inclosure 209.

The Commander-in-chief to the Officer commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, July 3, 1857.

YOUR message of this date received ; if you are satisfied of the truth of the account given by the Cossid, you should halt Renaud's force until Havelock's column can support him.

Inclosure 210.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 4, 1857, 8:55 A.M.

MAJOR ERSKINE writes to me on the 1st, that General Woodburn had thrashed the 1st Nizam's Cavalry, taking 64 prisoners, the most guilty of whom would be brought to trial. All quiet at Saugor, where all European guns and treasury were safe in the fort ; the Native Infantry has not mutinied, but agreed to give us the bad characters of the 31st and 42nd.

The 3rd Irregulars believed to be staunch ; the Bondeelahs murdering in the north of the Saugor district ; detachment still at Mathone ; all quiet at Jubbulpore on the 1st, and in other parts of the Saugor and Nerbudda districts ; no news from the Bondeelah district ; rain much wanted.

The Delhi news believed by the natives, on whom it has a good effect ; General Havelock's telegram as to the fall of Cawnpore is not believed here. The circumstances are very improbable and like a ruse to delay the column.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Military Department, July 20, 1857 (No. 205.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter dated the 3rd instant, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

2. The telegraph communication above Allahabad still continues interrupted.

Inclosure 1.

Narrative of Events in continuation of that closed on the 4th of July, 1857.

Fort William, July 21, 1857.

[The narrative transmitted by the mail dispatched on the 4th instant contained the news received up to that date.

The total interruption to all communications above Allahabad renders it impossible to detail the events of the several stations in the north-west.]

Agra.—All well on the 28th. Message from General Havelock, dated Cawnpore, 18th, mentions the report that Agra is besieged by Neemuch and Nusseerabad mutineers.

A private and confidential telegram, a copy of which accompanies, gives the substance of the last news from Agra. No attack had been made on the place up to the 6th. The Kotah Contingent and Kerowlee Horse had pursued the mutineers. Mr. Colvin is said to be quite unfit for anything from head complaint.

Ajmere.—No news.

Allahabad.—Colonel Neill has been appointed a Brigadier-General. General Havelock's column left Allahabad on the 7th, and on the 13th came up with a force of insurgents near Futtehpore, whom he defeated, and took twelve guns. On the 15th, he again came upon them at the Pundoo Nuddy, and again drove them off, taking four more guns. His loss was trifling. On the 15th, 280 men of 84th left for Cawnpore, and were to reach in five days. Brigadier-General Neill left Allahabad for Cawnpore on 16th by dâk.

Attock.—No news.

Azimgur.—A detachment of 12th Irregular Cavalry and a company of the 65th Native Infantry occupy this place.

Banda.—The remaining officers of the late 12th Native Infantry, viz., Captain Scot, Lieutenant Remington, and Ensign Franks, Lieutenant Smalley, Department Public Works, and Mrs. Dr. Mawe and child, were safe with the Banda Nawab on the 29th June. They have been well treated.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—All quiet. One deserter from the 43rd was hung, and several sentenced to transportation. No further desertions have

taken place. A detachment of seamen have been placed in the fort to serve as artillerymen in case of necessity.

Bareilly.—A copy of a letter from Colonel Troup, the senior surviving officer, giving an account of the mutiny, accompanies.

Benares.—All quiet. There have been disturbances in the district, and a detachment of Europeans and Seikhs had been sent out to chastise some Dhobee Rajpoots. By last accounts the Dhobees had come in to Benares to make submission.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Bolundshuhur.—No news.

Cawnpore.—General Havelock recaptured this place on 16th, after an action of about two hours, totally defeating Nana Sahib, in person, and capturing six guns. Nana Sahib had brutally murdered all the captive women and children before the action, and in retiring to Bhittoor on 17th, blew up the magazine. He is said to be in force at Bhittoor with 5,000 men and forty-five guns. General Havelock's loss on 16th amounted to 100 men, many of whom have returned to duty again; and troops in highest spirits.

Chunar.—All well.

Dacca.—No news.

Delhi.—On the 8th June the force under Sir H. Barnard attacked the insurgents, who were strongly posted outside Delhi, and drove them into the palace, capturing twenty-six guns. The report of the Adjutant-General of the army which accompanies gives all the particulars. It was on that day that Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the army, fell. Since that date, there have been several attacks on our force, both by sortie from Delhi, and on our rear, but all repulsed with heavy loss to the insurgents, and comparatively trifling loss to our force; but no particulars have yet been received.

Dinapore.—All well.

Dumohgunge.—All well up to 10th.

Etawah.—Nothing heard.

Ferozepore.—Nothing heard.

Futtehghur.—Private news states that a fight had occurred between the 10th and 41st Native Infantry regarding the treasure, and that on the 3rd July the Europeans were safe in the fort, and had repulsed several attempts of the mutineers to gain possession of it. The mutineers said to have no guns.

Ghazeepore.—All well.

Goruckpore.—All quiet. Some of the Goorkhas have arrived.

Gwalior.—Nothing heard.

Hansi and Hissar.—Nothing heard.

Hyderabad.—Nothing.

Indore.—Holkar's troops rose, on the 1st July, and attacked the Residency, which they destroyed. Colonel Durand, and all the Indore officials and

Europeans, escaped to Sehore, from whence they have arrived safe at Hussingabad.

Jaunpore.—All quiet.

Jhansi.—It is feared that all the Europeans, men, women, and children, at Jhansi, have been murdered.

Jubbulpore.—All right on 10th. Some of the residents and ladies had removed to Nursingpore; remainder in Commissioner's house, which had been fortified as well as practicable against attack.

Jullundur.—The 36th and 61st Regiments mutinied on the 4th June, and with a few men of the 6th Light Cavalry, proceeded to Phillour, where they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. These corps crossed the Sutlej a little above Loodianah, and eventually entered that town, from which they were driven by a party from Jullundur—part of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, and some European and Native Artillery, and some of the 6th Light Cavalry.

Lahore.—All quiet.

Lucknow.—On the 30th June Sir H. Lawrence went out with 200, 32nd Foot, forty Sowars, and eleven guns, and came up with a body of insurgents about eight miles from Lucknow; owing to the defection of the Cavalry and some of the Artillery, he was obliged to retire with considerable loss in men and officers,* and six guns; was pursued to the walls of Lucknow, which has been regularly besieged since that date. Sir H. Lawrence died on the 4th July from wounds received on 30th. On the 10th all was going on well. A few men killed and wounded daily, but little damage to the defences. Enemy's fire slackening and their attacks less frequent. Provisions for six weeks more in store. General Havelock reports from Cawnpore, on 18th, Lucknow all safe for the present.

Meerut.—All quiet.

Mhow.—The troops, consisting of the right wing 1st Light Cavalry and 23rd Native Infantry, mutinied on the 1st July, burnt the cantonments and murdered several officers, among whom were Colonel Platt, commanding 23rd, and Captain Fagan, and Major Harris, 1st Light Cavalry. The officers and European Artillery occupy the arsenal. Colonel Durand has urged the speedy advance of Major-General Woodburn's moveable column from Aurungabad.

The Mhow mutineers, joined by Holkar's troops, numbering about 4,000, are said to have moved on towards Delhi. Holkar is said to be staunch, and was pursuing the mutineers.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet. A detachment of two companies of Europeans is to occupy this post, and an Engineer officer has been sent to throw up an entrenchment on a convenient site.

Mooltan.—Nothing further from this place since the troops were disarmed.

Moradabad.—All the officers are safe either at Nynee Tal or at Meerut.

Muttra.—No news.

Mynpoorie.—Major Raikes held this post up to the 22nd July. Nothing further since that date.

Nagode.—All right up to the 11th July.

* Officers killed :—Lieutenant-Colonel Case, Captain Steevens, and Lieutenant Brackenbury, Her Majesty's 32nd

Nagpore.—The execution of three Resseldars of the Irregular Cavalry had had an excellent effect. Large quantities of arms had been delivered up in Nagpore and at Kamptee. A fourth Resseldar was executed on the 12th. A moveable column was to leave Kamptee on 17th for Jubbulpore, for service in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Neemuch.—Nothing further.

Nowgong.—The fugitive officers are understood to be under charge of the Nawab of Banda.

Nusseerabad.—No news.

Oude.—Maun Sing, of Fyzabad, who had protected several ladies and children, had sent them all into Goruckpore. The last, the widow of the late Major Mill, of Artillery, and children, with the wives of three serjeants, had reached Bustee, in the Goruckpore district.

Patna.—All quiet.

Peshawur.—All well by last accounts.

Rewah.—All well on the 11th.

Saugor.—The 42nd Native Infantry, and part of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, mutinied on the 3rd July. The European Artillery and officers had on the 28th taken possession of the fort in the city, which is provisioned for six months. The Mussulmans of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry had erected their green flag on the church. It is said that the mutineers intended to march towards Dumoh, to seize the treasure. Subsequent accounts state that the 31st Native Infantry and forty men of the 3rd Irregulars, attacked the mutineers, and after considerable resistance, drove them out of cantonments. The police, under Captain Pinckney, assisted.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Agra, June 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to forward an extract from a letter, dated 12th instant, from Captain B. P. Lloyd, Superintendent, Neemuch, to the address of Colonel Carmichael, Private Secretary, recording his high opinion of the great tact and management displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, of the 72nd, Native Infantry, previous to and during the late outbreak at Neemuch.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 3.

Captain Lloyd, Superintendent of Neemuch to Colonel Carmichael.

(Extract.)

June 12, 1857.

HAVING just been informed that the Bombay newspapers contain some very severe strictures on the conduct of Colonel Abbott, 72nd Regiment, commanding at Neemuch, I venture to add and trust my doing so may not be deemed under circumstances to be out of place, that throughout the trying time preceding the mutiny the Colonel's conduct was the admiration of every officer at Neemuch, and there can be no doubt but that his admirable tact and management, and the influence he possessed over the men, delayed the catastrophe by several days. To avert it entirely was impossible; but I trust it will be believed that every possible effort was made to do so.

Inclosure 4.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 4. 9.40 A.M.

REPORTS, which receive credit and are probable in themselves, have been received of the destruction of Sir Hugh Wheeler's force. General Havelock will not march till to-morrow or next day. Shall I accompany him or remain here? Please reply.

Inclosure 5.

Colonel Neill to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 4. 11 A.M.

A LETTER from Renaud's camp, dated yesterday; getting on well; making examples of some of the rebels and sepoys of the 6th. A native had come into his camp and swore that seven days before the Nana had moved his force from before Cawnpore; Sir H. Wheeler had planted his sentries in the bazaar: this I think much more probable than the bad news which has been too readily believed, and which has had the effect desired by the enemy of retarding the advance of our troops. I earnestly beg that no further delay in moving on Renaud's force may be permitted, and that the force from this, intended to have moved to-day, can be properly manned (*sic in orig.*). Fifty Royal Artillery are here: these with thirty men of the 64th, who know the gun-drill a little, will be ample for six guns for the General's and Renaud's force. The veteran gunners of the latter might then return to this: they will impede the march, having to be carried too. I beg to suggest that half a battery, instead of a whole one, is quite sufficient with 300 men for Benares, and that one-half battery should be sent on here.

Inclosure 6.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 2. 1 A.M.

ALL continues quiet. The executions on Saturday has struck a new turn (*sic in orig.*) into the city. The effect will probably be to facilitate Major Snow's inquiries. Many of the Ressaiah have still to be tried. Authentic intelligence has been received at Jubbulpore of the Jhansi massacre. All were horribly murdered, men, women, and children, but one of the ladies was dishonored. This event has thrown Colonel Cumberledge, commanding here, and his son my personal assistant, into great affliction; Mrs. Skene, who was murdered with her husband, the Superintendent, and their children, having been the Colonel's daughter. No packet from Calcutta was received with the mail from Benares to-day. A private letter from Secunderabad received to-day reports all perfectly quiet there. The Sowars in the city have received letters, *vid Indore*, sent them by kossids, reporting a revolt of the Contingent at Gwalior. The cantonments plundered and burnt; some officers killed; others had escaped to the city. I hear the Rewah news is too true. No other news.

Inclosure 7.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 5. 12.40 P.M.

THE following is from Havelock's message to the officer commanding at Benares:—"News has been received both from Lawrence at Lucknow and

from kossids who state that they witnessed it, that the force at Cawnpore has been destroyed to a man. It therefore becomes necessary to send off all the ladies from Benares by the first steamer or any other safe method. Continue entrenching your position as quickly as possible; lay in supplies, and take every possible precaution to ensure your safety in case you are attacked, as the fall of Cawnpore will exercise a great influence on the country in general. A column starts to-morrow to retake Cawnpore. Press on your reinforcements, especially Artillery. Don't keep back a single soldier."

Inclosure 8.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, July 5. 1.45 P.M.

MR. COCKERELL killed at Kurlace; Mr. Lloyd killed by his men at Kumersee. Captain Scot, Lieutenants Franks and Remington, Mr. Smalley, Mrs. Mawe and child, were in safety in the Nawab's place at Banda on the 26th June; but the Nawab declared his inability to protect much longer some Europeans, also at Kabree, in Banda district. The mutineers of the 1st Cavalry were attacked on the 23rd June by Major-General Woodburn; sixty-four prisoners taken; 100 mutineers dispersed and fled. From Lord Elphinstone to Colonel Durand, Nagode and Jubbulpore all quiet at present. The detachment sent from Saugor towards Sultanpore in a state of mutiny. Rewah quiet; troops loyal. Colonel Hinde will be at Rewah on the day after to-morrow.

Inclosure 9.

Colonel Neill to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 5. 10.25 P.M.

NOTE from Renaud, dated last night, the 4th instant; had the day before sent men on into Cawnpore, who returned on the 4th, and report, that on Sir H. Wheeler's being shot through the leg, and afterwards mortally, the force had lost heart, and sued for peace; the Nana allowed them to get into boats with all they had, and three and a-half lacs of rupees; that after getting them on boats, fire was opened on them from the bank, and all destroyed. One boat got away ten miles down the river, was pursued, brought back, and all in her taken back into barracks and shot. One old lady was alive on the 3rd at Futtehpore, from Cawnpore. No troops had arrived there, but two regiments and two guns were expected there. I much regret Renaud having halted, and that he had been induced to send for Captain Spurgin, but he states that four Sowars he sent with note to Spurgin could not reach him, and I hope he will get my note pointing out his mistake; he is acting with energy, and punishing with much discretion some villagers in his neighbourhood. I hope he will be ordered on; he is quite equal to anything. The Seikhs and Irregular Cavalry behaved splendidly; the latter in particular, under Palliser, doing good service. An advance, however slow, will have a splendid effect. Also Spurgin making his way up the river; both ought to keep moving. Falling back on this would be ruinous. The people between this and Futtehpore quite in great dread; beyond that all are plundering; an advance there will quiet them completely. We must keep moving on. A note from Renaud of to-day's date, still halted at Kutonghun; doing well; sends in a few lines from Agra, of 21st June; all well there.

Inclosure 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knypett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Burhee, July 5.

THE straight road from Shergotty to Gya is not passable for bullock-train carts, but that round by Dhobee is. The detachment from Gya could reach Sherghotty early, in one night; the road is metalled all but about a quarter of a mile.

The whole detachment detained here in consequence of an accident. Any communication be good enough to send to Bagoda Electric Telegraph Office.

Inclosure 11.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, July 6. 11 P.M.

MAKE known to Sir H. Somerset that it is absolutely necessary that Lieutenant-Colonel Otter, or some other Queen's officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, should be sent to Calcutta as soon as possible. Pray see that this is done.

Inclosure 12.

The Commissioner at Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 2. 11 P.M.

ALL continues quiet; in fact we have established a great funk, and are doing our best to keep it up. Major Snow arrived yesterday, and has entered upon his inquiries. The detachment sent from Saugor against the Chandeyie rebels have mutinied. It is feared that the remainder of the Bengal Native Infantry and the Bengal Regiment at Jubbulpore will follow the example of the detachment. Lieutenant Thompson is, in consequence, afraid that the Thakoors round about may rise and plunder people where the ladies from Jubbulpore have taken refuge. There is one company of a Madras Regiment at Seonce, and he has asked for another company at least. As far as depends upon me, I will insist upon two companies, and a gun to be worked by the Infantry, being sent at once to Seonee. Authentic news of the extermination of the rebels at Delhi may prevent the regiments at Saugor and the regiment at Jubbulpore from rising, but if not, the detachments at Durnah and at Nagpore will no doubt rise too. I firmly believe that the Europeans with their guns will hold the fort at Saugor against the mutineers, even though the Hyderabad Cavalry, supposed to be staunch, should join them. A letter from Brigadier Coffin, from Secunderabad, dated the 27th, received to-day, reports all very quiet there. Your telegraphic messages of the 27th and 29th received this afternoon.

Inclosure 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 6. 3.15 P.M.

THE following officers, lately arrived at Benares, *en route* to join the Ghoorkas at Gorruckpore, and will continue their journey as soon as the state of the country will permit:—Captain Boileau, Lieutenants Miles, Hale, and Campbell, and Doctor Bartrum, all of the Oude Irregular Force. The under-mentioned have been directed to hold themselves in readiness, to Gorruckpore, in addition, if still required:—Lieutenant Smith, of 8th Oude Irregulars; Lieutenant Dunbar, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry; Lieutenant Lewis, 8th Oude Irregulars; Lieutenant May, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry. Five officers have gone from Benares to join General Havelock. Volunteer Cavalry party, 100 Europeans, fifty Seikhs, with two guns, have gone to meet a body of insurgents, reported to be advancing from the Azimghur direction, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners. The guard has been reinforced by fifty Seikhs, and I have seen all arranged for the defence of the station. That a considerable body of armed men have ventured near the station seems sure, but I fear they will not wait an attack. I am of opinion guns cannot safely be spared from Benares at present.

Inclosure 14.

Colonel Neill to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad July 6. 10.30 A.M.

A TELEGRAPH from Benares, that in consequence of excitement felt in that town and Mirzapore, the civil authorities had urged the half-battery not being sent, and it had been accordingly countermanded. Think that the civil powers generally would detain every soldier they can to protect themselves, and their request should be received with great caution. Beg to suggest that on the first battery to be horsed reaching Benares, it should be there detained, as being near the station it could be sooner horsed; and that the whole of the Benares battery should then be pushed on here; it is complete and efficient there. To be horsed will require a little time to break in their teams; the horses collected here to be either sent back to Benares, or kept here for the next horse battery coming up, as may be ordered. No fresh news from towards Cawnpore.

Inclosure 15.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 8. 11.15 P.M.

GENERAL HAVELOCK left yesterday afternoon; fine weather; he will get on well; took six guns; Renaud's two will make eight there. He will not return Renaud's veteran gunners; they with the two 6-pounders will be of little use to him, and to replace them here I will have to keep back effectual gunners, two 9-pounders, and break up a battery. Lieutenant Howard, my only Artillery officer, is with Renaud, leaving here only two veteran gunners fit to work a gun; this included nine non-commissioned officers. The Engineer officer, Lieutenant Russell, has been taken on by General Havelock. Think this place ought not to be without one. A Native merchant's letter from Cawnpore corroborates the last account. All lost heart on Wheeler's death, and made terms; fourteen ladies in all wounded by the miscreants in the entrenchment. On re-landing the three and a-half lacs taken by our people to the boats, the sepoys and the Nana quarrelled about his division, and the latter fled for life.

Inclosure 16.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 8. 11.30 A.M.

THE "Mofussilite" extra, of June 20, gives this official intelligence:—"Matters from British camp to the 16th. An early assault expected on the arrival of reinforcements. One thousand Punjaub Infantry were expected to reach on the 18th. The 8th Queen's, a wing of the 61st, three or four regiments, a troop of Horse Artillery, and large supplies of ordnance and other stores, are being pushed on from the Sutlej. J. H. A. Prinsep, Aide-de-Camp, at Saugor. On the 3rd July all the Europeans, men, women, and children, with one lac of rupees, and provisions for six months, were in the fort. The 42nd Native Infantry and Tait's 3rd Irregulars have mutinied, the latter raising the standard of the prophet on the church."

Inclosure 17.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 9. 11.40 A.M.

NOTHING from General's camp, but from Renaud's, of 8th, all well; were moving on that afternoon four and a-half miles, and continue to Futteh-pore; Spurgin had not joined him; like a good soldier he stuck to his orders; he had been attacked on the 5th by 500 men, with a gun, had thrashed them and captured the gun. Keeping up the river communication is of great consequence, please impress this on the General. The "Berhampooter," thirty horse power, has not power enough, a light powerful steamer (sixty horse) armed with partly European crew would be invaluable for the Ganges, over-awing the people, taking stores, &c., as far as Cawnpore. Can't one or two be procured? Much may be done during the rains. Have here now 274 Fusiliers, including forty-three sick; 355 84th, including twenty-three sick; and the twenty veteran gunners. Benares ought to be spurred on to dispatch more men; they seem to think that after the Madras battery is made fit for service, Olpherts is then to come on; if this is to be, the twelve guns will be there for the next month.

Inclosure 18.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 9. 3.10 P.M.

NEWS very contradictory. Brasyer, who has good intelligence, writes from Renaud's camp, dated yesterday, that they heard the other day the Nana was marching on them with twenty-four guns, two regiments Cavalry, and four regiments Infantry. Since heard that he had sent off camp colours to Futteh-pore, which was confirmed; but they had dispersed, finding no one followed them: that Cawnpore was broken up into small parties; no control, scarcely 100 holding together. The guns still there, but no bullocks to draw them away. Mr. Court just writes to me, from two native letters received by him, the Nana has not gone away, that his plan of operation is not fixed, he wishing to move on Lucknow, the Moulvie and Mussulmans wishing to move here; that the latter prevailed; that five troops of Cavalry, one regiment of Infantry, and two guns are at Futteh-pore to collect supplies and form an advance. Renaud ought to smash them. The whole force with Nana is computed at seven Infantry and one Cavalry regiments, and fourteen guns. The writers are respectable, and one, a very careful man—a pleader in the judge's court. The Benares' guns ought to be sent up sharp, and no more delay. If they do come down here, we ought to give a good account of them.

Inclosure 19.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, July 5. 5 P.M.

THE 50th Native Infantry was turned out about 12 o'clock last night by a false alarm of a body of troops being in advance upon the station, which proved nothing more than the arrival of a parnah vakeel with about half a dozen

followers, bringing me letters from the Rajah. The 50th Native Infantry were assembled with sound of bugle, and without any kind of disorder, and appeared well pleased at the idea of having an enemy to contend against.

Inclosure 20.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 5. 6 P.M.

ALL quiet here. The execution of the three Resseladar officers has operated most favourably in every direction. Great quantities of arms have already been delivered up at Nagpore city and Kamptee. Commissioners have been appointed under Act of 1857. No native newspapers are allowed to pass the post at present. No news worth communicating.

Inclosure 21.

General Havelock to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 10. 7.45 A.M.

SENT by Colonel Neill, and just received at 7.30 A.M., July 10, 1857:—My column of 1,000 British troops and six guns arrived here this morning. We should be joined by Major Renaud on the 12th, one march from Futtehpore. I shall then have 1,400 British, 550 Native, and eight guns. The steamer, "Berhampooter," accompanied us, with two guns and 100 Riflemen, so I hope soon to announce the recapture of Cawnpore.

Inclosure 22.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 10. 1.30 P.M.

THIS just come in to officer commanding here. Lucknow, June 30. From Sir H. Lawrence:—Went out this morning eight miles to meet the enemy, and were defeated through misconduct chiefly of Artillery and Cavalry, many of whom deserted. Enemy followed us up, and we have been besieged for four hours. Shall likely be surrounded to-night. Enemy very bold, and our Europeans very low. Looks upon his position now as ten times as bad as it was yesterday; it is very critical. We shall be obliged to concentrate if we are able. We shall have to abandon much supplies, and blow up much powder; unless we are relieved in fifteen or twenty days, we shall hardly be able to maintain our ground. We lost three officers, killed this morning, and several wounded, Colonel Case, Captain Steevens, Mr. Brackenbury.—I have sent on the original letter by express to General Havelock, who is getting on well. We are getting in no end of supplies and carriage. The artillerymen must be hurried on from Benares.

Inclosure 23.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 11. 6.15 P.M.

A MAN belonging to the Commissariat Office in Lucknow, deposed, that on June 29, it was rumoured that 7,000 or 8,000 insurgents were encamped on the opposite side of the Kookral canal; Sir Henry went out to meet them,

with two companies of Her Majesty's 32nd, eleven guns, and sixty sowars. After a severe contest of two hours, and a loss of sixty men, he was forced to retreat. The sowars were panic struck, and fled. At Allygunge, about two miles from the Kookral canal, the enemy attacked and captured six guns. Sir Henry said to have been wounded there. The British fought their way to the entrenchments, the enemy following closely. The insurgents entered the city, and began plundering. On June 2, the rebels, headed by the city fanatics, attacked the Mochee Bhow, but a mine was sprung which blew them up. The 150 Europeans in the Mochee Bhow then quitted, and collected in the Residency. Witness left Lucknow on June 3; and on the road met a great many sepoys and Zemindars going against Lucknow. I hear a Moulvie going up from Fyzabad commanded the insurgents. Almost all the ammunition had been brought into the Residency, where there was food for 1,000 men for six months. Rajah Maun Singh was said to be quiet. There is every reason to believe the truth of this deposition, taken by Mr. T. Gubbins.

Inclosure 24.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagode, July 8. 5 P.M.

THE Pana Vakeel reports having received intelligence, that the Thannah station of Simana Cumpo Saugor has been terrified by a party of armed men in the name of the widow of the Tanks Buta, the late King of Laitpore, Tasildar and Thannadar having been driven out of the place. Simana is about forty miles from this, on the road to Saugor, it adjoins chiefly villages in the Pana territory; and such an attack would not have been made without the assistance of the Pana local authorities. I have written to the Pana Rajah, remonstrating against the apparent misconduct of his local authorities, and reporting what I have heard to the agent to Governor-General at Indore, sending the letter, like all letters at present, under flying seal through Major Erskine at Jubbulpore. Here rains have set in yesterday and to-day. I have had no dâks, owing to the swelling of the rivers. Captain Scott and party were all well at Banda on 29th ultimo; he writes in terms of great praise of the Nabob's kindness to them. All well and quiet at Nagode.

Inclosure 25.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 7. 12 NOON.

All quiet here. Our inquiries into the intended rising of the city and the Rissallah are progressing much more favorably. The trial by court-martial of another Risseldar commenced this morning. The evidence against him is very complete. An express from Seonee, dated the 6th, and another this morning from Lieutenant Thompson, informing me that the troops at Saugor have risen *en masse*, committed all sorts of atrocities, and marched *vid* Dumoh on Jubbulpore. The remaining residents at Jubbulpore were moving *en masse* to Narsingpore, except some gentlemen who had assembled at Major Erskine's, under the protection nominally of 400 men of the 52nd Regiment; but the sepoys gave out that they were caught in a trap, and that they will not let them go. Mr. Thompson had received no letters from Jubbulpore since the 3d. The above intelligence had been sent to the dâk overseer at Seonee, and communicated by him to Mr. Peterson, the mail contractor. I doubt the Saugor mutineers having marched on Jubbulpore; and if Major Erskine is unable to communicate with Seonee, it is strange that the dâks should come in regularly; possibly his letters are intercepted. I have written all this in case Major Erskine should not be in a position to communicate with Calcutta himself; and I shall send the postal copy of this message *vid* Rampore, Sumbulpore, and Cuttack. A gun with grape and canister has been sent with the company of Madras Infantry to

Seonee. If the mutineers advance in force from Jubbulpore in this direction, the two companies at Seonee will fall back on Kamptee. I have written to Major-General Woodburn, describing the state of affairs here, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; and suggesting to him to move his column in this direction, as by all accounts it is not so much wanted at Mhow and Indore. I will send a copy of my letter by the post. The communication with Jeypore, which had been closed for upwards of a month, is open; letters have been received here, bearing date up to the 23d ultimo, reporting all quiet there, and that the accounts received from Delhi were cheering.

Inclosure 26.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 7. 12 P.M.

TEJRAM, a leading Sowar of Nagpore, has just brought and read to me a letter, dated the 1st instant, received this evening from his Gomastah at Indore. His Gomastah dispatched this letter by the hands of two men, who agreed, on receiving 150 rupees, to deliver it in six days. They have come by Seonee, not the usual dâk road by Hossungabad and Baitool. The contents of the letter may be implicitly relied on, they are to this effect:—That on the first instant the Bengal troops at Mhow, in league with Holkar rose, totally plundered and burnt the cantonment, and killed men and women and children—viz., ten men, and ten women and children. They burnt down the dâk house, and cut the telegraph wire. Indore had not been plundered, but Holkar had barricaded his palace, it was feared for the plunder of Indore. Tejram received letter by the post of yesterday, dated the 30th ultimo, reporting that Holkar had 15,000 soldiers of his own, and had made such a disposition of them that nothing was to be feared at Mhow and Indore. Tejram just regards the defection of Holkar not open but secret, as the worst feature in this sad affair. He was told, and will tell nobody but me, and is probably the only person who has received information, or who will receive it for some days. I shall of course keep it as quiet as possible, consistently with the further precaution which I may now find it necessary to take. This defection, and the defection in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, when they come to be known, as they soon must be, will have a very trying effect on the province. All is now gone to north of the Nerbudda; Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jhansi, Gwalior, and Mhow. I look upon this province as the most important locality in India at this crisis, for if the wave is not stayed here, it will assuredly roll, and overwhelm the south of India. I will write to Major-General Woodburn to move his column by forced marches on Nagpore, as undoubtedly now the most important point.

Inclosure 27.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 11. 3.25 P.M.

BEG to suggest some steps should be taken to secure Mirzapore—most important position on the river—two companies of Europeans would do it, and give confidence to the merchants of the place, who are on the side of order. The Rewah Rajah is a fox not to be trusted; had the coolness to ask me for some thousand rounds of grape for 6 and 9-pounders, which he did not get. The two companies to be sent for Mirzapore. I can't spare them from this. Getting in supplies. Commissariat doing well.

Inclosure 28.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, July 11.

REWAH and Nagode quiet. Saugor road closed. Major Scott and others at Banda safe on 29th ultimo. Troops loyal and in high spirits.

Inclosure 29.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 9. 8:30 A.M.

ALL quiet here. The Resselidar, who was brought to trial on the 7th, was convicted on the same day, and hanged this morning. Brigadier Prior received a letter dated the 4th, yesterday morning, from Lieutenant-Colonel Holkins, commanding Hossungabad, to the effect that information had been received from the deputy-collector at Hindia, on the Nerbudda, that Holkar's and Scindiah's troops had risen at Indore—that Colonel Durand and his assistants had been blown away from guns—and that the rebels were marching on Hindia and Hossungabad. No information had been received as to what part the troops at Mhow had taken, but it was supposed that they probably fraternized with others. This information, connected with that received by me on the previous night from another source, leaves no doubt that Holkar's troops at Indore, and the Bengal troops at Mhow, have risen in conjunction. I dispatched a letter on the night of the 7th to Major-General Woodburn at Aurungabad, strongly urging upon him to move his column as quickly as possible on Nagpore. Yesterday I sent him copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Holkin's letter, and last night suggested to him the leaving of his guns behind, and bringing on the horses and their harness as he could be supplied with guns here, and also to bring the Madras 6th Cavalry from Jaley with him. The detachments of Madras infantry at Hossungabad, Baitool, Fussingapore, and Seonee, have orders to fall back upon Kamptee the moment they receive authentic information of the advance of the mutineers in force southward. No Calcutta dâks have been received for three days. I have received a letter this morning from Major Erskine, dated the 5th. They were then quiet at Jubbulpore, but evidently in great jeopardy. A letter from Major Western at Saugor, dated the 4th, received this morning, *vid* Nursingpore, reports that they were all well and safe, and within the fort, and the mutineers were still in cantonments, committing much oppression. I will send a copy of correspondence, with a copy of this, by the Razepore and Sumbulpore route.

Inclosure 30.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 13. 7:5 P.M.

GENERAL HAVELOCK has beaten the enemy, taken eleven guns and ammunition, and is now pushing on to reach Lucknow by the 21st. Sir H. Lawrence wrote on the 2nd that he had repulsed the enemy with heavy loss on that day. A kossid sent from here has just returned; he left Lucknow on the 5th; there had been uninterrupted cannonade on both sides for four days. Neither party had very great advantage. Jubbulpore all right, and the 52nd quiet on the 10th. Saugor as before. The mutineers had killed and wounded some dozen of the faithful men. Nagode all right on the 7th, and the treasure and prisoners at Dumoh on the 8th. But no news of the Deputy-Commissioner. Major Erskine hears that Colonel Durand has escaped to Sehere. This division much as usual. The Dobee Rajpoots have come to-day and made peace.

Inclosure 31.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Commauder-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 11. 10·25 A.M.

RECEIVED by dāk letters from Brigadier Sage, Saugor, 3rd instant, that on 29th ultimo the Artillery, with magazine, ladies, and children, moved into the fort, where civilians and all were; that while writing, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, 42nd, and part of 31st are looting cantonments; that he could not move out to drive them away, having no Infantry; that the fort could not hold out if attacked, having only ninety men and officers, and the walls will fall from concussion of guns; asking for a European regiment or a wing to be sent sharp to his relief. Will reply encouragingly to hold out. Can give no assistance at present. There are no rockets here or moulds; they would answer splendidly against villages, or bank of river, or elsewhere against Cavalry. Please order a supply of all sizes with tubes; a rocket or two will clear a village out and save taking a gun. Heard from Renaud on 9th, at Kahga, all well. From Spurgin, off Newbustee, on the right, abreast of Renaud's column, getting on well. Some arrangements about coaling the steamer should be made sharp; there is none here or at Benares. Laying in stores and supplies of all kinds.

Inclosure 32.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, July 18, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will move the Commander-in-chief to call upon Brigadier Sage, Commanding the Saugor district, for an explanation of his conduct in retiring to the fort at Saugor with all the European officers, leaving the Native regiments without their officers.

2. I am desired to add, that it appears from messages by telegraph, that the 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, behaved loyally after the officers had retired to the fort.

3. Brigadier Sage should be called upon to give a full detail of all the circumstances connected with his quitting the cantonments, and of the subsequent proceedings at Saugor.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 33.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 12. 4·8 P.M.

RECEIVED your message of 11 A.M. to-day, and sent out express to the Government. The steamer moved abreast of the force now in advance, and with caution. Heard from the General's camp last night: he overtook Renaud. Both to-day at Futtepoore, all well, expects to be at Cawnpore on the 16th instant; he will immediately attack and dispose of the Nana. Calculates the 16th and 17th will be spent in crossing the river, and will be before Lucknow on the 20th. I anticipate no difficulty about crossing with the steamer and boats. Suggest that our stud stations of Ghazeepore, Buxar, and Koruntadee be looked after, and made safe; if looted we will be hard up for horses. All well here. Laying in grain, &c.

Inclosure 34.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, July 12, 1857. 11.30 A.M.

A STEAMER of sixty horse power, drawing four and a-half feet, mounting four 12-pounder howitzers (or some 9-pounder guns, if possible), manned by forty seamen and towing two pinnaces, will start for Allahabad in three days. Each pinnace will mount a gun of its own, and will be capable of being detached with its own crew.

Orders have been given to provision Allahabad largely. I beg you to see that this is attended to.

You are appointed Brigadier-General, and will thereby stand next to General Havelock. Sir Henry Lawrence is made Major-General, and will take chief command as soon as he is set free to do so. Send him word of this, and endeavour to keep him informed of the advance of the column. It may be easier to do this from Allahabad than from the head-quarters of the force.

Tell General Havelock that engineer officers are sent to assist him in crossing the river at Cawnpore in case of difficulty. They will overtake his force, but he is not to delay for them.

You will receive all help in artillerymen that can be spared to you. It will not be much.

Inclosure 35.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 15. 4.15 P.M.

MAJOR ERSKINE writes from Jubbulpore, July 12, that the 31st Native Infantry and forty men of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry attacked the mutineers of the 42nd and Irregular Cavalry at half-past 2 P.M. of the 7th instant, under their Native officers, none of the European officers being present, being probably, by order of the Brigadier, in the fort. Captain Pinckney, Lieutenant Hamilton, Mr. Bell, three patrols, and a large body of chupprassees, went to their help. The mutineers were completely routed. Many killed and wounded and several taken prisoners. The 31st Native Infantry retook the large signal gun and six Commissariat elephants, and gave them up to the authorities. Next day the mutineers were chased, and there is not a man of them left in Saugor. Well done, 31st! this is worth all the volunteering in the world. The Bhopal Begum having told Durand she would not answer for the safety of Europeans, he and his party left Sehore, and have arrived safe at Hossungabad; all the Indore officers had been saved. The party is larger than I told you yesterday. All quiet at Jubbulpore, Dumoh, but north of Saugor in a sad state of anarchy, and the Shahgurbh Rajah has at present possession of several of our Tehseels, and Thanadars, having brought guns against them. Major Erskine has no troops, so cannot mend matters. All quiet at Nagode.

Inclosure 36.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Delhi, June 13, 1857.

IN continuation of letter of 27th ultimo, to your address, from the late Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the death of the Commander-in-chief on that day, I am now desired by Major-General T. Reed, C.B., commanding the forces in Bengal, to request that you will inform the Governor-General in Council that the Major-General having left Rawul Pindee on the 28th ultimo, reached the camp of the force under Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., at Alleepore, one march from Dehli, about 1 A.M. of the 8th instant, when the troops were on the point of moving to drive in the posts of the mutineers outside Delhi,

2. Sir H. Barnard has been joined on the previous day by Brigadier A. Wilson with troops from Meerut, and on the 6th instant by the siege train with its escort, so that the total force in camp was as enumerated in the margin.*

3. I beg to inclose copies of the Major-General's two reports of the successful operations of this day, and am only to add that Major-General Reed entirely approves of the whole of the dispositions made, and cordially concurs in the approbation bestowed on the officers and troops engaged, and particularly on those who are more especially mentioned.

4. The commander of the forces, I am to state, was unable from severe sickness and fatigue to accompany the troops, and in no way interfered with the arrangements of Sir H. Barnard, who was attended in the field by the head-quarter's staff.

5. Major-General Reed desires to express his deep regret at the loss of the Adjutant-General of the Army, Colonel C. Chester, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the first advance on the enemy's heavy battery at Badulee Ke-Serai. The loss of this officer at the present juncture is deeply deplored by the Commander of the forces.

6. Since the arrival of the troops at Delhi, several affairs have taken place, in all of which the troops engaged have greatly distinguished themselves. The most important of these occurred yesterday morning, when our position was attacked in great force, and the enemy completely repulsed with much loss. Sir H. Barnard's report of this action is enclosed.

7. The Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, arrived on the morning of the 9th instant, having marched from Murdan in Eusufzaie, a distance of 580 miles in twenty-two days.

8. The Engineer and Artillery portions of the force have been actively employed in throwing up batteries, and in maintaining a fire on the city. The mutineers have mounted a very formidable Artillery, and their practice is excellent and usually well sustained; but the Major-General trusts ere long we shall be enabled to strike a decisive blow at the place.

9. In addition to the inclosures already referred to, I am directed to attach copies of Brigadier Wilson's reports of his two actions at Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur.

I have, &c.

W. A. NORMAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 37.

Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, May 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Umballa force, that, as reported in my brief dispatch of last night, my advanced piquets were driven in at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that I was attacked by a large force of mutineers, accompanied by heavy guns, from Delhi.

I immediately sent off a company of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, with another in support, to hold the iron bridge, which is the key of my position; and I detached the four guns of Major Tombs' troop, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, right along the bank of the Hindun river.

The insurgents opened upon these advanced parties with heavy guns. I ordered two more companies of the 60th to support their advance, and brought up four guns of Major Scott's battery, the Sappers, and a troop of Carabineers to their support, leaving two guns and a troop of Carabiniers to protect the camp.

* 4 guns, 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade; 2nd and 3rd Troops, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery; 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, Artillery, and No. 14 Horse Field Battery; 4th Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery; Detachment Artillery Recruits; Head-quarter's Detachment Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; two Squadrons Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; Head-quarters and six Companies 60th Royal Rifles; Head-quarters and nine Companies of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; 1st Bengal Fusiliers; Head-quarters and six Companies 2nd Fusiliers; Sirmoor Battalion.

The first few rounds from the insurgents' guns were admirably aimed, plunging through our camp; but they were ably replied to by our two 18-pounders, in position under Lieutenant Light and Major Tombs' troop, most admirably led by Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, who, raking them in flank with his 6-pounders, first made their fire unsteady, and in a short time silenced these heavy guns.

On remarking the unsteadiness of their fire, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to advance his Rifles and attack. This was done in a most spirited manner. They drove the enemy from the guns; but in the act of taking possession of two heavy pieces on the causeway, close to the toll-house, I regret to say, that Captain Andrews, and four of his men, were blown up by the explosion of an ammunition waggon, fired by one of the mutineers.

The insurgents were now in full retreat, leaving in our hands ordnance, ammunition, and stores, as detailed in the accompanying statement. They were followed for a considerable distance on the Delhi road by Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, commanding the Carabiniers with the force.

Where all behaved so well and showed such gallant conduct it is almost invidious to particularise, but I wish to bring to Major-General Sir H. Barnard's notice, and through him to the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, who so ably led; Major Tombs, who so gallantly fought the 2nd troop of that brigade (the latter had his horse shot under him); Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, commanding the Carabiniers; Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who so gallantly led the 60th Royal Rifles, and Major Scott, who ably supported that regiment.

I beg to inclose the reports I have received from officers commanding detachments, with a return of killed and wounded, and of the captured ordnance and ammunition.

Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner, attended on me during the whole of the action. From this gentleman and four of my own personal staff—Captain Johnson, Staff Officer of the Force; Captain O'Hamilton, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Russell, of the 54th; and Lieutenant Barchard of the 20th, Native Infantry; my orderly officers; and Lieutenant Waterfield, of the Commissariat Department, I received every assistance.

The casualties may not be considered great under the advantages we have gained; but with my small force I cannot afford to lose men. I have applied to Major-General Hewitt, commanding Meerut Division, for a reinforcement, as I consider my present force much too small for the position I am placed in—liable to constant attacks from Delhi. Parties of horse have been seen from that quarter reconnoitring my position all the morning, and it is very harassing to the men to be kept so constantly on the alert.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 38.

Field Force under the Command of Brigadier A. Wilson.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, on May 30, 1857.

Camp, Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 1857.

	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.						Horses.	Remarks.
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Horse Artillery	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 horses killed, wounded, and missing.
Artillery Recruits	
Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Lieutenant De Bourbel severely wounded ;
1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	1	..	1	7	9	..	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	{ 9 horses killed, wounded, and missing.
Sappers and Miners	Captain Andrews killed.
4th Irregular Cavalry	
	..	1	..	1	9	11	..	..	1	3	15	19	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	

A. WILSON, Brigadier,
Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 39.

List of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, brought in from the enemy yesterday and this morning.

Camp, May 31, 1857.

Carriages, siege, with limber and E.S. complete, gun	24-pounder	1
"	18-pounder	1
"	howitzer, 10-inch	1
"	8-inch	1
"	Light field, with limber	24-pounder
Ordnance iron gun	"	24-pounder
"	"	18-pounder
"	howitzer, 10-inch	1
"	8-inch	1
"	Brass	24-pounder

3 treasure tumbrils, containing cartridges, serge-filled, 18-pounder gun, and 8-inch howitzer.
 3 carts, containing case shot, 24-pounder gun, 10 and 8-inch howitzer.
 1 platform cart, with sand-bags.
 1 " entrenching tools.
 41 24-pounder grape in a waggon.
 1 9-pounder waggon complete, with 57 round shot, 12 shrapnell and 4 grape.

MILES Mc CARTHY,
Officiating Conductor.

Inclosure 40.

Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 1, 1857.

IN continuation of my demi-official express of last night's date, I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., and through him of the Commander of the Forces, that the insurgents attacked me again yesterday afternoon, at about one o'clock, in force.

They took up a position extending fully a mile on the high ridge, on the opposite side of the Hindun, about a mile from my advanced picquet, in front of the bridge, and commenced a fire with their guns from this long distance.

The guns of the Horse Artillery, supported by a squadron of Carabiniers, immediately moved forward to reply to the fire; and the two 18-pounders under Lieutenant Light, moved to the bank of the river for the same purpose. The Rifles leaving one company in camp, moved forward to the support of the picquet at the bridge, supported by two guns of Major Scott's battery and a troop of Carabiniers.

Perceiving that the Horse Artillery was exposed to a very heavy fire, I advanced two more guns of Major Scott's battery, under Lieutenant Davidson, to support them.

For nearly two hours the action was one of Artillery chiefly.

The Rifles clearing the village on the left of the toll-bar, and the fire of the enemy's guns slackening, I ordered a general advance, the insurgents retiring, continuing their fire, until we drove them from their position and crowned the ridge, from which we could see them in full retreat to Delhi.

My men were so knocked up by the heat of the sun, by which many officers and men were struck down, that I could not follow them further, as I wished. I therefore withdrew the force into camp, after having first burnt a village on our right flank, from which the insurgents had given us much annoyance.

All the force performed their duty well, and to my satisfaction; and in addition to those officers whom I brought to notice in my dispatch of yesterday, detailing the action of the 30th, I wish to report favorably of Lieutenant Elliot, of Artillery, who supported the Rifles with two guns of Major Scott's

battery, in the most steady and determined manner ; Lieutenant Light also did admirable service with his 18-pounders. The Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Maunsell, whom I brought up in support of Lieutenant Elliot's guns, performed most efficient service.

I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Perkins, of Horse Artillery, an invaluable officer, and a great loss to me.

I beg to inclose reports from the commanding officers, and a return of killed and wounded.

I regret to say, that the insurgents were enabled to carry off all their guns, which appeared to me to consist of two heavy pieces, on the Delhi road, and five light guns, most probably the remains of Captain de Teissier's battery; one of their ammunition waggons only was destroyed.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 41.

Field Force under the command of Brigadier A. Wilson.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Action of Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur on May 31, 1857.

Camp, Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 2, 1857.

	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.						Horses.	Remarks.
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Horse Artillery	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 killed and 16 wounded.	Killed and wounded includes 5 men sun-struck.
Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards	4	4	..	..	*1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		Ditto ditto includes 2 men sun-struck.
1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		Killed includes 3 men sun-struck.
Sappers and Miners	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		Return of wounded horses includes the chargers of Major Tombs, Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, Carabiniers.
Total	1	1	10	12	..	..	2	2	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. WILSON, Brigadier,
Commanding Field Force.

* Assistant-Surgeon.

Inclosure 42.

List of Officers killed and wounded,

Killed.—Lieutenant H. G. Perkins, 2nd troop, 1st brigade, Horse Artillery.

Wounded.—Ensign Napier, 60th Royal Rifles, severely, leg amputated; Assistant-Surgeon Moore, 6th Carabiniers, severely, grape-shot in the head; Captain Johnson, Brigade Staff, slightly, contused.

A. WILSON, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 43.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Delhi Cantonments, June 8, 1857.

THE forces under my command marched from Allipore at 1 A.M. this morning, and on reaching Badulee Ke-Serai, found the enemy strongly posted in an entrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you was carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally in a well-defended line of defence, from the signal tower to Hindoo Rao's house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing a very determined resistance drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi; all this was accomplished by 9 o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed, but I regret to say that officer is Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that can adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or our capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under forty to fifty killed, the number of guns taken to be about sixteen or eighteen. I do not in this hurried dispatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier-General Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me, from the divisional staff, I received every support, and from my personal staff, Captain Barnard and Lieutenant Turnbull, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Ghoorka Battalion, the Sappers, and other Native troops employed, was most praiseworthy; they vied with their European comrades in forward daring. The troops of the Native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Rajah; and I cannot close this without especial mention of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered prominent in keeping up mutual communication.

I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege-train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

P.S.—I find the captured guns amount to twenty-six, and I desire to add to this, in justice to myself, special notice of the assistance I received from Colonel Congreve, C.B.; Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India; Colonel Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army; and Colonel the Honorable R. Curzon, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-chief, who never left me; Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and on whom the important duties of Adjutant-General devolved on the death of Colonel Chester, and Colonel Young, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, who accompanied me during the whole of the action.

Inclosure 44.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Delhi, June 12, 1857.

WITH reference to my hurried despatch of the 8th instant, I have now the honor, for the information of the General Commanding the forces, to submit a more detailed account of the action of Badulee Ke-Serai, and seizure of the position on the ridge above the cantonments of Delhi, necessary to hold with regard to ultimate operations against that city.

Having been joined by the force under Brigadier-General Wilson, I broke up the camp at Allipore without delay, and on ascertaining that the enemy had made preparations to oppose our advance, and had occupied a fortified position at Badulee Ke-Serai, and made the following disposition of the forces: Brigadier-General Grant, C.B., with the force, as per margin*, was to gain the opposite side of the canal, and recross it below and in rear of the enemy's position, so soon as he heard the action commence, with a view of taking the enemy in flank. The 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Showers, was to act on the right side of the main trunk road, along which the column was to advance, and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Graves, was to take the left; the heavy guns were to remain in position on the road, the rest of the Artillery to act on either side. As soon as our advanced picquet met the enemy, these brigades deployed, leaving the main road clear. The enemy soon opened a very heavy fire upon us, and finding that our light field-pieces did not silence their battery, and that we were losing men fast, I called upon the 75th Regiment to make a dashing charge and take the place at the point of the bayonet; this service was done with the most heroic gallantry, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and men of the 75th Regiment, my thanks are most especially due; the 1st Europeans supported the attack, and on the 2nd Brigade coming up and threatening their right, and Brigadier-General Grant showing the head of his column and guns on their left rear, the enemy abandoned the position entirely, leaving his guns on the ground. The action lasted nearly one hour, and I regret to say cost many valuable lives.

Although the men were much exhausted, I determined to push on, under the impression that if I halted a similar difficulty might be opposed to me the following day in gaining the requisite position, and on the road separating it became desirable to act in two columns, sending one along the main trunk road, and taking the other to the left through the cantonments. To Brigadier-General Wilson, supported by Brigadier-General Showers' brigade, I confided the conduct of this column, which had to fight its way through gardens with high walls, and other obstacles, the whole way; and taking the 2nd Brigade, with Brigadier-General Graves, with myself, I proceeded to the left. I soon found that the enemy had posted himself strongly on the ridge over the cantonments with guns in position, and under the range of which we soon found ourselves, upon which I determined on a rapid flank movement to the left, in the hope of gaining the ridge under cover of the cantonments, and taking the position in flank.

This was happily successful; the enemy got their guns hastily into a position to meet me, and Brigadier-General Graves' Brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, supported by the 2nd Europeans, under Captain Boyd, advanced gallantly, supported by Captain Money's troop of Horse Artillery, carried the position, and the enemy finding himself taken in flank and rear, abandoned his guns, and we swept the whole ridge from the flag-staff to Hindoo Rao's house, where I had the satisfaction of meeting Brigadier-General Wilson, and the object of the day having been thus effected, the force was at once placed in position before Delhi.

I have already mentioned to the Commander-in-chief the names of officers to whom I am indebted, and whom I desire in justice to call to his notice, and to whose names I beg to add those of Major Ewart, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant

* Six guns, 3rd troop, 3rd battalion, Horse Artillery; four guns, 2nd troop, 1st battalion Horse Artillery; three squadrons 9th Lancers.

General, Captain Shute, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Maisey, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and beg to state that I fully concur in the merit of those recommended by my Brigadiers.

Numerical Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Colonel C. Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, killed
 Captain J. W. Delamain, 56th Regiment, Native Infantry, killed
 Captain C. W. Russell, 54th Regiment, Native Infantry, killed
 Lieutenant A. Harrison, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed.

Artillery Division.

First Lieutenant A. Light, slightly wounded
 Second Lieutenant C. Hunter, slightly wounded
 Second Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, severely blown up by explosion of a gun
 limber
 Second Lieutenant R. Hare, slight contusion.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, Commanding, wounded
 Captain Dawson, wounded
 Lieutenant J. R. S. Fitzgerald, wounded
 Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Barter, wounded
 Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, wounded
 Ensign C. M. Pym, wounded
 Assistant-Surgeon S. A. Lithgow, wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Captain S. Greville, wounded
 Second Lieutenant N. Ellis, wounded.

W. H. BARNARD, Major-General,
 Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 45.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, during the operation of June 8, 1857.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi, June 10, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.					Remarks.
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-Com.	Privates and Gunners.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-Com.	Privates and Gunners.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-Com.	Privates and Gunners.		Horses.
Staff ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARTILLERY DIVISION :—																		
Head-Quarters Second Troop, First Brigade, Horse Artillery	1	..	1	1	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Brigade, Horse Artillery	3	..	1	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	11
Third Company, Third Battalion, and No. 14 Light Field Battery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth Company, Sixth Battalion	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery Recruits	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAVALRY BRIGADE :—																		
Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards	2	5	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	12	20	..	..	..	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE :—																		
Her Majesty's 75th Regiment	1	2	20	..	1	1	5	2	41	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
First European Bengal Fusiliers	3	..	..	1	1	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE :—																		
Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second European Bengal Fusiliers	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirmoor Battalion]	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	2	1	6	41	30	1	2	12	15	103	19	..	..	..	..	2	11
Grand Total	51	..	..	30	..	..	..	133	..	19	..	..	..	..	2	11

H. W. BARNARD, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 46.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Delhi Cantonment, June 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of General Reed, commanding the forces, that the enemy attacked the position occupied by the troops under my command this morning in force. The troops acted throughout with gallantry and coolness, and the affair ended in the total repulse of the enemy, who have retreated to the city. At about a quarter to 5 A.M. the attack first began. On my ascertaining that both flanks were being attacked, the usual supports were not only sent up to the position on the heights, but the whole of the troops under my command were speedily under arms, and marched up to reinforce the picquets, and to drive back the enemy. This was first accomplished on the left, the enemy falling back under the fire of the troops; and after being beaten back from the right, they came on again for a second attack, under cover of the thickly wooded gardens near the Subjee Munde. The 1st Bengal European Fusiliers were sent against them, under the command of Major Jacob, and succeeded most gallantly in not only driving the enemy back, but pursued them, skirmishing all through the thickly wooded gardens of the Subjee Munde. It was about half-past 7 A.M. when the troops began to be recalled, and the assembly first sounded for the skirmishers.

In comparison with the strength of the attack, our loss was small, and I trust to be able to send in without delay the official returns of the killed and wounded. I have heard as yet of only one casualty among the officers, Captain Knox, 75th Regiment, who was killed when reinforcing the picquet at the Flag-staff Tower, and while driving back the enemy. The loss on the other side to the enemy must have been considerable, and although difficult to estimate, could not have been less than 250.

Inclosure 47.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 14, 1857, 11.35 A.M.

LETTERS dated the 3rd and 4th instant just received, from Banks at Lucknow; in former states that fire of enemy not so heavy, but falling; thirteen men killed and wounded on the 2nd, fewer on 3rd, relief anxiously expected; in letter of 4th states, that enemy had made no impression; stores for one month; men hearty and confident; had spiked one of the enemy's guns on that day; relief is anxiously looked for; mutineers do not appear to be supported by magnates of provinces; part of the city had been plundered by them, and it was reported that many were going homewards.

Inclosure 48.

H. Tucker, Esq., to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Telegraphic.)

Benares, July 14, 1857, 7.20 A.M.

A COSSID from this returned yesterday afternoon from Lucknow, which he left on Sunday, the 5th. A severe canonnade on both sides was then going on.

Major Erskine writes, on the 11th, from Jubbulpore, all the Indore officers are safe at Sehore. The Dumoh officers have turned up at Nusseerabad.

Inclosure 49.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 11, 1857, 5.30 P.M.

ALL quiet here.

The Nusseerabad mail, of the 7th instant, was received last night at 10.30 P.M.; but it brought no further intelligence concerning Indore or Mhow.

Inclosure 50.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, July 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in original, from the officer commanding at Benares, of the 8th instant, with its inclosures, reporting an attack made on the insurgents assembled in the neighbourhood on the 6th idem, by Brevet-Major J. F. Haliburton, of the 78th Highlanders, for the conduct of which his Excellency has expressed to that officer his acknowledgments.

2. I am to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of Government to the favorable mention made of the conduct of the detachments of the 47th and 65th Native Infantry, and to express the pleasure it gave Sir P. Grant to see them so creditably reported of.

3. The promotion of Sowar Hyat Khan to Duffadar, for his gallant conduct in rescuing Lieutenant G. H. Hale, under a heavy fire, has Sir P. Grant's warm approval.

4. The return of the inclosure is requested.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 51.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Benares, July 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the report of Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, who commanded the detachment employed against the insurgents assembled in this neighbourhood on the 6th instant.

2. I am sorry to observe that Major Haliburton was not quite satisfied with the conduct of the party of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and as his Excellency would doubtless require more detailed particulars, I inclose with this the explanation furnished by Captain Boileau on my requisition.

3. The sowar named by Captain Boileau as having specially distinguished himself by gallantly rescuing a dismounted officer whose horse had been killed, was yesterday named in Brigade Orders, and promoted to the rank of Duffadar. The sowar, I am informed, is a Punjaabee.

4. His Excellency will be pleased to hear that the sepoys of the 47th and 65th appear disposed to act with energy and good faith against marauders, as shown from the reports from Azimghur and Mirzapore, annexed.

I have, &c.

P. GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Benares District.

Inclosure 52.

Major Haliburton to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

Sir,

Benares, July 7, 1857.

IN compliance with my instructions, I advanced yesterday morning about 10 A.M., with the force under my command, about eight miles on the road to Azimghur. Here the advanced Cavalry reported a large body of men half-a-mile in front. On examination I found them posted across the road, their flanks resting on villages; the road through their centre, their left, their stronghold, shaded with trees, their right partially concealed by rising ground in front, their numbers thus left doubtful.

Owing to the very heavy rain which had and still continued to fall, the guns were confined to the road.

Advancing with the Highlanders on the left centre, the Cavalry again on my left, the guns protected by a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, the Seikhs turning the right of the rebels, it was my intention (and my orders were issued to that effect) to have approached within 350 yards of their position, and then opened fire with the guns on both flanks.

This was entirely frustrated by the gun-bullocks, which refused to move in the right direction, and got into confusion. Some little delay occurred, when I advanced the Highlanders without them, the Cavalry going rapidly to the front on seeing symptoms of the break-up of the rebel force, which was soon in retreat in all directions, the guns from their position in rear opening upon the fugitives with some effect.

The Cavalry met with combined and determined opposition at close quarters, as well from matchlock as from sword, most of the horses of the Gentlemen Volunteers being badly cut, and one killed.

For the conduct of this force at large I refer you more particularly to Captain Boileau in command, but even during my own advance, I myself saw sufficient to weaken confidence in the zeal of the sowars.

The conduct of Surat Sing, a Seikh gentleman, was most decided and courageous. To his example and that of the other gentlemen the success of the Cavalry party must be entirely attributed.

I regret much to have to report that Surat Sing was very seriously wounded by a sword-cut in the knee. The Cavalry killed all they overtook; the Infantry made many good shots: at least some sixty or seventy met their fate.

The two villages were set on fire.

The armed force of the rebels I would calculate to have been not less than 400 or 500 (it may have been much more), mixed up with and assisted by crowds of villagers ready for the fray, making the collected force, I should fancy, not less than 1,000, and which might soon, from all appearances, have been increased to double.

I reached quarters last evening about 9 o'clock.

I have, &c.

J. H. HALIBURTON, *Brevet Major,*
78th Highlanders.

Inclosure 53.

Captain Boileau to the Major of Brigade, Benares.

Sir,

Benares, July 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, that in an engagement with some insurgents yesterday, one sowar and two horses of my escort were wounded severely, and one horse missing.

I regret to add that the horses of Lieutenants Miles, Hale, and Campbell, were all badly wounded, and are disabled from work for some time to come.

I beg you will bring to the notice of Colonel Gordon the gallant example shown by these officers to the men, and the good conduct of Sowar Hyat Khan,

who under a heavy fire went to the rescue of Lieutenant Hale when dismounted, and who subsequently killed two men with his own hand. I would solicit his promotion.

I have, &c.

GEO. BOILEAU, *Captain,*
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 54.

Captain Boileau to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

Sir,

Benares, July 7, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, calling upon me to report upon the conduct of the sowars employed yesterday under my command, I have the honor to state, that although the sowars cut up nearly every man of that portion of the enemy to which they were immediately opposed, they nevertheless did not show that alacrity in closing with them which might have been expected.

Whether to attribute their conduct to timidity or want of zeal I am in doubt.

Their number was small (only twenty). The insurgents appealed to their religious feelings, and they were exposed to a sharp fire of matchlocks, as is apparent from the number of casualties in horses of officers and men.

These men are quite unknown to me, having only been very recently placed at my disposal as an escort.

I have, &c.

GEO. BOILEAU, *Captain,*
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 55.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pott to the Officer commanding at Benares.

Sir,

Mirzapore, July 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a telegraphic message which I endeavoured to send you this day, but I was prevented on account of some interruption having taken place on the line.

I have, &c.

D. POTT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Mirzapore.

Inclosure 56.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pott to the Officer commanding at Benares.

I RETURNED from Parlay this morning, where I proceeded on the evening of the 4th instant with fifty sepoy of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry (the place where Mr. Moore, of the Civil Service, and two other gentlemen, were murdered on the 4th instant).

We scoured the country, and burnt some villages, killed and wounded about twenty of the insurgents, who at first made a stand. Sepoys behaved very well in every respect. We marched about fifty miles during the thirty-six hours we were absent. Two men wounded on our side.

Inclosure 57.

The Officiating Sub-Assistant, Azimghur, to Lieutenant Watson.

Sir,

Azimghur, July 3, 1857.

I BEG leave to inform you that this morning at 11 A.M. nearly 4,000 dacoits came to plunder the city, and they went as far as Cutwalee Chubootra. Fifty sowars only from the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and a similar number of sepoys from the 65th Native Infantry, made their attack on them. Nearly thirty dacoits were killed, and several of them were wounded, and the rest fled away.

I beg, &c.

SHUKKURIM BUX.

Inclosure 58.

*Extract from a Letter from the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division,
dated the 4th instant.*

DETACHMENT of Her Majesty's 84th arrived.

Preparations are being made for a forward movement to relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler.

Mr. Corrigan, Superintendent of Roads in Zillah Futtehpore, came in escorted by thirty-five sepoys and three native officers of the 12th Native Infantry. These men, with forty-four others, remained loyal when the 12th Regiment mutinied at Nowgong. They protected their officers, and fought their way to Matound, near Banda, coming *vid* Chutterpore, Mahoba, and Kubrai. At Matound they heard that it would be impossible to get their officers through Banda; the officers, therefore, made a *détour* to reach Nagode, the sepoys coming straight on *vid* Banda, Chilla, Tara, and Futtehpore to this place. They picked up Mr. Corrigan and party on the road. All these sepoys and native officers are Hindoos, and natives of Pergunnah Bhojepore, in Arrah. They disbelieve the monstrous lie about our tampering with caste and religion, and they remained loyal for that reason. These men had a certificate of loyalty and staunchness from their officers, several of whom were killed, or died from sun-stroke, on the retreat. Colonel Neill placed these good fellows at Court's disposal, and they are now serving the State at the Thannah, at Moftee Pavrora.

Ordered, that a copy of paragraph 2 of the foregoing narrative be sent to the Military Department for further consideration and orders.

Inclosure 59.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 16, 1857, 5.50 P.M.

RECEIVED, yesterday, most pressing requisition for 300 Europeans, and guns, from General Havelock, to be sent to Cawnpore, to occupy it, with all despatch. I started 200; 27 of 84th party in bullock-vans. March 25 miles a-night, to reach in 5 days.

I start, this afternoon, daks out, and overtake the 84th, and move up with them; will go on before them if I can; shall lose no time.

Only one private note, from a Commissariat Conductor from camp to-day; thirty-four miles from Cawnpore; on the 14th were to be at Cawnpore; on 16th they had found thirty hogsheads of porter.

The mutineers are out of caps, and converted the detonators into matchlocks.

Cossid from Lucknow declares that the mutineers there are in want of shot; firing stones from the guns. They were looting the city.

I have now 420 men (Europeans) here, including 27 Artillerymen. Hourly expect 70 of 84th by steamer; and some by road, escorting half battery from Benares.

I have handed over command to Captain T. R. Drummond Hay, of Her Majesty's service, 78th Highlanders, the senior in garrison. His orders are very strict, and I have no doubt all will act well until Colonel O'Brien arrives. I have given instructions which embrace everything.

General Havelock had increased his six field-guns, by captures at Futteh-pore, to nine. I understand they are of heavy calibre.

Inclosure 60.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 13, 1857, 12 P.M.

YOUR message of the 9th received.

The Governor-General's opinion regarding the formation of a moveable column at Kamptee shall be brought under the immediate consideration of the Brigadier.

A copy of the whole of the correspondence relating to the dispatch of troops to Seonee and Jubbulpore shall be forwarded by to-day's post.

I have just received a letter from Colonel Stuart, dated the 11th, from Aurungabad. He was about to start next day for Mhow, in consequence of orders from Bombay.

Inclosure 61.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 17, 1857, 6.18 P.M.

THE following letter has been received from Lucknow, dated 10th July, 9 P.M., from Banks :—

We have now been besieged for eleven days. The enemy has not done much harm to our defences, though many men have been killed and wounded. We find that we have food for fully six weeks; nevertheless, we look for relief when possible.

To-day we hear that Cawnpore is in the hands of our troops; I am writing thither.

The enemy's fire is slackening, and his attacks are diminishing in number; why we cannot tell; we have no reports from outside reliable.

I cannot get a messenger for Agra to-day.

Inclosure 62.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, July 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copy of a telegram, dated the 12th July, 1857, received from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., commanding the moveable column, announcing the total defeat, at Futteh-pore, of a body of the insurgents, and the capture of all their guns, with copy of his order to the troops commending their excellent conduct on the occasion.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 63.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Futtehpoore, July 12, 1857.

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that I have this morning attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces, in utter confusion, in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches I joined Major Renaud's advanced column three hours before daylight, and encamped, about 8 o'clock, four miles from Futtehpoore, where, pitching our tents, the enemy advanced out of Futtehpoore, and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Colonel Tytler; I had wished to defer the fight until to-morrow, but, thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge.

I marched eight guns into the centre, under Captain Maude, forming the whole of the Infantry in quarter-distance columns in support. Captain Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden inclosures and the streets of Futtehpoore, in complete confusion. My loss is merely nominal; not a single European touched. My column had marched twenty-four miles up to the ground I write from, and Major Renaud's nineteen miles.

The conduct of the troops in sustaining the fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat of a frightful sun, is beyond all praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been two regiments of Cavalry and three of Infantry, and eleven guns.

Inclosure 64.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Futtehpoore, July 13, 1857.

SEND copy of my order to the troops for submission to the Commander-in-chief, dated July 13:—

General Havelock thanks his soldiers for their arduous exertions of yesterday, which produced, in four hours, the strange result of a real army being driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and their whole force scattered to the winds, without the loss of a British soldier. To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? To the fire of British Artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all that the Brigadier-General has ever witnessed in his not short career, or to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands, and to British pluck, that good quality which has survived the revolution of the hour, and gained in intensity from the crisis, and to the blessing of Almighty God, and to the most righteous cause of humanity, truth, and good government in India.

Inclosure 65.

Captain Brooke to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Mhow Fort, July 5, 1857.

IT is with great regret that I do myself the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the mutiny on the night of the 1st instant, of the right wing 1st Cavalry, and the murder of its late commanding officer, Major Alfred Harris.

As the next senior officer present of my late regiment, I venture to send the following detail of the conduct of the men prior to and on the occasion of the late lamentable outbreak, and would at the same time solicit his Excellency's excuse for what must necessarily be a hurried and imperfect report.

2. For a considerable time after hearing of the mutiny of the 4th and 6th Troops of the corps at Neemuch, on the 3rd of June, the men were in a very unsettled state; the constant watch, however, kept upon them, and the judicious

measures used by the late Colonel Platt, had the effect of quieting them down, so that we had great hopes of being able to weather the storm; but on the morning of the 1st of July the intelligence reached Mhow of the attack on the Indore Presidency by the troops of the Maharajah Holkar. The effect produced by this intelligence was immediately noticed on our men; many talked of fears for their own safety; others hinted to their officers that danger was impending: within half-an-hour of the Indore news reaching us, the 3rd Troop, under my command, was directed to proceed on the Bombay road, and recover the guns belonging to Holkar, which had passed unheeded through the cantonment about two hours before, and which were supposed to have been sent on to occupy the passes, and obstruct the advance of General Woodburn's column. Some few of my men demurred at being sent on this duty, and lagged behind; but on the whole I was satisfied with their conduct, especially when, on nearing the guns (two brass 9-pounders, manned by about twenty-five Artillerymen), they charged them, and the capture was effected without any loss on our side.

3. It was agreed that we should all sleep in our lines that night, the ladies and families of all officers having resorted to the fort during the day, not, however, from any fears from our men, but from an apprehension of an attack from the Rajah's troops. Our tent was pitched ten paces in front of the quarter-guard. The regiment was warned to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and each man, with the Major's permission, slept with his arms alongside him. Nothing occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the night until about 10 o'clock, when a bungalow close in front of us was set fire to; the men appeared to take little notice of this act of incendiarism. Lieutenant Martin, the Adjutant, remained conversing with the men at the guard, and was so occupied until about 11 o'clock, at which hour, in an instant, a most fearful and never-to-be-forgotten yell was raised; the trooper with whom Lieutenant Martin was conversing turned round and fired two pistols at him. We all rushed off across the parade in the direction of the fort, having no time to mount our horses, and pursued and fired on by the whole guard, and the men now issuing from all parts of the lines. Firing commenced in the 23rd Lines about three minutes afterward. We had, consequently, to run the gauntlet of the whole of their fire as well, but all contrived to reach the fort in safety, except Major Harris, who was found dead on the parade-ground the next morning, with a frightful sabre-cut on the throat. The lines were entirely deserted and plundered during the night; the only man who remained being a Christian trumpeter, who was stripped of his arms and clothes by the mutineers.

The officers of the regiment are now acting as a Cavalry guard for the support of the European battery, under the orders of Captain Hungerford.

In conclusion, I have the honor to report that the last accounts (dated the 19th ultimo) from the five troops of the regiment on duty at Kherwarra were very favorable, and the men continued as loyal and tractable as before.

I have, &c.

JOHN H. BROOKE, *Captain,*
Commanding 1st Regiment.

Inclosure 66.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Kallanpore, July 14, 1857.

HERE I have arrived, and could be in Cawnpore on the 16th instant, but as it is rumoured that the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddy is entrenched, and that 400 have been sent for its defence, it is not probable that I can arrive so soon. If that stream is not defended, I promise to march on the 16th to within five miles of Cawnpore, and attack it the next day.

We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futtehpore, twelve in number. This has enabled me to equip and take into the field nine excellent guns, instead of six lighter, and with the facility of also bringing into action two light 6-pounders.

General Neill is urgent with me to send back a detachment of invalid Artillery. I cannot do this without crippling my Artillery force, which Captain Maude so ably commands.

My official report of the affair at Futtehpoore sent to Major Mayhew last night.

I have with me eleven light guns, and only seventy-two British artillerymen, including twenty-four invalids.

I shall not lose a moment in advancing on Lucknow, if successful at Cawnpore.

Inclosure 67.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Pandoo Nuddy, July 15, 1857.

THE 13th and 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry are no longer to be trusted; in addition to their misbehaviour before the enemy on the 12th, they yesterday attempted to drive away my baggage. I dismounted and disarmed them last night, but have informed them that every deserter will be punished with death. I have appointed their horses for public purposes.

My troops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns with trifling loss. A strong advanced guard, under Colonel Tytler, drove the enemy out of all entrenched positions in front of the village of Asung, after a resistance of two hours and a-half, during which the mutinous Cavalry in considerable force made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them. At noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream. The resistance here was short, but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. Major Renaud is severely wounded. The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves.

Inclosure 68.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17, 1857.

BY the blessing of God I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nana Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre.

The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground, but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct of the troops was admirable.

Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bhitoor, and blew up this morning, on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified.

I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about seventy, chiefly from the fire of grape.

Inclosure 69.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, July 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to transmit in original, a despatch under date the 12th instant, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., commanding the moveable column from Allahabad, giving a detailed account of the operations of the troops under his command, and of those under Major Renaud, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and of the very decisive action fought by the combined force at Futtehpoore, on the above date, which has ended in the complete discomfiture of the enemy.

2. In submitting these documents to the Governor-General in Council, I

am instructed to say that his Excellency feels assured that his Lordship will agree with him that the Brigadier-General, and the officers and men of every arm under his command, have well earned the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India, for the excellent service they have rendered, and the cheerful alacrity with which they have borne their fatigue and exposure.

3. The return of the documents when done with is requested.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major*.

Inclosure 70.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Futtehpore, July 12, 1857.

BY telegrams and reports in various shapes, the Commander-in-chief has been kept informed of the operations of Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, on the Grand Trunk road, between the 1st and 11th instant, at the head of a force of 400 British and 420 native troops, with two pieces of cannon. He has everywhere pacificated the country, by punishing the ringleaders in mutiny and rebellion, wherever they have fallen into his hands, and earned, as I venture to think, the best thanks of his Excellency.

2. But on the 10th instant his position became critical.

Cawnpore had suddenly fallen, by an act of treachery unequalled in our annals, save by one fatal event beyond the Indus, and the rebel force thus freed from occupation, had rapidly pushed down a force to the vicinity of this place, within five miles of which the Major would arrive on the morning of the 12th. He would thus be exposed to the attack of 3,500 rebels with 12 guns.

3. No time was to be lost, so on the 10th my column marched, under a frightful sun, fifteen miles, to Synce, and resuming their course at 11 o'clock at night, joined Major Renaud on the road, by moonlight, and with him marched to Khaga, five miles from Futtehpore, soon after dawn, and took up a position.

4. The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1,400 British bayonets, and 8 guns, united to a small native force. The whole is detailed in the margin.*

5. Our information had been better than that of the enemy, for when Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler pushed a reconnaissance up to the town they evidently supposed they had only Major Renaud's gallant but small force in their front, for after firing on the Lieutenant-Colonel and his escort, they insolently pushed forward two guns and a force of Infantry and Cavalry, cannonaded our front, and threatened our flanks.

6. I wished earnestly to give our harassed soldiers rest, and so waited until this ebullition should expend itself, making no counter disposition, beyond posting 100 Enfield Riflemen (64th) in an advanced copse. But the enemy maintained his attack with the audacity which his first supposition had inspired, and my inertness fostered. It would have injured the *morale* of my troops to permit them thus to be bearded, so I determined at once to bring on an action.

7. Futtehpore constitutes a position of no small strength. The hard dry Grand Trunk Road subdivides it, and is the only means of convenient access, for the plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water, to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surrounded by garden inclosures of great strength, with high walls, and has within it many houses of good masonry. In front of the swamps are hillocks, villages, and mangoe groves, which the enemy already occupied in force.

8. I estimate his number as set forth in the margin.†

* *British*.—3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, 76; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 376; Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, 435; 73th Highlanders, 284; 84th Regiment, 190; Detachment Bengal Artillery, 22; Volunteer Cavalry, 20.—Total British, 1,403.

Native.—Regiment of Ferozepore, 448; 13th Irregular, and 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 95; Golundauze, 18.—Total Native, 561.

Grand total, 1,964.

† *Mutineers*.—2nd, 3rd, and 7th Light Cavalry and Irregulars, 500; Native Infantry and Artillery, 1,500; Armed Insurgents, 1,500—Total, 3,500. Iron and brass guns, 12.

9. I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed on and close to the chaussée, in the centre, under Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, protected and aided by 100 Enfield Riflemen of the 64th. The detachments of Infantry were, at the same moment, thrown into line of quarter-distance columns, at deploying distance, and thus advanced in support, covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. The small force of volunteers and Irregular Cavalry moved forward on the flanks, on harder ground.

10. I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that short space of time the spirit of the enemy was utterly subdued; the rifle fire reaching them at an unexpected distance filled them with dismay, and when Captain Maude was enabled to push his guns through flanking swamps to point-blank range, his surprisingly accurate fire demolished their little remaining confidence. In a moment three guns were abandoned to us on the chaussée, and the force advanced steadily, driving the enemy before it on every point.

11. Major Renaud won a hillock on the right in good style, and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th, in extension, kept up his communication with the centre; the 64th gave strength to the centre and left; on the left the 84th and regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.

12. As we moved forward the enemy's guns continued to fall into our hands, and then in succession they were driven by skirmishers and columns from the garden inclosures, from a strong barricade on the road, from the town-wall, into and through, out of and beyond, the town. They endeavoured to make a stand a mile in advance of it. My troops were in such a state of exhaustion that I almost despaired of driving them further. At the same time, the mutineers of the 2nd Light Cavalry made an effort to renew the combat by charging, with some success, our Irregular Horse, whose disposition throughout the fight was, I regret to say, worse than doubtful. But again our guns and riflemen were, with great labor, pushed to the front. Their fire soon put the enemy to final and irretrievable flight, and my force took up its present position in triumph, and parked twelve captured guns.

13. I must endeavour, in this hasty despatch, to do justice to those who led the troops to this easy victory:—

First on the list I must place Major Renaud, whose exertions at the head of the advanced column I cannot sufficiently praise. His coolness and conduct in the action are equally entitled to my highest commendation.

I hope that it will be in the power of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to bring speedily to the notice of His Royal Highness the General commanding-in-chief the courage and skill of Captain Maude, Royal Artillery. I have seen some Artillery fights in my time, but never beheld guns better served, or practice more effective, than that of my battery under this officer.

Colonel Hamilton led his Highlanders well, and they followed him full of spirit and devotion.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct in this combat of Major Sterling at the head of the 64th; of Lieutenant Ayton, in command of the 84th detachment; of Captain Brasyer, Regiment of Ferozepore; of Captain Barrow, leading the Volunteer Cavalry; and Lieutenant Palliser, at the head of the Irregular Horse.

I have next to speak of the Staff:—

Captain Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has given me entire satisfaction in the performance of his ordinary duties, and I was much gratified by his boldness and activity in the fight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler is indefatigable, and most intelligent in a sphere of duty entirely new to him.

Captain McBean's commissariat arrangements, chiefly with the advanced column, have hitherto been every way successful.

My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively, and intelligently, by my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Havelock, 10th Foot, and the following officers: Lieutenant Moreland, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Moorsom, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; Captain Sheehy, Her Majesty's 81st Regiment; Captain Russell, Engineers; and Captain McBean.

14. I inclose the list of casualties; the lightest, I suppose, that ever accompanied the announcement of such a success. Twelve British soldiers were struck down by the sun, and never rose again. But our fight was fought neither with musket nor bayonet and sabre, but with Enfield rifles and cannon, so we took no

men. The enemy's fire scarcely reached us; ours, for four hours, allowed him no repose.

15. A return of captured ordnance also accompanies this report.

I have, &c.

H. HAVELOCK.

Inclosure 71.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Column under the command of Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., in the Action at Futtehpore.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Volunteer Cavalry .. ..	.. ..	2 Horses	
13th Irregular Cavalry ..	1 Jemadar, 1 Sowar ..	1 Duffadar, 1 Horse	2 Duffadars, 4 Horses
3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry	1 Russeldar, 1 Duffadar, 2 Sowars	1 Duffadar, 1 Sowar	2 Sowars, 7 Horses
Regiment of Ferozepore ..	.. ..	1 Private	

July 12, 1857.

STUART BEATSON, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Inclosure 72.

RETURN of Guns and Mortars captured on the 12th of July, 1857, at Futtehpore.

Two light 6-pounders, Cossipore Foundry, brass.
Five light 9-pounder brass field guns, ditto.
One long 24-pounder iron garrison gun.
One long 12-pounder ditto.
One 24-pounder brass howitzer.
One 10-inch iron mortar.
One 5½-inch brass mortar.

Total, 12 pieces of ordnance.

The other side of Futtehpore, July 13, 1857.

F. C. MAUDE, *Captain,*
Commanding Artillery.

Inclosure 73.

Colonel Troup to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Extract.)

Nynce Tal, June 10, 1857.

AS the senior officer of the late Bareilly Brigade, I find it my painful duty to report to you, for the information of the officer commanding-in-chief, the fearful and extraordinary occurrences which took place at that station on the 30th ultimo.

I would premise by stating, that from the 6th to the 19th ultimo, during the absence of the late Brigadier Sibbald, C.B., on a tour of inspection at Almorah, I was left in charge of the station of Bareilly, up to which latter date everything has been reported already to army head-quarters. On Brigadier Sibbald's return to Bareilly, and resumption of command, he was pleased to approve and confirm all that had been done during his absence, and had a parade of the troops to assure them of this.

From the 19th until the 29th ultimo things went on without much change. On the latter date, however, I received a note from Mr. Alexander, the

Commissioner of Rohilkund, stating that it had been reported to him that it was well known that the 68th Regiment Native Infantry intended mutinying at 2 P.M. on that day. I hardly received this note from Mr. Alexander when the Havildar Major of the regiment came to me in breathless haste, and reported that he had been sent by the Subadar Major to inform me, that whilst bathing at the river in the morning the men of both regiments, the 18th and 68th, had sworn to rise at 2 P.M., and murder their European officers.

Although not in command of the station at this time, living near the 18th and 8th Irregular Cavalry, I warned them of what I had heard, and wrote to Captain Gibbs, the Adjutant of the 68th, to request that he would warn the officers to be on their guard. At the same time I recommended Captain Brownlow, the Major of Brigade, who was at the time living with me, to go at once and report to, and if necessary to bring down, the late Brigadier Sibbald to the 8th Irregular Cavalry lines, they having been warned as to the point of assembly on an alarm being given.

On this occasion the 8th Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Mackenzie, were in their saddles, and as far as I could see, and from what Captain Mackenzie himself told me, the men appeared in good heart, and quite prepared for any emergency.

Whether from the promptitude with which the Cavalry turned out or not I cannot say, but the day passed over quietly.

Although I had heard vague reports that the 8th Irregular Cavalry would not stand by us on the Artillery and Infantry revolting, I must confess that up to Friday evening the 29th ultimo I did not believe it; but on Saturday night the 30th I had no doubts on the subject, for my informant, who had it from the men themselves, told me that they had sworn not to act against the Artillery and Infantry, but that they would not harm or raise their hand against any European.

During the whole of Friday night the 29th, and the whole of Saturday the 30th ultimo, the men of the Artillery and Infantry were in a state of great excitement, caused, it is supposed, by the stories circulated by fugitives from the 45th Regiment, who during these two days had been passing in great numbers through the station, and which was much increased by the exaggerated accounts brought back by the men who had returned from temporary leave on the 30th ultimo. Be this as it may, from all that I both heard and saw on Saturday night the 30th ultimo, I had no doubt in my own mind but that what I had heard of the 8th Irregular Cavalry was quite true, and that the Artillery and Infantry would most certainly revolt either that night or the following morning.

On Sunday morning the 31st ultimo I was up at an early hour, and found everything quiet and still as usual. Some short time previous to my getting up, an attempt had been made to set fire to Captain Brownlow's house, but without success. During this morning I sent several times to the lines for the Havildar Major and a sepoy of the 68th Regiment, in both of whom I had up to this time great confidence, but they made all sorts of excuses, and did not come. I then sent my Sirdar Bearer to the lines, to see if he could find out what was going on. On his return he stated that he was quite certain that something most unusual was about to take place, for that although all was quiet, the men were all present in their lines, and seemed to be under some great excitement; that on his way home he had heard some of the sepoys of the 18th say that it was of no use going to bathe that morning, as they would all be wanted in the lines at 11 A.M. On hearing this I at once made up my mind that all that I had heard would most certainly happen, and wrote off without delay to Captain Gibbs, the Adjutant of the regiment, to warn the officers to be on the look-out, for that I felt quite certain that the men were about to mutiny. The orderly, however, who was entrusted with the conveyance of my note never delivered it.

A very short time after this, Mr. Guthrie, the magistrate of Bareilly, called and stated to me that the guard over the Treasury, furnished from the 68th Regiment, had on that morning, Sunday the 31st May, abused a Government chuprassie sent by him with a letter to the dak, which they tore up and threw in his face. This at once convinced me that the insurrection had begun, for up to this time no act of violence, neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or any other impropriety of any kind, had been perpetrated by the men. I again wrote to Captain Gibbs, telling him what I had heard from Mr. Guthrie,

the Collector ; but it would appear from what he has since told me, that neither of my notes ever reached him, so that the first intimation he himself and the other officers had of the fearful tragedy about to be enacted was their men firing upon them whilst in their bungalows.

During Sunday morning the 31st ultimo, Major Pearson, commanding the 18th, called upon me, and assured me that his men were all right, and that he had every confidence in them, at the very moment that I knew almost for a certainty that within two hours his regiment would be in open mutiny. It, however, did not at all surprise me, for the previous day I had been equally assured by Captain Kirby, commanding the Artillery, that he had no reason to doubt his men, although at the very time of his so assuring me, I was aware that his Pay Havildar had addressed a letter to the 18th and 68th Regiments, urging them by the most sacred oaths to rise and murder their European officers, stating that such had been done at all the other stations, and that if they would not do so, the Hindoos were to consider that they had eaten beef and the Mussulmans pork.

About 7 o'clock, or perhaps between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 31st ultimo, the late Brigadier Sibbald, C.B., wrote to his Brigade-Major, Captain Brownlow, who was living with me to the following effect : How is it to-day ? I hear all does not look well, what does Troup say ? Captain Brownlow and all the other officers were in full possession of my opinions, which were patent to the whole community of Bareilly.

About 10 o'clock Captain Brownlow and myself proceeded to breakfast, and being quite convinced that the conclusions I had drawn were correct, and that he was under a miserable delusion, during breakfast I continued to urge them upon him, when at last about half-past 10, or perhaps twenty minutes to 11 o'clock, the fatal hour named for the murder of every European in the place, he said he would go over to Lieutenant Gowan, the Adjutant of the 18th Regiment, who lived within a short distance of my house, and find out from him what was going on. Lieutenant Gowan was one of the best officers I have ever seen, and was intimately acquainted with all that was passing in his regiment, and quite agreed with me in all my views.

Captain Brownlow, on leaving, promised to return, but never did so, and in waiting for him, I did not quit my house until within five minutes of 11 o'clock, and only then left it on being urged to do so by my servants. I had hardly got out of my house when a gun was fired by the artillery, which was followed by the report of musketry, which, with the yells of the men, was heard in every direction. I ran on foot towards the Irregular Cavalry lines, and in passing through Captain Mackenzie's compound on my way to them, I found that Captain Brownlow was safe in Captain Mackenzie's house ; I forget now what he said, or what reason he gave for not returning to me as he had promised, or whether he had seen Lieutenant Gowan or not, nor am I aware of what, or if any, means were adopted by him for communicating with his Brigadier: he said that he had written me a note, which note I received after I had reached Captain Mackenzie's compound.

On my arrival at the 8th Irregular Cavalry lines I found Mrs. Alexander, the Commissioner, and several other gentlemen, civil and military, assembled there, and after waiting for a considerable time, during which the work of murder and destruction was being carried on by the mutineers, the Cavalry appeared to take a most unusually long time in getting ready, considering that some time previous to the revolt they had been ordered by Captain Mackenzie to do so. All assembled agreed that there was nothing for it but to retire on Nynce Tal, and after considerable delay, seeing some of the Cavalry formed up, I desired them to follow me, which they appeared to do readily enough ; but we had hardly got in motion, when Captain Mackenzie halted them, and to make use of his own words said to me, that the men wished to have a crack at the mutineers ; to which I replied, I do not think it is of any use, but just do as you please. He then took his men back to the mutineers; the result of doing so I fully anticipated, and which is too well told in Captain Mackenzie's report to require any comment from me.

On the Cavalry proceeding with Captain Mackenzie towards the mutineers, most of the gentlemen present then agreed to stand by each other, and endeavour to push our way to Nynce Tal, and as we knew our only safety depended upon our putting distance between the insurgents so as to prevent the

news of the revolt getting a-head of us, or of their having time to think of us, we moved off at a brisk pace and got a considerable distance on our road before we were joined by Captain Mackenzie and the other officers, and the remnant of his regiment.

In justice to Captain Mackenzie and Lieutenant Becher, I consider it my duty, however much they, like others, may have been deceived by their men, to state that in my opinion no two officers could have possibly behaved better towards, or shown a better or more gallant example to, their men than they did; I was in daily, I may say hourly, personal communication with them, and I have great pleasure in stating that from the very first to the last they were devoted and most unremitting in the performance of the many harassing duties required of them; and I do most respectfully, at the same time most earnestly, beg to strongly recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Commander-in-chief, as two most deserving and valuable officers. In venturing to do this, I beg to observe that I have not formed my opinion of them hastily; so far from it, I have known Captain Mackenzie, I may say intimately, for the last nine years, and I feel quite certain that in stating what I have of both him and Lieutenant Becher, I am only giving expression to the feelings of all those who, like myself, have escaped from Bareilly on the 31st ultimo.

I trust his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will approve of what I have done in promoting the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, and that he will be good enough to procure for those mentioned the Order of British India, which I have promised them. Their conduct is not only considered by myself, but by all who have escaped, to be beyond praise; but more particularly that of Ressaldar Mahomed Nazeem Khan, the acting Woordie Major of the regiment, who has not only sacrificed all his property, but has left three helpless and very young children to their fate, to follow our fortunes.

Subjoined is a nominal list of those who have escaped, who are known to have been killed, and missing.

I have, &c.

C. TROUP, Colonel,
Late commanding 68th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brigade Staff.

Killed—Brigadier H. Sibbald.

Escaped—Captain Brownlow, Major of Brigade.

6th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.

Escaped—Captain Kirby, Lieutenant Fraser, Serjeant Waldon.

Killed—Serjeant Staples.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Missing—Major H.E. Pearson, Captains T. C. Richardson and H.V. Hathorn; Lieutenant J. Y. Gowan, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Dyson, Serjeant-Major Belshum, Quartermaster-Serjeant Cross; are supposed to be concealed in a village about seven miles from Bareilly.

Escaped—Surgeon Oakley, Lieutenant M. Hunter, Ensign W. B. Barwell.

68th Regiment Native Infantry.

Escaped—Colonel C. Troup, Captains Robertson, Paterson, and Gibbs; Surgeon Bowhill, Lieutenants Warde, Christian, Stanton, Rogers, and Ensign Jacob; Serjeant-Major Jennings.

Killed—Ensign Tucker, and Quartermaster-Serjeant Henry.

8th Irregular Cavalry.

Escaped—Lieutenants Mackenzie and Becher, and Assistant-Surgeons Currie.

Civilians, and others who escaped from Bareilly on the 30th ultimo—Mr. Alexander, Commissioner; Mr. Guthrie, Collector; Mr. C. Currie, Joint

Magistrate ; Mr. Pasley, Assistant ; Doctor Anderson, Mr. Temptlon, Mr. Beddie, of the Bareilly College ; the Rev. L. Poynder, Chaplain, Bareilly ; Mr. Barkley and his son, residents of Bareilly. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Robinson, Judges of Bareilly ; Mr. Orr and Mr. Wyatt, Deputy Collectors ; Dr. Hay, Civil Surgeon ; Dr. Hansbrow, in charge of the Jail ; Dr. Beech, Principal, Bareilly College ; with all the other European residents, merchants, and writers in Government offices, are all missing, and some of them may turn up : but I believe that it has been ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the seven above named have all been murdered.

C. TROUP.

Inclosure 74.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Ordnance Office, July 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of a report addressed to me on the 27th of May, by Lieutenant Forrest, of the Veteran Establishment, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, who was attached to the Delhi magazine when the troops mutinied on the 11th of May.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Forrest's report :—

The Meerut mutineers reached Delhi about 8 A.M. of the 11th of May, and were at once admitted to the Palace, through which they marched into the town of Delhi.

The King of Delhi supplied them with ladders, which had been prepared in the Palace for the purpose of escalading the walls of the Magazine.

Lieutenant Willoughby, with seven of his European commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, defended themselves as long as they could, and then blew up the magazine, the train being fired by Conductor Scully, who was most likely killed by the explosion.

Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor, with Conductor Buckley, escaped to Meerut, and the fate of the others was unknown.

The magazine was on fire on the night of the 11th.

The conduct of the small party of Europeans, under Lieutenant Willoughby, was most gallant, and will, I doubt not, be duly appreciated by Government.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT, Colonel.

Inclosure 75.

The Assistant Commissary of Ordnance to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Sir,

Meerut, May 27, 1857

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, and in the absence of my commanding officer, Lieutenant Willoughby, Artillery, supposed to be killed on his retreat from Delhi to this station, the following facts as regards the capture of the Delhi magazine by the mutineers and insurgents on the 11th instant. On the morning of that date, between 7 and 8 o'clock A.M., Sir Theophilus Metcalfe came to my house and requested that I would accompany him to the magazine, for the purpose of having two guns placed on the bridge, so as to prevent the mutineers from passing over. On our arrival at the magazine we found present Lieutenants Willoughby and Raynor, with Conductors Buckley, Shaw, Scully, and Acting Sub-Conductor Crow, and Sergeants Edwards and Stewart, with the native establishment. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe alighting from his buggy, Lieutenant Willoughby and I accompanied him to the small bastion on the river face, which commanded a full view of the bridge, from which we could distinctly see the mutineers marching in open column, headed by the Cavalry, and the Delhi side of the bridge was already in the possession of a body of Cavalry. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe observing this he proceeded with Lieutenant Willoughby, to see if the

city gate was closed against the mutineers. However, this step was needless, as the mutineers were admitted directly to the Palace, through which they passed, cheering. On Lieutenant Willoughby's return to the magazine the gates of the magazine were closed and barricaded, and every possible arrangement that could be made was at once commenced. Inside the gate leading to the park were placed two 6-pounders, double charged with grape—one under Acting Sub-Conductor Crow and Sergeant Stewart, with the lighted matches in their hands, and with orders that if any attempt was made to force that gate, both guns were to be fired at once, and they were to fall back on that part of the magazine in which Lieutenant Willoughby and I were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns, with the chevaux de frise laid down on the inside. For the further defence of this gate and the magazine in its vicinity,* within sixty yards of the gate, and in front of the office, and commanding two cross-roads, were three 6-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzers, which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine in that neighbourhood. After all these guns and howitzers had been placed in the several positions above named, they were loaded with double charges of grape. The next step taken was to place arms in the hands of the native establishment, which they most reluctantly received, and appeared to be in a state not only of excitement but also of insubordination, as they refused to obey any orders issued by the Europeans, particularly the Mussulman portion of the establishment. After the above arrangements had been made, a train was laid by Conductors Buckley, Scully, and Sergeant Stewart, ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head, on the order being given by Lieutenant Willoughby; the train was fired by Conductor Scully, but not until such time as the last round from the howitzers had been fired. So soon as the above arrangements had been made, guards from the Palace came and demanded the possession of the magazine, in the name of the King of Delhi, to which no reply was given.

Immediately after this, the Subadar of the guard on duty at the magazine informed Lieutenant Willoughby and me that the King of Delhi had sent down word to the mutineers that he would, without delay, send scaling-ladders from the Palace, for the purpose of scaling the walls, and which shortly after arrived. On the ladders being erected against the wall, the whole of our native establishment deserted us by climbing up the sloped sheds on the inside of the magazine, and descending the ladders on the outside; after which, the enemy appeared in great number on the top of the walls, and on whom we kept up an incessant fire of grape, every round of which told well as long as a single round remained. Previous to the natives deserting us they hid the priming pouches, and one man in particular, Kurreembuksh, a Durwan, appeared to keep up a constant communication with the enemy on the outside, and keep them informed of our situation. Lieutenant Willoughby was so annoyed at this man's conduct, that he gave me an order to shoot him should he again approach the gate.

Lieutenant Raynor, with the other Europeans, did everything that possibly could be done for the defence of the magazine; and where all have behaved so bravely, it is almost impossible for me to point out any particular individual: however I am in duty bound to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry of Conductors Buckley and Scully on this trying occasion. The former, assisted only by myself, loaded and fired in rapid succession the several guns above detailed, firing, at least, four rounds from each gun, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy were then some hundreds in number, and kept up a continual fire of musketry on us, within forty or fifty yards. After firing the round, Conductor Buckley received a musket ball on his arm, above his elbow, which has since been extracted here; I at the same time was struck in the left hand by two musket-balls, which disabled me for the time. It was at this critical moment that Lieutenant Willoughby gave the order for firing the magazines, which was at once responded to by Conductor Scully firing the several trains. Indeed, from the very commencement, he evinced his gallantry by volunteering his services for blowing up the magazines, and remained true to his trust to the last moment. As soon as the explosion took place, such as escaped from beneath the ruins (and none escaped unhurt) retreated through the sally-port on the river face. Lieutenant Willoughby and I succeeded in reaching the

* There were two 6-pounders so placed as to command both the gate and a small bastion in its vicinity.

Cashmere Ghaut ; what became of the other parties it is impossible for me to say. Lieutenant Raynor and Conductor Buckley have escaped to this station. Severe indisposition prevented my sending in this report sooner.

I have, &c.

G. FORREST, *Lieutenant.*

P.S.—After crossing the river on the night of the 11th, I observed the whole of the magazine to be on fire, so that I am in hopes that little of the property fell into the hands of the enemy. Park-Serjeant Hoyle was shot about 11 A.M., by the mutineers, in attempting to reach the magazine to aid in its defence.

Inclosure 76.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 14, 1857.

A MOVEABLE column has been ordered for service on the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to leave Kamptee for Jubbulpore, on the morning of the 17th instant, for Seonee, there to await Major Erskine's orders. Particulars will be sent by post. Major Erskine has been informed.

Inclosure 77.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Nabob Gunge, Cawnpore, July 18, 1857.

NANA SAHIB is at Bhittoor in force, with 5,000 men and 45 guns. Agra is besieged by the mutineers from Neemuch and Nusseerabad. Lucknow for the present safe. I have the steamer at the Artillery Ghat. The troops are in the highest spirits. I have mounted, on the horses of the recreant Irregulars, forty British Infantry ; I trust they will do as good service as the Agra Volunteers, who have just received the guns of the Kotah Contingent. I have ordered all the beer, wine, spirits, and every drinkable thing at Cawnpore to be purchased by the Commissariat; it will be then guarded by a few men ; if it remained at Cawnpore it would require half my force to keep it from being drunk up by the other half, and I should not have a soldier in camp. While I was winning a victory on the 16th some of my men were pillaging the Commissariat, on the line of march. I have appointed Lieutenant Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, to assist Colonel Tytler in his arduous duties ; I trust you will approve. My casualties on the 16th amounted to 100 exactly, but many are at their duty again.

Inclosure 78.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore Residency, July 16, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE first city conspirator was convicted last evening and hung this morning. The moveable column starts to-morrow.

Inclosure 79.

————— *to the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, July 19, 1857, 10 P.M.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Agra, from H. Muir, to Lucknow, to Sir Henry Lawrence, dated 6th instant :—

States that the Neemuch mutineers had come upon Agra, and that they were forced to take refuge in the fort. Mutineers halted for a few days at Bena, and

it was for some time uncertain whether they were not going to Delhi. On, however, they came, and were at Futtehpoore Sekree on 1st instant; we had 650 European Infantry and Artillery, besides 200 or 300 volunteers, Foot and Horse; the Kotah Contingent troops from Ulwar, and party of Kerowlee Horse and Foot, headed by Sayfoolla Khan. On Saturday, the mutineers being reported half way to Futtehpoore Sekree, an advance was ordered in the early part of the night.

The Kotah Contingent marched out of the station, according to their arrangements, in the afternoon, and at its first halt, mutinied, firing at its officers, and killing a serjeant; the volunteers, however, seized and brought back the guns and ammunition, and pursued them.

In the morning the Kerowlee Horse also left, so they had nothing but one European Infantry and Artillery and the Volunteers to fall back upon. On Sunday forenoon the pickets reported that the enemy were three miles from the station; about mid-day our troops advanced, and the action began between 2 and 3 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. The mutineers had taken up a strong position; we were driving them before us, when our ammunition failed, and were, therefore, obliged to retreat; but this was executed with all the coolness and steadiness of a parade.

The night passed off quietly.

To-day it is given out that an attack is contemplated; as far as we know they have little more than 6-pounders.

The Militia did well, but they are raw and few.

Two or three hundred Carabiniers would make us tolerably independent; as it is, we are virtually in a state of siege, and must, I fear, remain so, till aid reaches us. Press forward the advance from Cawnpore.

The troops at Gwalior are said to be, by the last intelligence, a little way out of Gwalior, on the Agra road.

The Chumbul river has risen, and there would be difficulty in crossing heavy Artillery, even if Scindia wishes.

It is necessary that we should have the earliest possible relief. Mr. Colvin has been for the last two days totally unfit for any public duty, by an attack of his head.

Monday evening.—No attack to-day; report says, that the enemy has gone off to Furrâh and Delhi, not relishing an attack under our fort guns.

July 7.—Another quiet night; no signs of the enemy. People say that the enemy are still pitched behind Pillbowbe.

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